

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

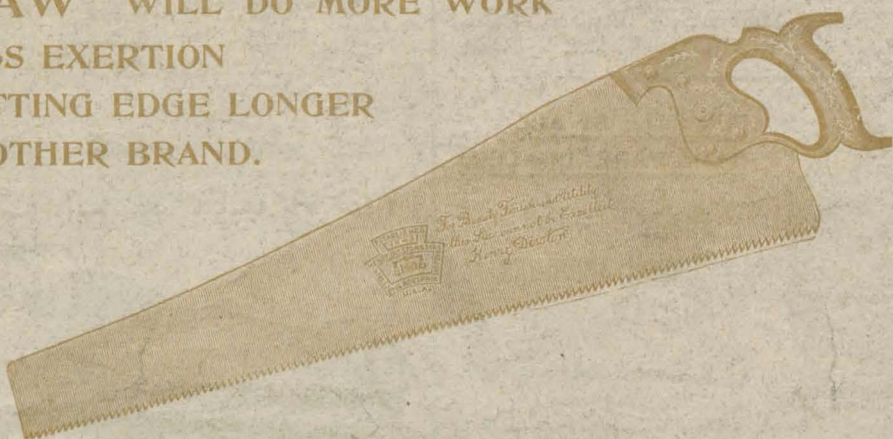
VOL. XXII—No. 1,
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1902.

Fifty Cents Per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

THE 'DISSTON SAW' WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS EXERTION
AND HOLD ITS CUTTING EDGE LONGER
THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

FULLY WARRANTED
AS TO
MATERIAL
AND
MANUFACTURE.



FOR
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
SEND A POSTAL
FOR
OUR PAMPHLET,
"PRACTICAL HINTS
TO
MECHANICS."

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.
KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

TAINTOR
POSITIVE
SAW SET

Thousands of this tool
have been sold, and they are
highly recommended by ALL
who use them.



If your Hardware dealer does
not handle them, don't take an
inferior set because some one
says, "It's just as good."

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 TO 15 MURRAY ST.
NEW YORK

BLACK DIAMOND FILES AND RASPS
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Twelve
Medals
Awarded at
International
Expositions



Special
Prize
Gold Medal
at Atlanta
1895

BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS
EST. 1863 **G. & H. BARNETT COMPANY** INC. 1895
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The real test of overalls is wear. Those that last longest, never rip, are the
cheapest to buy and the best to wear.

**KEYSTONE
NEVER RIP OVERALLS**

stand the racket—they are the most durable, and, of course, the most economical.
They are made of the best materials for the purpose, cut, sewed and re-inforced by
experienced union labor. Made in white, blue and stripes.

We also make a fine assortment of trousers for work, house and street. Working
pants from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a pair. Corduroy trousers that are almost indestructible.

Made for 21 years in a model shop without a single strike. Our name on the
ticket always.

CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

**BOMMER
SPRING HINGES
ARE THE BEST**

"Practically Unbreakable"
says the World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893

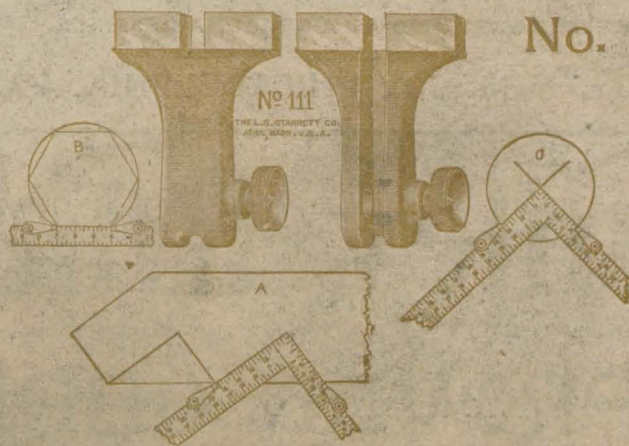
GOLD MEDALS

Paris, 1900—Buffalo, 1901

BOMMER SPRING HINGES
FOR SALE BY DEALERS IN BUILDERS HARDWARE.



Starrett's Stair Gauge Fixtures
No. 111.



A pair of these fixtures
can be readily clamped
to a carpenter's steel
square to form a gauge
for various uses.

Sketch A shows the
gauge as applied for lay-
ing out a stair stringer;
sketch B, laying off hex-
agon angles; sketch C,
as used as a center gauge
or in quartering a circle.

These fixtures are light,
neat, efficient, and cheap.

Price, per pair, \$0.75

The L. S. STARRETT CO., Athol, Mass., U. S. A.

THE GRAND PRIX

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have ever received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition.



PARIS, 1900

SIMONDS
MANFG.
CO.

Insist on your Dealer's supplying a Simonds Hand Saw.



Fitchburg, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle,
Mass. N. Y. Ill. La. Cal. Ore. Wash.

The "Original Jennings"

AUGERS AND
AUGER BITS

Genuine have
"RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the
round of each Bit



FOR SALE BY ALL
HARDWARE DEALERS

The...
Russell Jennings
Mfg. Co.

DEEP RIVER, CONN., U. S. A.

Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE BETTER.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.



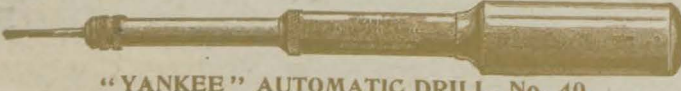
"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20.
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 50.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN
TOOLS AND HARDWARE.

Insist on "YANKEE TOOLS,"

IF YOU WANT THE BEST AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Descriptive Circulars will be sent free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Humphreysville
Manufacturing Co.

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS,

Boring Machine Augers,
Common Auger Bits,
Humphreysville Extension
Lip Auger Bits,
Sperry Bros.' Extension Lip
Auger Bits,
N. Sperry Blue Twist Ex-
tension Lip Auger Bits.

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

Chaplin's Patent Planes

Corrugated Face or Smooth Face
Checked Rubber Handles or Enam-
eled Wood Handles

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special Steel. Tested Tough Temper. Solid Tangled Bolster. Heavy Mall Ferule. Fluted
Handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade-mark CHAMPION is on each blade



Foot and Hand Power Machinery
COMPLETE OUTFITS

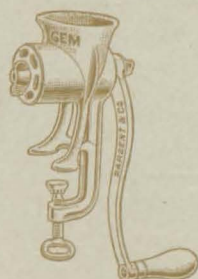
Carpenters and Builders without steam power
can successfully compete with the large shops by
using our New Labor-saving Machinery.
Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



It won't chop wood



but Sargent's Gem Food Chopper will
chop raw meat, cooked meat, vege-
tables of all kinds, fruit, crackers,
bread, eggs, cheese, nuts, figs and
other foods, and

It will chop

them all rapidly, easily, coarse or fine, in uniform
pieces, without mashing, squeezing, tearing or
grinding. Send for descriptive booklet.

SOLD BY HARDWARE DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Sargent & Co., Manufacturers, New York

Stanley Rule & Level Co.,
NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.

IMPROVED CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XXII.—No. 1.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1902

{ Fifty Cents Per Year.
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.



FREEPORT, Ill.—Our Union is growing fine, and I think before Spring we will have most of the carpenters in Freeport in our organization.

WHITE PLAINS, N. J.—We are in a prosperous condition. Our Local Union at last meeting initiated seven new members and ten more will join on next meeting night.

FORT WORTH, Tex.—Work is getting very scarce here, everything is getting quiet and dull, and still we are overrun with new comers. Carpenters would do well to keep away from Fort Worth.

EL PASO, Tex.—Our membership is not so large as it was last Summer, but we are now getting our Union started up again in good shape, and no doubt we will have a good organization by next Spring.

JACKSON, Tenn.—Our Union is in good shape, but other crafts are not as prosperous as they should be; building trades are working nine hours. We hope to accomplish good results for unionism during the new year.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Our scale of wages here is \$3.50 per day and not \$4.50 as erroneously stated in the December issue of THE CARPENTER. As we do not care to create wrong impressions in regard to wages, brothers will please take note of this correction.

MUNCIE, Ind.—The building in this city is in better shape than ever before, not one scab job in the city at this time. There was but one house going up this season that was built by scab labor. I believe we have here the best Building Trades Council in the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Our Local Unions 99 and 177 on November 1st formed a District Council, as by Section 47 (a) of our General Constitution, and if present indications hold good, this Council will be on a good working basis in a short time, and will be of great service to the carpenters' interests of this vicinity.

AKRON, O.—That our noble order at large may not think that Local Union 84 has been blotted from the books, I will say that we still exist and have bright prospects before us. Two applications for membership came in last night and more are expected. We recently held a debating meeting with good results.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Our new Local Union 949 is prospering. We have now enrolled nearly one hundred names of carpenters. Judging by those present at last meeting, we have here a membership of more than ordinary intelligence. Great enthusiasm was manifested at this meeting and present indications point to success.

PONTIAC, Ill.—In regard to the situation here, I can say that we are getting along pretty good. We obtained a raise in our scale of wages last Spring and expect another raise in the next. Work is rather scarce here at present. It will certainly not be profitable for carpenters, when looking for work, to stop at Pontiac.

AKRON, Ohio.—We have an abundance of non union carpenters in this city, but we are using every means in our power to get them to see the light. At our open meeting, held a short time ago, we captured two applicants. The German element is strongly represented here and we believe there is sufficient material to organize a German Local Union.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Our Union 656 is in first-class condition. No scab journeymen here. Everything is O. K. We will begin the new year with a solid front. The master builders no doubt will demand a hearing next year, and we are ready to meet them. All other Unions here are also prosperous and are represented in our Building Trades Council.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—State of trade is very fair for this time of the year, and our county being at present pretty well organized the question of demanding a raise in wages is now before the Local Unions of Hudson County District for a general vote. There are two propositions to be voted on, one for \$3.28 and one for \$3.50 per day and Saturday half holiday.

FARMINGTON, Mo.—Our Local Union 922 is booming. We were organized only three months ago, and now we have 45 members, out of about 50 carpenters in town. At our last meeting we resolved to demand the nine-hour day, which we expect to obtain without any difficulty. Prospects for the Union are good; there appears to be plenty of work for next Spring.

PARIS, Tex.—Our Local Union is doing all right. We are holding open meetings, to which all carpenters in and outside the Union are invited. We have also arranged for lectures on the benefits to be derived from the Union. We hope that by means of these meetings and lectures we will largely increase our membership preparatory to our contemplated move for the nine-hour system.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Trade is in good condition for a fair winter's work. As a shortage in union carpenters is noted, it

is proper that we get all the non-union men in our Local Union before Spring. They have been enjoying the reduced hours obtained by the organization as well as we have, let them now do their share in the maintenance of fair conditions. Equal rights demand equal duties.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—The trade here is at a standstill, but nevertheless there is a constant influx of carpenters. There are less than ten buildings being erected in the whole city. The members here are constantly shifting, and although we are taking in new members at every meeting we cannot jump the 100 mark. Our Local Unions intend to arrange a ball this winter, and perhaps this will afford us an opportunity to take in all the stray Chips.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Trade conditions are fair just at present. Wages are 25 cents per hour and prospects for the coming Spring are excellent. Local 396 held a banquet at their hall on November 28th, refreshments of all kinds and blue label cigars passed away as if by magic before the healthy, happy, hungry carpenters of Newport News. Local Union 887, of Hampton was also on hand in full force and proved themselves able to hold their own at any table.

NORWICH, N. Y.—We are alive and doing business. We organized our Local Union 310 on the 13th of July this year and adopted our trade rules on September 1st, calling for nine hours and 22½ cents per hour, which demand was accepted by the contractors. Work is fair this season. We have a Trades Assembly here representing nine Unions, with three more ready to join as soon as completely organized. Our Local Union has appointed an organizer who will certainly do good work. Norwich, N. Y., is a coming Union city.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Carpenters should pay no attention to the advertisements of the firm of Gove, Maxson & Co., a western concern, which has secured a contract for the erection of a building in New London, Conn. This firm compels their men to work nine hours, while our's is an eight-hour city. Our Union is determined to uphold the eight-hour system, which has been strictly observed by the Union men ever since the time we had agreed on this system with our contractors. Brothers should assist us in our determination, and caution all carpenters against the advertisements of Gove, Maxson & Co.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Our Local Union is growing in membership and otherwise, and we hope that next Spring we will be in a fair condition and prepared to enter into a movement to obtain a fairer share of what is justly ours. This movement will have a tendency of our members becoming more acquainted with each other, and

its results we hope will afford us more time to devote to our families. We are determined to elevate our craft to what it should be and do something for ourselves and for others as well. We realize the fact that this can only be accomplished by each and every union man putting his shoulder to the wheel to help our good cause along and bring our movement in contemplation to a successful issue.

In Recognition of a Business Agent's Services.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Under the auspices of Local Unions 167 and 687 a largely-attended smoker was held on December 7th in honor of John T. Cosgrove, the trusty and energetic Business Agent of the Building Trades Council for the past three years. The most interesting occurrence of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Cosgrove, on behalf of the promoters of the affair, of a handsome parlor suite by the toastmaster, who made a very appropriate speech in connection with the duties of Business Agents, Mr. Cosgrove responding in befitting words. Short speeches were also made by H. J. Coffee, Patrick J. Nolan, President of the Union County Trade Council, and Mr. Frolich. A tempting collation of sandwiches was set out and dancing participated in. Altogether, it was an extremely enjoyable occasion.

A Carpenters' Banquet.

MUNCIE, Ind.—Local Union 592 held its first annual banquet on November 27th. The event was a notable one and will long be remembered by those who attended. Besides the members and their families, a number of invited guests were present. The contractors and their families occupied a place of honor at one of the tables. Among other invited guests were D. F. Kennedy, editor of the *Gas-Belt Labor News*, and Edwin F. Gould, of Indianapolis, publisher of *The Union*. Plates were laid for 300 persons. Under the Presidency of Brother Simeon Wright speechmaking, recitations, vocal music and selections on the piano were the order of the evening. After the repast dancing was indulged in, and all participants had a merry time and enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content.

Localities Where Work is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression, and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Leadville, Col.
Scranton, Pa.	Jasper, Ala.
Long Branch, N. J.	Independence, Col.
San Francisco, Cal.	Chester, Ill.
Springfield, Mass.	Dallas, Tex.
Winnipeg, Conn.	Jacksonville, Fla.
York, Pa.	New Orleans, La.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Waynesville, N. C.
Cannon City, Okla.	Sacramento, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Sherman, Tex.
Greenville, Tex.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Long Island City, N. Y.	

OFFICIAL

Circular Letter.

I am surprised at the carelessness and indifference displayed by the officers of our Local Unions in making out death and disability claims to be forwarded to the General Office for payment. In many instances the most important questions are left unanswered. Officers fail to sign them correctly, the seal is not attached, nor is there an affidavit made to the statements therein contained. Often these claims are sent back for correction, and this causes delay in passing on them. Many times we receive communications informing us that we know all about the case, when, in fact, the most vital points are yet to be answered either by the doctor or the Local Union. The benefit is demanded and must be sent right away without any more unnecessary delay, whether we are satisfied or not as to its legality. These and other such unreasonable requests are continually made.

Let me here inform our members and officers that, in order to receive prompt attention at this office, the benefit blank forms must be filled out completely and correctly and be sworn to before a Notary Public. The membership card, doctor's certificate, burial permit and a statement from the Union should accompany same, so that a fair and impartial decision may be rendered. I am sure that if these things were attended to promptly much delay, annoyance and dissatisfaction could be avoided. We would then be getting down to a working basis, so that the business of this vast and growing organization could be attended to in a business manner.

Frank Duffy
Secretary-Treasurer.

Of Special Importance to All Recording Secretaries as Well as to All Local Unions and Members.

The month of January being the time of installation of new Local officers special attention of Recording Secretaries is hereby called to Section 152 (b) of our General Constitution requiring them to send a list of the names and addresses of all new officers, also all changes, to the G. S.-T.

Frequent complaints are received at the General Office as to the communications, telegrams, etc., not reaching the Unions because of the fact that their Financial Secretaries, as listed in THE CARPENTER, are no longer in office, or have removed without having changed their address. There are instances where the Financial Secretaries have been suspended for misconduct, and yet their names regularly appear in our journal for months, which is quite injurious to the respective Local Union and the U. B. as well. Changes in the names and addresses of the Financial Secretaries should be attended to and proper notice sent to the General Office, under seal, by the Recording Secretary. Let each member scan the names and addresses of Financial Secretaries and also Business Agents, as published in THE CARPENTER, regularly, and if there is any change or correction required have a motion carried at the next meeting of the Local Union, instructing the Recording Secretary to attend to the matter at once.

IMPORTANT!

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS.

Officers and members of Local Unions, having business with the General Office, should send all communications to Frank Duffy, who has been temporarily appointed General Secretary-Treasurer.

In order to avoid mistakes and unnecessary delays in the transaction of the business of this organization, all money orders, checks and express orders should be made payable to him and addressed to Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wm D. McKie
General President.

American Federation of Labor Convention.

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened in Scranton on December 5, 1901. The Federation is composed of all the great National and International Trade Unions of America, including State Branches, City Central Bodies and Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

We have been affiliated with this body since its formation, and have taken an active part in all its conventions. The delegates elected at the Scranton Convention of the U. B. in 1900 were present in full force, with instructions to see that our interests are taken care of and that the question of trade autonomy and jurisdiction be definitely settled once and for all. As soon as they render their report to this office it will be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

Attention!

It is the endeavor of the General Office to issue THE CARPENTER on the 15th of each month, in order that it may reach most all the Locals on the 20th. It must, however, be understood that this depends largely on the promptness of the Local officers in sending in their reports, changes in names and addresses of officers, etc. We would, therefore, request the Local officers to forward to this office all matter to be published in the journal, at such time that it may be in our hands not later than the 1st of the month. The observance of this specified time will guarantee the prompt issue of THE CARPENTER.—[Ed.]

THE G. S.-T., being desirous of having a list of the Local Unions represented in any and every District Council for publication in THE CARPENTER, under the names of the respective D. C.'s, the D. C. Secretaries will please forward a complete list of the Local Unions under their jurisdiction to this Office at an early date.

THE quarterly password with necessary blank forms for Financial Secretary and Treasurer for the months of January, February and March we forwarded from the General Office on December 23, 1901, to all Local Unions in good standing. If not received notify the G. S.-T. at once.

Carpenters Should Stay Away from San Antonio, Tex.

The Builders' Exchange, of San Antonio, Tex., is preparing to strike a blow at the eight-hour system, and to go back to nine hours; therefore, carpenters should stay away from this locality.

JOHN SWINTON.

Our Old Friend and Esteemed Contributor Passes Away.

Our members and readers will certainly have learned with sorrow of the death of one of the strongest and most fearless advocates of Labor Rights, John Swinton. He had been a contributor to THE CARPENTER for many years, some of his latest writings even now appearing in this issue. The disappearance from the columns of our journal of his familiar name and that of his *nom de plume* "Ajax," will be regretted very much, and be keenly felt to be an irreparable loss to our entire Brotherhood. John Swinton was a deep thinker; one of this country's ablest writers on economic and political subjects. His contributions to THE CARPENTER, of rare clearness and sound reasoning, full of witticism and humor at times, were highly appreciated, not only by our readers, but by the Labor press throughout this country and Europe.

In 1874, when the unemployed of New York held a mass meeting in Tompkins Square, which was broken up by the police, John Swinton made his debut as a Labor agitator, and from this time on he devoted all his energies to the cause of down-trodden labor. At the most critical times he stood unwaveringly and firmly by the wageworkers, ever true and faithful in defence of their grievances and their interests. He died on Sunday, December 15th, at his home in Brooklyn, after an illness of ten days.

He was born in Scotland, December 12th, 1829, and while quite a young man he came to America, where he learned the printers' trade. He afterwards studied medicine at the Eastham and New York Colleges, and later turned to journalism. He took an active part in the Abolitionist movement preceding the Civil War, and held a position on the editorial staff of the New York Times.

In 1869, John Swinton became Assistant Editor of the New York Sun. In 1883 he left that paper to start one of his own, called *John Swinton's Paper*, which he conducted for four years, when he was compelled to drop it owing to the lack of support from the wageworkers in whose behalf it had been started, and for whom it had done noble work. The last issue of *John Swinton's Paper*, on August 7th, 1887, contained the following, under the heading of "One Sure Thing."

"Papers may rise or fall; parties may organize, shift ground or collapse; men may come or go; the skies may falter or fail, but, for all that and everything else, the social and industrial revolution, now in progress, will advance without pause."

These words clearly show that, although he, in his own personal enterprise and efforts to further the cause of labor, had met with disappointment and failure, John Swinton was not discouraged, and still believed in its final triumph.

One of his latest articles, written for THE CARPENTER, commenting on the Kohlsaat injunction decision, having been unavoidably crowded out of the September issue, he requested the editor to kill, as the technical term goes, saying that it had become too stale. His request was at that time complied with, but now, after his death, as a matter of course, his works have assumed historical significance, and we shall insert this posthumous article in the February issue of this journal.

Look Out for Him.

We are informed by our Pittsburg, Kan., Local that a man by the name of Becker (first name not known), hailing from Grand Crossing, Ill., is trying to work under another man's card. Brothers look out for him and put a stop to his illegal practices.

Stay Away From St. Louis.

The District Council, of St. Louis, having informed all our Local Unions in a circular letter of trade conditions prevailing in that city, it remains for us to say that it is desirable for all men in the building line to stay away from St. Louis until next Spring at least, when there may be a better opportunity to find employment. No work is being started as yet on the World's Fair Building, contracts for carpenter work have to our knowledge as yet not been awarded, and there is an abundance of idle men walking the streets. It is to be hoped that all men of the building craft will take heed of the circular letter as hereabove referred to and stay away from St. Louis.

Unfair Building Contractors.

Brothers will please take notice that the Local Union of Atlantic City, N. J., in conjunction with the Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters, has placed Frank Riggs and Joseph Champion, two contracting firms of that city, on the unfair list. These firms are working nine hours and pay the paltry wages of from \$2 to \$2.50 per day; neither do they care about employing union men. They stubbornly refuse to reduce the hours or increase the wages one cent, and have all the scabs they can obtain in Philadelphia shipped there.

Carpenters, keep away from Atlantic City and give our brothers an opportunity to bring Frank Riggs and Joseph Champion to the observance of union conditions.

Report of the Committee on General Vote on Permanent Suspension of G. S.-T. P. J. McGuire.

TO WILLIAM D. HUBER, G. P., U. B. C. and J. of A.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the undersigned committee appointed by you to count the votes of the Local Unions on the permanent suspension of P. J. McGuire as G. S.-T., beg leave to submit the following report:

The votes of the following Locals were rejected, as they were mailed after the 10th of December, 1901: Nos. 68, 133, 143, 654, 740, 843, 905 and 926.

Communications were received and submitted to the committee from the following Locals, stating that they did not wish to vote until further evidence was submitted to them: Locals 33, 54, 59, 111, 115, 136, 146, 177, 180, 190, 278, 358, 386, 388, 431, 438, 480, 493, 551, 555, 584, 643, 672, 698, 732, 743, 752 and 870. Also communications were submitted to the committee from the following Locals, asking their votes previously sent to the General Office be reconsidered. The committee decided that they had no right to reconsider any votes, but submit same as previously sent. Locals No. 55, 153, 207, 235, 328, 339, 424, 459, 489, 618, 658, 710, 751, 894 and 912. We find that the total vote cast was 27,049—14,347 Yes, and 12,702 No.

A. L. BEEGLE, Local 306, Newark, N. J.
D. F. FEATHERSTON, Local 715, New York City.

JAMES TROY, Local 8, Philadelphia.
Committee.

Result of the General Vote.

Local.	For.	Against.	Local.	For.	Against.	Local.	For.	Against.	Local.	For.	Against.	Local.	For.	Against.	Local.	For.	Against.			
1	7	399	129	64	1	264	29	16	406	15	8	552	14	696	41	5	858	16	892	35
2		149	130	10	13	265	1	16	407	1	8	554	20	697	3	6	859	9	894	29
3	47		131	38	52	266	3	20	409	30	1	556	13	699	32		861	6	895	38
4	94	3	132	1	21	268	40	30	410	26		557	17	700	22		863	17	896	8
5	3	37	134	9	55	269	10	13	411	14		558	28	701	14		864	40	898	22
6		27	135	1	28	270		47	412	44		559	9	703	14		865	15	901	24
7	198	1	137		15	271		34	413	15		560	28	705	24		866	14	902	67
8	15	194	138	1	24	272		47	414	1	7	561	9	706	24		867	9	903	10
10	12	184	139	14	2	273		34	415	73	3	562	52	707	61		869	10	906	7
11	19	81	140	15	2	274		4	416	5	59	563	7	708	24		872	25	908	12
12	2	130	141	21	16	275		9	419	2	6	564	7	709	12		874	1	910	35
13	12	37	142	9	83	276		27	420	11		565	35	710	10		875	15	911	19
14	18	4	145	17	25	277		67	421		61	566	21	711	10		877	80	912	19
15		26	147	1	93	280		18	422	13	3	567	17	712	51		880	13	916	34
16	57		148		2	281		69	423	14		568	34	714	9		881	18	918	15
18		7	149	16	13	282		11	424	61	6	570	2	715	160		883	5	919	30
19	1	67	151		4	283		26	425	28	25	571	17	716	40		885	16	920	14
20		48	152	24	2	284		18	426	24	1	573	9	717	11		887	47	922	3
21		38	153	28	2	285		2	427	41	1	574	3	718			888	52	923	15
22		160	154	1	30	286		2	428	39	3	575	68	720	12		889	30	924	28
23	23	6	155	1	115	287		55	429	53	11	576	19	721	18		891	11	929	6
24	82	1	158	2	15	288		29	430	37		577	22	722	18					
25		125	159		37	289		18	431	11		578	19	723	5					
26		41	160	9	29	290		51	432	4		579	36	724	22					
28	26		161	21	11	291		18	433	36		580	13	725	35					
29	12	65	162	12	2	292		26	434	7		581	27	726	11					
30	20		163	7	30	293		18	435	11		582	10	727	17					
31		29	164		4	294		16	436	3		583	31	728	5					
32	122		165	50	2	295		15	437	37		584	22	729	14					
34	48		166	19	4	296		12	438	36		585	44	730	8					
35		19	167	1	250	297		16	439	3		586	17	731	6					
36	73	28	168		42	298		15	440	7		587	27	732	34					
37	43		169	144		299		12	441	13		588	44	733	15					
38	1	8	171	27	23	300		12	442	17		589	15	734	2					
39	26	3	172	70		301		31	443	8		590	17	735	41					
40	26		173		32	302		15	444	62		591	43	736	20					
41		13	174	2	24	303		15	445	8		592	46	737	19					
42		60	175	1	67	304		28	446	13		593	21	738	14					
43	82	1	176	11	41	305		15	447	17		594	17	739	2					
44	58		177	16	1	306		15	448	8		595	43	740	13					
45		44	178		47	307		15	449	1		596	19	741	3					
47	56		179	13		308		15	450	1		597	30	742	26					
48	10		180	45		309		15	451	1		598	30	743	1					
50	126		181	53		310		15	452	1		599	43	744	1					
51		30	182	8		311		15	453	1		600	43	745	1					
53	1	16	183	44		312		15	454	1		601	43	746	1					
55	182		184	42		313		15	455	1		602	43	747	1					
56		61	185		70	314		15	456	1		603	43	748	1					
57		20	186		65	315		15	457	1		604	43	749	1					
58		528	187	13	4	316		15	458	1		605	43	750	1					
60	27		188		16	317		15	459	1		606	43	751	1					
61	35	17	189	1	38	318		15	460	1		607	43	752	1					
62		210	190	9	38	319		15	461	1		608	43	753	1					
63	50		191	33	1	320		15	462	1		609	43	754	1					
64	2	53	192	1	33	321		15	463	1		610	43	755	1					
65		59	193	8	35	322		15	464	1		611	43	756	1					
66	8	5	194	8	137	323		15	465	1		612	43	757	1					
67	21	17	195	2	51	324		15	466	1		613	43	758	1					
69	1	49	196	3	12	325		15	467	1		614	43	759	1					
70	23	1	197	53	3	326		15	468	1		615	43	760	1					
71		9	198	2	9	327		15	469	1		616	43	761	1					
72	2	129	199	1	7	328		15	470	1		617	43	762	1					
73	4	127	200	41		329		15	471	1		618	43	763	1					
74		17	201	85		330		15	472	1		619	43	764	1					
75	6	64	202	20	1	331		15	473	1		620	43	765	1					
76	31	25	203	4	2	332		15	474	1		621	43	766	1					
77	47	3	204	66		333		15	475	1		622	43	767	1					
78	7	17	205		60	334		15	476	1		623	43	768	1					
79		117	206	92		335		15	477	1		624	43	769	1					
80	1	59	207	40	2	336		15	478	1		625	43	770	1					
81	17		208	15		337		15	479	1		626	43	771	1					
82		6	209		16	338		15	480	1		627	43	772	1					
84	2	23	210	18		339		15	481	1		628	43	773	1					
85		110	211		14	340		15	482	1		629	43	774	1					
86	8	2	212		24	341		15	483	1		630	43	775	1					
87		62	213	2	33	342		15	484	1		631	43	776	1					
88	1	50	214	22	1	343		15	485	1		632	43	777	1					
89	12		215	17		344		15	486	1		633	43	778	1					
90	24	11	216	1	96	345		15	487	1		634	43	779	1					
91	16	4	217	33	1	346		15	488	1		635	43	780	1					
92	21	2	218	38	6	347		15	489	1		636	43	781	1					
93	14		219	1	44	348		15	490	1		637	43	782	1					
95	21		220	40		349		15	491	1		638	43	783	1					
96	24	2	221	51	5	350		15	492	1		639	43	784	1					
97	48		222	36		351		15	493	1		640	43	785	1					
98	9	22	223	75	37	352		15	494	1		641	43	786	1					
99	28	2	224	12	15	353		15	495	1		642	43	787	1					
100	13		225	51		354		15	496	1		643	43	788	1					
101	6		226	6	3	355		15	497	1		644	43	789	1					
102		9	227	20		356		15	498	1		645	43	790	1					
103		64	228</																	

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, N. Y.—We are still on the war path for eight hours and \$3 per day. Since our last report nine bosses have acceded to our demands; seven bosses with small jobs have finished their contracts with scabs, while the work of five speculative builders is at a standstill.

Our men are all at work, somehow or other, eleven are doing jobbing and six of our men are doing laborers' work grading the Aqueduct race track in order to keep off of the strike book and not to become a burden to the Union financially. These instances, however, are only a few I know of, nevertheless I can state that our men are determined to hold out until the builders give in.

This district shows good prospects for profitable returns as an outcome of the present movement, and as powerful a district may be built up here, anywhere, by proper handling.

BOONEVILLE, Ind.—Local Union 694 has decided to demand a raise in wages of 2½ cents per hour and a strict observance of our trade rules otherwise. The new scale is supposed to take effect on April 1, 1892. We believe that we are perfectly justified in making this move and, time being opportune, we are hopeful of success.

DALLAS, Tex.—We are making extensive preparations for thoroughly organizing this locality, and trade being pretty fair we are determined to enter into a movement for an increase of pay of 25 cents per day, raising our wages to \$2.75. We are sanguine of success and believe that the contractors will accede to our demand without resorting to a strike. In view of the fact, however, that we intend to make this move it would be advisable for carpenters, at present, to stay away from Dallas, Tex.

ELGIN, Ill.—We are still alive, although you have not heard from us for a long time, the reason being that we were too busy this past season; we had more work than we could do. The non-union men are coming into the Union pretty fairly, still we have a number of them on the outside, but expect to get them in the Spring. We have made a demand for 30 cents an hour as a minimum scale to take effect on April 1, 1902. We shall work nine hours another year and anticipate no trouble in enforcing our demands. We have organized a Building Trades Council.

LOCAL UNION 363.

Persistency's Reward.

Local Union 458 is getting along nicely. We have nearly every carpenter of importance in the Union and enjoy the eight-hour work-day, which we have obtained by persistency and without the assistance of any other trade. We have made the fight and won. On July 1, 1900 there were just five men in the city receiving \$2.50 for ten hours' work, seventeen men received \$2.25 and all the rest from \$1 to \$2, the average being \$1.47½ for ten hours. On July 1, 1901, our first anniversary, there were eleven men getting \$2.50 for eight hours, sixty-seven men \$2.40 and the remainder from \$1.60 to \$2.25 for eight hours' work. We are

now in a better shape than ever, and to do still better we organized a Federal Labor Union, No. 9,353, comprising all other trades that were in too weak a condition to be organized into Unions of the respective crafts. Every plumber, journeyman painter, and about all the plasterers are represented. This has all been accomplished by the efforts of our Local Union 458. It is an example to the world, showing what can be attained by persistency.

Recently we held a good little social entertainment where a few of our friends and labor men were present, who certainly have proven themselves our friends. They were well pleased with the pleasure afforded them, and we all had an enjoyable time. The affair was kept strictly Union in every way. Union supper and everything else had to bear the Union Label on the original package. With best wishes for the success of the U. B.

We are fraternally yours,
LOCAL UNION 458, Lawrence, Kan.

Condition of Trade in Crowley, La.

CROWLEY, La.—I will give you some idea of trade conditions here and wages and hours. Trade is good, but could be better. Carpenters receive from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day of ten hours. Painters and paperhangers receive about the same pay. Brick masons get 55 cents an hour for nine hours work per day. Helpers on all buildings receive from \$1.75 to \$2.00. Mill hands get \$1.50 for twelve hours; they recently were on strike for a reduction to eleven hours, but through mismanagement lost. We have eight large sawmills here and many other industries. Crowley has a population of 5,810, two daily papers and three banks. The contractors have an association, but they are in favor of trade union. I think that in the Spring we will get shorter hours and better pay; everything looks bright in that direction.

Fraternally yours,
F. A. DA COSTA,
Local Union 929.

Keep Away from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—I desire to state that Swift Company are the most unfair builders in this city. They have an elevator under construction and are compelling their men to work ten hours and are paying them just as they please. They have secured the contract for the Merchant Packing House and boast that they are going to work ten hours on this job. Although work is slack here and many carpenters idle, this firm is bringing more men here from all parts of the country. Brothers should not be misled by reports published in the outside papers, setting forth that employment may be obtained in New Orleans. Keep away from this city.

D. T.

The Situation in Pekin, Ill.

PEKIN, Ill.—The carpenters here are well organized, but we have a few drones who take but little interest in the good work. Still, to counterbalance their lack of interest, we have those untiring ones who are counted among the able missionary workers and are ever stirring up the drones and non-union men to fall in line. We have several contractors here that are strictly union firms and will employ but union men and none others; we have also contractors who want something cheap and nasty, and who employ non-union help whenever they can get it. We obtained the nine-hour day without any decrease in wages, and that with hands down.

One contractor persisted in working his non-union gang ten hours, but thanks to his lumber dealer he was thrown into company where he belongs. We have bearded the lion on several occasions and always with success. The largest job here at present is the Mayor's residence now under construction at a cost of \$20,000; it is strictly union in every sense. Business has been exceedingly good all season, with the prospects being very favorable for next year. Some of the contractors say they have had better results working nine hours the past season than they ever had under the ten-hour system and we think that is sufficient encouragement for the future.

E. J. S., Local Union 644.

Good Outlook for a Three Months' Old City.

LAWTON, Oklahoma Territory. Work here has so far kept up well owing to the fact that Lawton is only about three months old. In the course of that time somewhere between twenty-five hundred and three thousand buildings, mostly good substantial structures, that would do credit to more pretentious places, have been erected. Centred in one of the finest regions of the Southwest, with an altitude of more than a thousand feet, we are blessed with those elements that elicit the support and praise of all mankind in every age and cause one to hope for extension of life. The mountain breezes and glowing sunlight can only be realized by contact. Lawton, with her present population of 10,000, will double that number within the next eighteen months. Wages range from \$2.50 to \$3 for a nine-hour work-day. The present membership of the Union is 212. Good carpenters are in demand. No first-class man need to be idle, nor will he be.

S. C. C.,
Local Union 902.

A Productive Meeting.

WAUKESHA, Wis.—Local Union 344 held an open meeting on December 4th, and listened to a rousing address by Brother Cattermull. So effective were his arguments that but one non-union man left the hall without filing an application. On Friday evening we initiated twelve new members and have more applications on file. We desire to hold another meeting the latter part of this month, when we hope Brother Cattermull will again be with us, and that we then get the remaining non-union men to join. The indications now are that by January 1st we shall be in a position to adopt a scale of wages for next Summer. It looks now as if we could control the situation.

G. F. P., Local Union 344.

Boston Carpenters Awake and Doing.

The carpenters of Boston, Mass., for the last six months, have been actively preparing for the entering into a campaign for the strict enforcement of uniform trade rules, not only in Boston, but also in the vicinity and more outlying districts. They have succeeded in organizing several new Unions and re-organized the Jewish carpenters. The now-prevailing scale of wages is especially a bone of contention and by no means what it should be comparing the Boston scale with that observed in other cities of equal size. Under the circumstances it cannot be surprising that our brothers of Boston are thoroughly disgusted with the existing state of affairs.

They are at the present time unanimous in their determination to demand a minimum wage of \$3 per day for eight hours, the new rule to take effect on

May 1, 1902. It is to be hoped that they will be successful in their reasonable and just demand. At any rate, they are preparing for a stiff fight, which, as far as indications go, will be a decisive one.

Difficulty Between Carpenters and the Fleischmann Manufacturing Company Adjusted.

About the 16th of November the Fleischmann Manufacturing Company notified their carpenters that they would reduce their time to seven hours per day which was against Union rules. A special meeting was called and Local 163, of Peekskill, took the matter in hand. Through a misunderstanding between the Local and the company, Mr. Miller, superintendent, and Mr. Blumer, asked to have a committee of one of the members of the Local and one from the national body to adjust the matter between them.

So on December 13th the committee, consisting of John Butterly, of the Local, and George R. Murray from the national body, called on Mr. Blumer at their office and satisfactorily adjusted all matters between the Local 163. Things will run smoothly at the plant hereafter.

The Fleischmann Company have a world-wide reputation for fair dealing with organized labor and we believe it to be so. The men are going to work at their old schedule of nine hours per day at \$2.75. We feel highly pleased with the outcome.

Local 163 is in a thriving condition, initiating new members at every meeting, have taken five applications since the first of November, which is good work for Peekskill.

JOHN BUTTERLY, Committee.

The First Carpenters' Union Hall on the Pacific Coast.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 28, 1901.

Union No. 131, of Seattle, Wash., by the energetic and progressive spirit of its members have just completed their hall at 1520 Fourth avenue, of which they have just cause to feel proud, as it is the only one owned by any Union on the Pacific coast, and the equal of any labor hall in the United States, dedicated the same with a house-warming on the eve of November 26th, consisting of an interesting literary and musical program and concluding with a social hop.

President A. E. White, in dedicating the hall, made the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Brother Union Men and Sister Union Ladies—If I may be permitted to address you as such, and I take it that the wife or sweetheart, whichever the case may be, of every Union man should be a Union lady. You have been invited here this evening to rejoice one with the other and make merry over the successful culmination of an enterprise which means much to organized labor in Seattle, and especially to the Carpenters' Union. The enterprise of which I speak is before you, this comfortable hall, with spacious waiting rooms at each side of the entrance; one large and one small hall, with office, committee rooms, store rooms and a large, well-lighted and well-heated reading room on the floor below, with ample toilet provision and a complete ventilating system throughout the entire building; also, a suite of five rooms over the entrance and two houses in the rear, all fitted with modern conveniences and all bringing in an income, with our finances so arranged that the revenue is sufficient to meet the maturing obligations and current expenses; such is the enterprise, the completion of which we are here to celebrate to-night.

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each month, at Lippincott Building, Forty-six North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Publishers

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Entered at the Post-Office, at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter

Subscription Price:—Fifty Cents a year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to Frank Duffy, Post-office Box number 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1902.

Four years ago, the 4th of last month, a charter was granted by the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to Local No. 131, of Seattle, Wash., on the request of ten men, members of our craft; men who had the courage of their convictions to brave the displeasure of their employers and form themselves into an united effort to better their conditions and the conditions of those dependent upon them. Of those ten men perhaps one or two are within the range of my voice to-night; some have gone to other fields of labor, while some have passed on to their final reward beyond the great divide; but still their good work has gone on; this young and tender bud, this infant Union, so to speak, nurtured under their tender care, has gradually gathered within its fold men staunch and true, and has broadened and expanded until to-day it extends its gigantic arms entirely over this great city and our influence extends far beyond its limits; to-day it counts its members by the hundreds and its wealth by the thousands. To-day we bear the proud distinction of being one of the largest Local Unions in North America, and last, but not least, I believe we are the first Local Union on the Pacific coast to complete a home of its own, and to this your home, individually and collectively, I bid you welcome. And now, and by the authority of the members of Local No. 131, C. and J. of A., from one to the other, and all to Local No. 131, of Seattle, Wash., I dedicate this temple, to be known by the name inscribed over its portals,

CARPENTERS' UNION HALL.

In Aid of the Family of the Member Who Perished in the Great Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

In the last issue of THE CARPENTER a sad case was pointed out of how in the great fire at Market and Twelfth streets, Philadelphia, twenty-three persons lost their lives, one of them having been a carpenter and member of Local Union 277, and leaving a widow and two small children. This unfortunate Brother having joined the organization but four months before the fire occurred, and his widow not being entitled to death benefits, Local Union 277 arranged for a prize drawing where eight prizes were drawn for.

The proceeds from tickets sold amounted to \$409, and by subscriptions the sum of \$250 was collected, making a total amount of \$659 realized for the benefit of the family of the deceased Brother. General President Huber offered a Brotherhood watch charm as a prize to the member selling the most tickets. The prize was won by Brother Wright, Local Union 8, who sold 685 tickets and who also collected the \$250. General President Huber in making the presentation complimented Local Union 277 for its prompt and efficient assistance rendered the widow and her children, and especially Brother Wright for his activity and energy displayed in the interest of a sister Local, and urged the members present at the prize drawing to point out to non-union carpenters the good results accomplished in this instance through the means of our organization.

LOCAL UNION 277.

THE BATTLE FOR 44 HOURS.

Successful Move by Cabinetmakers and Machine-workers of New York.

It will, undoubtedly, be of interest to the Brothers of other localities to learn of the efforts made for better conditions by the Local Unions 309 cabinetmakers and 476 machine-workers, of New York city, within the past two months. In 1899, when the carpenters came forth with a demand for the inauguration of the Saturday half-holiday and 50 cents per hour, the New York District decided that the cabinetmakers' and the machine-hands' Local Unions also demand the half-holiday, the standing minimum of \$17.00 to be the weekly scale of wages for 49 hours' work. Carpenters as well as shop hands, as may well be remembered, were successful in their demands. In view of the fact, however, that cabinetmakers and machine hands, beginning with 1872, had made great sacrifices in several attempts at the inauguration of the eight-hour workday, their strike in 1892 alone costing them the enormous amount of over \$75,000. This new 49-hour system did not at all meet with the approval of the bulk of them.

For twenty years prior to the 49-hour movement, they had been struggling for the 48 hours per week, their ideal working hours, and had it been left to them to choose between the privilege afforded by the half-holiday and a reduction of hours to 8 per day or 48 hours per week, they would unhesitatingly have sacrificed the half-holiday and grasped at the reduction. But the cabinetmakers and the machine-workers are two organizations of over 50 years' standing, with a membership well trained to the observance of discipline, and they willingly, if not cheerfully, abided by the decision of the New York District in this 49-hour move.

Nevertheless, they were determined, at the proper time, not only to do away with the obnoxious hour over the 48, but to also reduce their working hours to 44 per week, and thus place themselves on an equal footing with the carpenters, as far as hours were concerned.

Prior to and since the period mentioned in the foregoing, and even up to the present date, cabinetmakers and machine-workers are engaged in a bitter contest with importers of cheap wood-trim and other interior decorations manufactured in this country, and even in Europe, under a system of low wages and long hours.

It is obvious that, while it required the utmost vigilance on the part of the shop hands and the New York District Council to safeguard and uphold the existing scale against a reduction of wages, which

proved to be no easy task in the face of this unfair competition, there was little or no prospect for the successful issue of a new move either for a reduction of hours or a raise in wages. At last, in the latter part of the year now elapsed, business began to improve, and more favorable conditions prevailing, the battle was opened for 44 hours per week and a scale of wages fixing \$18.00 as a minimum, with the exception of a number of firms which were already paying \$18.00, and where the new scale provides for a minimum of \$19.00 per week. The men in Marcott's shop must be given credit for taking the initiative in this movement. Here the men were out on strike about a week when the firm acceded to their demands. This victory had a tendency, to a great extent, of smoothing the path for other shops in the enforcement of the new rules. The shops were then taken up, one by one, including the bar-fixture concerns, where a special demand provided for 50 cents an hour, (carpenters' wages), in behalf of the so-called outside men, which was granted at once by most of the firms. As regards shop hands it must be stated that their cases were not so easily adjusted, the hostile attitude of the bosses compelling them, as a last resort, to go out on strike.

This proceeding against one shop at a time, and not making a general demand, and to call a general strike eventually, may seem a strange course to carpenters; it must, however, be borne in mind that cabinetmakers and machine-hands, numbering about 1,500 men, after receiving instructions, and under the guidance of their Business Agent, are accustomed to see to their own affairs and interests. At the present moment all the larger cabinet firms are working their plants under the 44 hours and \$18.00 minimum rule; only a few smaller shops and some sash, door and blind shops, having been unionized at a more recent date, are still to be proceeded against, and will, undoubtedly, also have fallen in line by the time this journal has reached its readers.

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS.

The American Federation of Labor Organizer to Porto Rico.

It may be unknown to most of the brothers that Santiago Iglesias, the organizer, sent to Porto Rico by the American Federation of Labor, and recently sentenced by the District Court of San Juan for a term of three years, four months and eight days, on a charge of conspiracy, is a member of our United Brotherhood. He is a member of Local Union 309, of New York City, having been initiated on November 13, 1900.

The outrageous treatment of Brother Iglesias by the Porto Rican courts and capitalists is evoking many expressions of sympathy from the workers all over this land, and we trust that when the members of the U. B. become acquainted with the fact that Iglesias is one of their own craft and fold they will not be lacking in manifesting their indignation and contempt in like manner. The conspiracy that Brother Iglesias has been found guilty of is based on his attempt made in August, 1900, to raise the price of labor. At that time the currency of Porto Rico was changed from Spanish pesos to American dollars, and in consequence the merchants and employers raised the price of their goods and manufactures to make up for the deficiency, the advance from pesos to dollars amounting to 40 cents per dollar. At that time Iglesias set to work, called and organized meetings of the working population, advising them to raise the price of labor in proportion to the increase of rent

and all other necessities of life, the existing scale of wages having become entirely inadequate. This constitutes, according to the Spanish law which is still in force in Porto Rico, Brother Iglesias' crime.

No American workingman will discover in this organizer's proceedings any unlawful act, but will agree with us in the assertion that he has simply exercised his rights as an American citizen, and his duties as one of the native workmen of Porto Rico, whose cause he has espoused. We trust that the brothers will stand by him and render him assistance morally and financially.

This subject should be brought up in the meetings, not only of our Local Unions, but also in the meetings of the various Councils and Labor Assemblies they may be represented in and see to it that immediate, energetic and suitable action is taken.

Seven of Brother Iglesias' companions in this movement have also been sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and the Labor Federation of Porto Rico, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been dissolved as being an unlawful organization. The Supreme Court has been appealed to by or through the American Federation of Labor, and pending this appeal Brother Iglesias is at liberty. Since he has been in Porto Rico on his present tour he has continually been attacked in circulars and threatened by manufacturers and merchants who, as a matter of course, are antagonistic to his work of organizing the workmen and his efforts to have their wages increased. At a meeting recently held in the Labor Federation building of San Juan several shots were fired at Brother Iglesias by his antagonists, but a search for arms instituted by the police in their houses had no result.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Japanese Laborers Take the Places of White Men.

The Santa Fe Railroad recently discharged 200 white men who were working at Point Richmond and put Japanese laborers in their places. The white men received \$1.75 per day, while the Japanese only get \$1. San Francisco shoe repairers also complain of suffering extremely from Japanese cheap labor, and even a number of other skilled trades are threatened by this yellow competition.

The Struggle of the Machinists for the Nine-hour Work-Day.

The struggle of the machinists for the nine-hour work-day, inaugurated on May 20th, although successful most all over the country, is not yet ended. It appears that considerable opposition is still offered by concerns mainly engaged in government contract work. Were the conditions of such contracts lived up to, and would the "strike clause" in the law governing contracts not afford great protection to these contracting concerns, they would have been brought to terms long ago.

Strikes are still on at the following places: San Francisco and Oakland, Cal.; Seattle, Tacoma, Fairhaven and Everett, Wash.; St. Albans, Vt.; Chicago and Detroit, Mich.; Brooklyn and Silver Creek, N. Y.; Trenton, N. J.; Warren and Toledo, Ohio; Denver, Colo.; Quincy, Ill.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Alexandria and Richmond, Va.; Birmingham and Selma, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn., and Salisbury, N. C.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Cheap Mongolian Labor Must Be Debarred From This Country.

The ball has been set rolling on the Chinese exclusion question. There is no topic touching labor interests that at this time is arousing more attention than the expiration in May, 1902, of the law known as the "Geary Exclusion Act." The subject is under consideration by all labor organizations throughout the country, and recognized by them as one of the utmost importance requiring prompt and energetic action on their part. Let us not relax in this good work and keep the country clear from the yellow scourge, the Mongolian coolie laborer, and with the same determination and persistency that we display in keeping our jobs or shops free from scabs. We cannot live on 50 cents a day, it requires a good deal more to satisfy our daily needs. The Chinese Exclusion law must be and will be re-enacted if the wage-workers of this country are alive to their own interests and take a firm and manly stand in the matter. May we bear in mind that there are six powerful Chinese companies in conjunction with equally powerful American capitalistic concerns making mighty efforts to have the re enactment of this law defeated in the United States Congress. Laboring people of all classes must counterbalance and offset this action of our antagonists in order to avert a calamity.

On the same subject the following resolutions offered by the Committee on Organization has been adopted by the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor recently held in Scranton:

WHEREAS, Those laws of Congress known as the Chinese Exclusion Laws will expire on the 5th day of May, 1902; and

WHEREAS, Unless the said laws be re-enacted our country will be overrun with countless hordes of Chinese, Japanese and other Asiatic laborers equally objectionable; and

WHEREAS, Their unrestricted immigration here would work incalculable injury to our miners, mechanics and unskilled laborers and wage-earners generally throughout the length and breadth of the land by reason of the grinding competition to which they would be thereby subjected, the lower standard of comfortable living to which they would be reduced and the numerous other evils of a most calamitous nature that would be entailed upon them; and

WHEREAS, All our smaller dealers in various kinds of business and most of our professional classes would in a very short time fall victims to the deplorable effects of such unlimited immigration from the quarters here alluded to; and

WHEREAS, Our country and our people as a whole would ultimately suffer therefrom a fatal blow to their future advancement toward a still higher state of enlightened civilization and be shorn of much of their prestige, greatness, and glory as a nation; and

WHEREAS, A failure to re-enact the said Exclusion Laws would be an unwise and a dangerous reversal of a policy we have found imperatively necessary during the last twenty years—a policy which has enabled us to preserve a much greater degree of peace, good order and tranquillity within our borders than would otherwise have been possible; and

WHEREAS, Our miners, mechanics, unskilled laborers and wage-earners generally are strongly in favor of a re-enactment of the said laws—a fact particularly true of the wage-earners of our Pacific Coast and inter-mountain States without exception; and

WHEREAS, The remainder of our fellow-citizens the whole country over, not embraced within the several descriptions of persons above mentioned, are for the most part also in favor of a re-enactment of the said laws; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of the American Federation of Labor now in regular session assembled;

First. That the said Exclusion Laws should be immediately re-enacted at the present session of Congress, to the end that they may be kept in continuous and unbroken effect.

Second. That the said laws should be so widened in their scope as to be made to apply to the Japanese and all other Mongolian or Asiatic races in the same manner as to the Chinese, and furthermore so modified as to be unlimited in their period of operation.

Third. That the President of the American Federation of Labor and the members of the Ex-

ecutive Council thereof be, and they are hereby, requested to forthwith call the attention of the President of the United States and the members of both branches of Congress to the adoption of these resolutions by this body, and to use all other honorable means within their power to urge upon them an early re-enactment of the said laws with the modifications thereof in these resolutions specified.

Fourth. That they may be, and hereby are, furthermore requested in like manner to urge upon Congress and the treaty-making power of Government to take such immediate steps looking to such treaty modifications, if any, as may be necessary or expedient to prepare the way for the re-enactment of the said laws with the changes hereinbefore mentioned.

Fifth. That they present, or cause to be presented, a duly-certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to mail or otherwise transmit copies thereof to each of the Representatives and Senators of the United States Congress.

Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators met in convention in Detroit, Mich., on the 2d of December, and were in session nearly ten days. Business of great importance to the welfare of their organization was transacted. A committee report was adopted which favors the paperhangers becoming part and parcel of the painters organization, and the latter henceforth to be known under the name of Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. The proposition providing for this amalgamation will go to the Local Unions for a general vote, and there is no doubt it will be carried. The question of increasing the per capita tax was also referred to the entire membership for decision.

A proposition to extend the term of executive officers to four years was voted down. A proposition to amend the clause in the constitution which excludes militia men from the organization was almost unanimously rejected.

A resolution was adopted providing for a painters' Union Label, as well as a proposition providing that two pages of the official journal be printed in the German language.

An Appeal from the Zanesville, O., Trades and Labor Council.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, November 4, 1901.
To the Trades and Labor Councils and all Labor Organizations Greeting:

Whereas, the Brown Manufacturing Company of Zanesville, Ohio, has been declared unfair by Local No. 76, Carriage and Wagon Workers; Local No. 345, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators; Local No. 154, Brotherhood of Blacksmiths; Local No. 84, Allied Metal Mechanics, all of this city, and we ask you, our friends, to take cognizance of this, our grievance. This firm has been waited upon by committees of the aggrieved Unions; they have refused to confer with committees from the organizations above mentioned or consider an advance in wages. The conduct of this firm has been one of evasion and a persistent antagonism to all organized labor, and finally wound up by telling the committees that they would settle as they chose, as individuals, and finally stated that they would not be dictated to by organized labor. They manufacture the Brown wagons, cultivators, plows and harrows.

The Trades Council has given them their unanimous endorsement and assistance both morally and financially.

Central and Local Unions will confer a great favor if they will have this read at their first meetings and have good strong committees appointed to wait upon local dealers to pay no attention to claims of settlement being made by agents of the firm, as timely official notice will be given

of settlement. Please read this at your next meeting; don't table or throw in the waste basket.

Brothers and sisters, we need your help. Kindly let us know what action you have taken. Now, with this we will leave the matter in your hands, and thanking you in advance,

We remain yours fraternally,
JOSEPH A. BAUER,
Secretary Central Trades and Labor Council. Box 513, Zanesville, Ohio.

An Appeal from the Broom Makers.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., 1901.

To Organized Labor, Greeting:

Brothers—We take this means of calling your attention to a matter of great importance to us as an organization and urge upon you the necessity of giving us your earnest support. The greatest obstacles we have to contend with are prison-made brooms and whisk brooms; not alone those made in this State, but those imported from other States. We beg your honorable body to appoint a committee to suppress the sale of prison-made brooms and whisk brooms, and create a demand for the Union-labeled brooms and whisks, and wait on the various merchants in your locality and induce them to sell nothing but the same. A fac-simile of our label is on the heading of this circular, and we also enclose a list of the manufacturers in this locality who are using the label and of whom they can be purchased.

Resolved—That we, the Broom Makers' Union No. 14, I. B. M. U., pledge ourselves to call for and purchase Union Label goods of all kinds, and use our influence to have all our friends to do the same, and when employing workmen, to employ nothing but Union help.

The above resolution has also been adopted by our Central Labor Union and the twenty-three other Unions of our city. Hoping you will not place this on file without granting our request,

We remain yours fraternally,
BROOM MAKERS' LOCAL UNION,
No. 14, I. B. M. U.
OLIVER A. BROWER, President.
ALBERT J. THEMM, Secretary.

The following firms are using the Broom Makers' Union Label. This denotes that they are friends of organized labor and employ only Union help in the manufacture of brooms or whisk brooms:

BROOMS.

Amsterdam Broom Company,
Gardner Broom Company,
T. Peck & Co.,
Pioneer Broom Company.

WHISK BROOMS.

Amsterdam Broom Company,
Gardner Broom Company,
Pioneer Broom Company,
American Broom and Brush Company.

A Defence Fund for the Iron and Steel Workers.

The iron and steel workers having learned a lesson through the unsuccessful outcome of their last strike, are now discussing the question of establishing a defence fund by assessing themselves 10 per cent. of their wages. They are determined to place their organization on a more solid footing and to strengthen their position so as to be better prepared for another battle when time and circumstances warrant a successful issue.

It is an old saying that "in union there is strength." The trusts believe in union there is money. So does the workingman who knows his interests.

Child Slavery in Fall River.

The owners of the Barnard Mill on December 18th were held up at the District Court, in Fall River, on a charge preferred by Factory Inspector Lenehan of having employed children under age contrary to law. Valeria Parent, 11 years old, testified having received 22 cents in wages for the previous week. Rose Laplante, 13 years, and Amanda Goslin, 12 years old, testified to having earned 22 cents and 55 cents respectively for the same week. The case is still pending.

A Necessary Omission.

Under this caption the December issue of the "Union Boot and Shoe Worker" notifies its readers that hereafter the list of manufacturers using the Union stamp will be omitted from the journal owing to its length, tending to crowd out reading matter. These lists will be printed on cards and sent where they are likely to prove useful. The additions to the list of factories using the stamp will be published monthly, so that anyone not in receipt of a card list can have a complete list by saving the December number and those following.

Booming Their Label.

The United Garment Workers of America have decided to place advertising to cost about \$7,000 in the leading magazines, showing, by illustrated "inserts" clothing bearing the Union label as a trade mark of fair and sanitary production. One hundred and fifty-eight wholesale firms in the United States now use this guarantee against sweatshop goods. The Union label is not granted to a manufacturer unless he makes his stock on the premises and does not give out to contractors who may take it to the sweatshop dens. These firms employ 14,000 men and women garment workers, who are assured of living wages and reasonable hours of toil. Obviously this indicates a growing demand for union-made clothing by organized wage-workers and friends of the labor movement.

Failure of the Strike on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads.

The recent strike of the trainmen, switchmen and other employes on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road turned out in failure owing to the unsolidary action of the engineers, firemen and conductors who remained at work and hauled trains made up by scabs. Harmony in general and concerted action in the emergency of strikes is as badly needed by the railroad men as by the iron and steel workers and many other trade organizations.

Child Slavery in a South Jersey Glass Plant.

For the second time within the past six months a tragedy has occurred by which an employe of the Minotola Glass Company's plant, which is located in the barrens about five miles back of Millville, N. J., met a violent death. Both these tragedies caused the deaths of children said to be less than 12 years of age, the minimum age at which children may be placed at work under the laws of the State of New Jersey. The latest exposure of this system of child slavery was brought about through the death of James Mousto, who "carried in" at the factory, although he was said to be only between ten and eleven years old. After

a fight with Angelo Detavia, another child, he became unconscious and died in a few hours from concussion of the brain, due to a fractured skull.

Dennis A. Hayes, si dent, and W. M. Doughty, Vice-President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, have both stated openly that every effort has been made to compel Factory Inspector Ward to fulfill his duties, especially as regards this Minotola plant. In speaking of this affair Mr. Doughty said:

"Every labor law is violated there. I have called Factory Inspector Ward's attention to the children who work in the Jonas factory several times, but nothing has been done. We will hold a mass meeting of all the labor organizations in South Jersey pretty soon, and the action of that meeting on this matter will amount to something."

"The whole people of South Jersey are up in arms," he continued, "and an active campaign will be started against the present factory system." Mr. Mousto testified at the inquest, held in his son's case, that the boy was eleven years old. The mother, who was not put on the stand, said he was only ten years old. One boy, subpoenaed as a witness, is said to be only seven years of age. He did not appear, because he could not be found, having evidently been hidden away somewhere. The day preceding the inquest twenty boys, who were under age, were laid off. George Jonas, in my presence, gave as an excuse that they had not been sworn as to age. It seems that the only reason for laying them off was that an active interest had been awakened in the investigation.

"There are many absolute violations of the law, but one of the most flagrant is that of non-payment of money for work performed at this factory. Wages are paid through store trade, under the punch order system, at exorbitant prices. The Jonas store is the only one in the town. No other is allowed to locate there, as George Jonas owns the whole town. Some years ago he bought a hole in the woods with the object of starting a non-Union factory in a colony of Italians, where he could hire people at cheap prices. The wages paid at the Minotola plant are about sixty per cent. less than are paid elsewhere in the glass towns of South Jersey.

"There is no way of finding out exactly how many boys under legal age are employed. From parents and relatives we have learned that boys of only 7 and 8 years are employed there, and a large number much under 12 years old."

Make No Haste to Be Rich.

"The poor are always with us"
And life is but a game
That every generation
Will play about the same;
We court the wheel of fortune
And fear not Dives' fate,
But dread this life so transient
With poverty as mate.

"The poor are always with us,"
Oh, be a steward grand!
To render right and justice
With firm and ready hand;
That when the Master cometh
Thou shalt not be ashamed,
But with the faithful servants
At His right hand be named.

Ye worshipers of Mammon,
Ye who possess the land,
Who wear the royal purple
And daily give command!
Oh, learn to be unselfish!
Be kind, be just and true,
And from thy blest abundance
Give all men righteous due.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

Kirkwood, Ga.

LABOR NEWS FROM FOREIGN PARTS

Statistics of Trade Unions in Denmark.

The Federation of Danish Trade Unions has published a report on the development of Trade Unionism in that country in the period 1871-1900, by J. Jensen and C. M. Olsen, from which it appears that, while prior to 1871 only one Trade Union (that of the compositors), with a membership in that year of 314, existed in Denmark, the number of the Danish Trade Unions at the end of 1899 was 1,195, and their aggregate membership 96,295 (89,052 male, 7,243 female). Of the total number of 1,195 existing Trade Unions, no less than 684, with an aggregate membership of 31,977, were formed in the five years, 1895-99.

In the period 1891-99 the Danish Trade Unions expended on dispute pay an aggregate sum of £208, 224.

Returns received in September 1900 show that friendly benefits were paid by 31 Federations and 19 non-federated Trade Unions with a total membership of 48,299, amounting in the last financial year to a total of £12,941 (viz: unemployed benefit, £5,923; travelling pay, £3,072; sick benefit, £2,292; accident benefit, £630; and funeral benefit, £1,024).

Depression of Business in Germany.

There is great distress and suffering among the working populations of Germany owing to the depression in business, which is especially of a disastrous effect in the iron and steel trade. Berlin alone has nearly 80,000 unemployed, most of whom have become a public burden. In many other large cities the public authorities are petitioned by throngs of men and women out of work and are considering ways and means to furnish employment and relief to those most in need of it.

The First Labor Day in Japan.

The first Labor Day Japan ever knew was observed in Tokio on April 3d. The celebration was proposed and managed by the *Niroku Shinpo*, a newspaper, "a friend of the laboring man." Scarcely ten days had passed after the first announcement of the *Niroku's* undertaking when more than 50,000 laborers eagerly secured their tickets of admittance to the picnic.

Strikes in Spain.

A dispatch from Madrid says: The Minister of the Interior has introduced a bill in the Cortes legalizing ordinary strikes if from four to fourteen days' notice be given to the authorities. Strikes stopping the works of an entire town or tending to produce a lack of necessities will be illegal, and the leaders in such strikes will be punished by imprisonment.

Similar conditions will govern the employers' conditions. Concessions for public works will hereafter stipulate that contracts must be made with the concessionaires' workmen, setting forth the hours of labor and wages. Disputes will be referred to the authorities and to arbitrators. Labor organizations are naturally opposed to this scheme; meetings are being held all over the country and resolutions adopted demanding that Parliament reject this law.

A Vienna Labor Paper Prohibited in Germany.

The *Reichsanzeiger*, the official organ of the German Government, on November 29th published an edict prohibiting in Germany the *The Arbeiter Zeitung*, of Vienna, for the period of two years. The reason for this action is the alleged violation of Sections 41 and 42 of the German Penal Code, the paper having severely criticized the Emperor on two occasions. The *Arbeiter Zeitung* is a daily paper, the organ of the trade unions and socialistic organizations of Austria and will not be materially affected by this arbitrary measure.

Labor in France.

According to the French Labor Department's Report for the months of August and September the carpenter trade was in a satisfactory condition. Of the 143,000 members of 775 trade unions (exclusive of the miners' unions in the Nord and Pas de Calais districts), 15,941 were reported out of work in the month of August, and in September 9 per cent. of the total number of members reported were unemployed. In August thirty-three fresh labor disputes arose involving 5,249 workpeople. In seven cases the Department of Labor interfered under the Conciliation and Arbitration act, the initiative coming from the employers and workpeople jointly in one case, and from the workpeople only in two cases and from the Justice of the Peace in four cases. In four cases committees of conciliation were formed resulting in the settlement of the four cases. Another dispute was adjusted by a compromise effected by the proud hommes. In the two remaining disputes the employers declined to accept the proffered mediation.

Belgian Compensation for Injury.

Belgium has now before its Chamber a new bill which is expected to become a law without modification. As the law now stands a workman, in case of bodily injury, can only claim compensation if he can show that the injury was due to negligence on the part of his employer. According to the new measure, an employe who receives an injury which incapacitates him for more than a fortnight shall be paid by the employer even should the accident be traced to the fault of the claimant. The amount of the indemnity is fixed at half the sufferer's average earnings, in case of total disability, or, in case of partial incapacity, to half the difference in his wage-producing power for which the accident is responsible.

The bill in dealing with the liability of the employer gives the latter the option of insuring himself either in the National Caisse d'Epargne or in a private company approved by the State, and the contracting society is bound to take over all responsibility on the score of accidents, in respect of which the employer's liability henceforth ceases, or he may decline to insure, and in this case the workman's claim for indemnity becomes a first charge on the estate after the payment of ordinary wages; and he is further obliged to capitalize certain sums for future compensation and pay the amount into a State bank or insurance company approved by the State.

Two craft problems, one from Brother Hodgson on practical wood carving and one from Brother Inskip, entitled semi-ellipsograph, are unavoidably crowded out of this issue and will appear in our February number.—[Ed.]

An Experience with a Non-Union Carpenter—A Humorous Letter.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 20, 1901.

MR. JOHN T. OLDHAM:

Dear Sir—Please send me a Union carpenter, and send him right away—so as to relieve me from the mental and moral strain that I have been under the last few days on account of getting a carpenter to do some repairing for me, who said that "he wouldn't have nothin' to do with the Union no how."

You must understand, Mr. Oldham, that, being a merchant, I am not expert at carpenter work, but I do claim to know the difference between a carpenter and a butcher after I have tried him.

Well, I want to tell you something of this non-union carpenter that I engaged through an employment agency, so that you can send me the other kind. He came to work with a home-made apron on that was made out of his wife's kitchen apron, with the bottom of it turned up about ten inches and sewed at the sides. This struck him a little above the knees, so that at every step he took it would go "bang" against his legs, giving one the impression, from the clatter that he made, that he was a walking tinshop. Oh, he was a "rattling" carpenter, he was. I noticed, also, that he had a new ten-cent rule and a cast-iron hatchet, giving me the impression that his experience as a carpenter did not date back to a very remote antiquity, and as I had engaged him for finishing-work, I could not understand the presence of the hatchet, unless, perchance, he was Carrie Nation in disguise.

Well, the first thing I wanted him to do was to go up in the loft and find a leak in the roof, cautioning him not to step through the plastered ceiling. This caution, however, did not avail, as in attempting to walk on the ceiling joists, he missed his footing just as he got directly over the parlor and inserted one of his legs through the plaster, tearing off a square yard and carefully depositing it on my Brussels carpet below.

You may think, Mr. Oldham, that then I lost patience with my carpenter, but it is not so. I know too well the value of the Christian graces to be affected by the loss of a few slabs of plaster, so I smiled and pulled his leg out of the hole. By the way, come to think of it, we are even, for he "pulled my leg" for his unearned wages, so we will call it square.

Well, I could not risk him on my ceiling any longer, as I never did like perforated frescoing, so I told him to make a ladder and go up on the roof and find the leak. So he set to work on the ladder, and I think he would have made a success of it, if he only could have hit the nails. At the first lick he mashed his forefinger, laying it up indefinitely for repairs. This compelled him to use his middle finger and thumb to hold the nail preparatory to delivering a blow with his cast-iron hatchet.

But, anyway, after mashing, consecutively, every finger of his left hand, and taking time to bind up the wounds, he finally got the ladder done, but his fingers looked like five little red balloons that the Dagos sell to the kids on circus day.

We raised the ladder. I say "we" because he had taken such heavy timber to make it of that it took him and every member of my family—and the next neighbor's hired girl—to lift it, and so he started bravely up, evidently intending to show me that, although he might not be an expert at making ladders, climbing one was his specialty. So he went tripping up at break-neck speed—I use the expression "break-neck" advisedly—for,

Continued on page 12, 1st column.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1902



No Giants for Trade Unions.

AJAX, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THE *Independent* thinks that giants should be made the leaders of organized labor. They might be able to cope with the "giants of capital," by reason of their size, strength, heavy jaws, hard fists and big heads. The *Independent* holds that "labor leaders" should be intellectual giants, such as stride around Wall street—deep thinkers, able generals and cunning schemers, who know how to play the game and win the stakes.

The idea won't do!

In the first place, giants are scarce, even intellectual giants. There is only one solid giant in the United States army, and he is said to be a poltroon. It is hard to find intellectual giants. Shakespeare was one of them, but I doubt if he would have made a good "labor leader."

In the second place, a giant, even of the intellectual stripe, is apt to be a rascal. Look at Bismarck, Li Hung Chang and others. The mere size of a man's skull is not a proof that he has an honest heart.

In the last place, those "giants of capital," who prowl around Wall street, are not intellectual giants at all. Most of them are small-souled toads, notable only for their cunning, their unprincipled character, their insatiable greed, their insolence and their arrogance.

It would never do to have such men for labor leaders. They would practise treason to gain their ends. They would betray their cause, sell out the organizations, rob the treasury and play havoc, after the manner of Wall street.

Oh, no, Mr. *Independent*! Organized labor is in no need of giants who "slosh around."

The men needed for "labor leaders" (by which we mean the officers of trade unions), are practical and level-headed men, men of sound judgment, good temper, perfect honor and useful intelligence; men who have knowledge of the duties that fall to them and who are able to manage the affairs of their offices.

There are plenty of such men in the ranks of labor. They can be found among the members of every Union, small or great, local or national.

It is a fact, moreover, that such men are very apt to be picked out for places of responsibility in Unions.

The affairs of the great majority of trade unions in the United States are very well conducted by capable and honest workmen.

If any one of the intellectual giants of the *Independent* should turn up and ask to be made leaders of tramping hosts of organized labor, we shall call upon the band to play some rag-time music.

WHEN purchasing, demand that you be waited on by a Union clerk; then ask him to show you Union-labeled goods. They are as cheap as scab goods.

UNION Labels are placed on goods as a guarantee that they are made under fair and honorable conditions.

Order and Organism.

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.



THE very first question that confronts the authority of subordinate humane society is its right to organize for its own defence or protection.

Order is heaven's first law; without order, in the very beginning, the world would have been as chaos; an unorganized condition of matter; a mass of disorder and confusion; a mixing and blending productive of indistinctness, error, ruin.

Order is necessary to a regular arrangement of methodical succession; a sound, a normal, a proper condition.

Order is necessary for stable government; for the maintenance of peace, tranquillity, quiet and happiness.

Organism is imperative to the very existence of a people; to the welfare of a nation; to the establishment and regulation of government; to the progress and maintenance of good society; to the protection of common humanity.

There is nothing suggestive of exclusiveness or of monopoly in organization. Organization will force a recognition of a mutuality of interest, an equity of rights and privileges.

The dawn of civilization developed no ranker heresy than the dogma of "divine right." The Creator, indeed, exercised a monopoly in the formation of the universe and in the creation of living matter to invest and people the planet assigned for our existence. But that monopoly was exercised because He alone was all-powerful, all-just, and found no contention of forces; based his dispensation upon a perfect and harmonious equality of interests.

In the formation of man, the highest animal type, He made no distinction; gave no preference; used no favorite mold of excellence to define the superiority of one above another. All was done equitably and in order.

Through and throughout the world's progress and existence, in the all ages beyond, on our knowledge or comprehension, races and nations have come and gone, appeared and disappeared. War and desolation, pestilence and famine; storm, cyclone, hurricane, have done their work.

Climatic conditions and environments have developed the races and peoples of which we have knowledge; of image and type as varied as they are numberless. Yet even among the most savage and barbarous, a certain degree of order is practiced and enforced; though the weaker, through the inequality of society regulations most frequently fall before the tyranny of overpowering force and opposition. All the law that was ever framed was as a result of order and organization, and the nearer a people approach to enlightenment and civilization the more just and equitable are the laws and regulations of society.

The evolution of thought which has brought about an equity of rights—the privileges of civil and religious liberty—awaited its opportunity many centuries from the advent of the Christian era. The superstitions which prompted a fear of that which was mysterious or unknown; the belief in the direct agency of superior force, enabled the more powerful and crafty to work upon the bigotry of the masses to their complete debasement and degradation. Instead of acting in harmony for mutual welfare they were imbued with a spirit of contention and strife; were in constant and continual opposition to each other; were combined only to revenge real or imaginary inju-

ries to any of their blood. They thus became the serfs, the vassals, the slaves of the more powerful possessors of the wealth and lands, claimed to be held by inheritance from the sovereign.

But, as thought progressed and intelligence developed, concessions, little by little, were forced from tyrannical oppressors. The tillers of the soil, and even artificers and artisans gained privileges of stipendary payment for their labor; gained, gradually, more of freedom from self-constituted and exacting masters. As time advanced, they came into possession themselves of ground in small allotments; were able to rent or buy and conduct their own work-shops. The "divine right" ownership or mastery, in the light of progressive intelligence, has been wiped away as a myth a mist, and to-day it is established, without the merest cavil of doubt, that the work of the Creator in the formation of man is being realized as not only perfect in form, but perfect in order, as having all the attributes of justice and equality with all others of his fellow-beings.

The right of the possession of wealth sufficient to invest as capital in the development of resources of any character is not to be disputed. The possessor of such wealth, without the privileges and opportunities of investment, while it might not be entirely worthless, would be of little advantage to its owner. As capital, it is a power, but only in so far as it will purchase the means of its sustenance or increase. It does not become supreme dictator simply because it is a money power; it must console the resistance of other powers, contending, with equal rights, for establishment and sustenance in a solution of economic problems which affect the world's peoples in every clime.

Money is capital, truly, but only in so far as it will purchase any of the varied classes of commodities selected by choice for investment or for the increase of its own bulk. Money, itself, is as much of a commodity as are the goods, wares, etc., which come to it in exchange for its expenditure. It does not become dictator, supreme, because of its ability to purchase. It has no power, inherent or otherwise, to fix a price on the purchase of anything; the seller is the one who has the right to place a value on what he has to dispose of. It is a mere matter of barter and sale. If he does not get his price, he can keep his goods, and the buyer can keep his money. The rights of neither are infringed upon, and both of them have liberty to look elsewhere for a more satisfactory exchange of commodities. This is no better illustrated than in dealing with the moneyed man himself. If a man needs the use of one thousand dollars in his business, or for payment on property, or for any other purpose, he has resource only in going to the man who has money to loan. Who is the buyer and who the seller in this case? The man who wants the money borrows it, certainly, but he buys the use of it for a specified term, but he does not fix the price of his purchase; the man who has the money fixes the price of its use—so much per cent. per annum. If the buyer does not like the price, he does not have to buy, but can look elsewhere; the man of money does not have to loan, without his price, and can keep his money for other uses.

There is no question about the equitability of this transaction. It is not in discussion that the man with money places the value of his loan too high; that he is too exacting in forcing the payment of interest, etc.; that is all concomitant to agreement of buyer and seller. What is here intended to illustrate is that in nearly every class of barter and sale, it is the seller who fixes the price

and not the buyer. It is a fact established in every phase of exchange of commodities. It is as inherent in the *right* of a bootblack as in the money-lender; in the *right* of a washer-woman as in the tailor who furnishes habiliments, *a la mode*; in the grave-maker as in the pastor who offers up an orison for a suffering soul; in the man or woman who has labor to sell of any class as in the person who buys it. The question of right is indisputable.

In Defence of Strikes.

FRANK DUFFY.



I AM not favorably inclined towards strikes. I wish to avoid them if possible. I have always used my best endeavors to prevent them from going into effect. They carry with them a conviction of dread, not only to the workman, but also to the employer and the public in general. It is said they cause dissension and dissatisfaction on all sides, no matter how trivial they are. Through them progress is stopped, capital tied up, the poor starved for the time being, the cogs-wheels of industry blocked and civil war proclaimed in the labor world; and yet with all these disagreeable inconveniences we find they are necessary at times.

In order to win better working conditions, with fair wages and shorter hours of toil, we are compelled to resort to them—the only weapon left—after all other honorable means have failed to procure a satisfactory settlement. They are our heritage. There is no law in the world that can prevent them from taking place, when capital and stubbornness oppose the workman in his just demands. There is no conscientious human being who would request us to avoid them when they know the deplorable and degraded conditions under which American workmen exist and live, through no fault of theirs in this boasted land of freedom, in order to pile up millions of dollars for the soulless corporation, a grabbing trust, or a "catch-all" company.

Strikes are not wrong and are never lost. Even those that are called unsuccessful ones are advantageous to us in many respects. They inoculate into us the spirit of trade unionism, brotherly love and self-respect. We know that labor has had to fight for everything that it has gained so far, and though it has sometimes been defeated in these industrial "struggles" or "fights," called "strikes," it has taught us the lesson of how better to prepare and wage future battles to a successful issue. More than that, it has so impressed our employers with our combined strength through organization that they are shy of throwing down the gauntlet defiantly to us in the future. It has also made them very anxious and willing to examine carefully into the justice of our demands, and to meet us in a spirit of fairness and equality when differences arise, for their interests are at stake as well as ours. Is it not also a fact that through STRIKES we have asserted and they have acknowledged the right of workmen to combine and organize for their own welfare and protection, and that when grievances crop up in the future, COMBINED CAPITAL, in the form of trusts or syndicates, cannot under any circumstances deal with the workingman as an individual, but MUST deal with the Trade Union he belongs to, affiliated with other Trade Unions in the form of COMBINED LABOR. If this is true, then I say keep on STRIKING until you win fair, just and favorable conditions under which to work.

Strike! till the tyrant wrongs expire,
Strike! with the right of your desire,
Strike! for your labor's worthy hire,
Justice and victory.

General Officers
of the
United Brotherhood of Car-
penters and Joiners
of America.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL PRESIDENT,
W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box, 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
T. M. GUERIN, 437 4th St., Troy, N. Y.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
W. D. MICHLER, 29 E. 31st St., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,
A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 N. Taylor Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N. 1/2 St., Galveston, Texas.

FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford, Conn.

[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to
the Secretary of the G. E. B.]

A Free School for Blockheads.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

IF the trade unions had money to burn, they should set up a school for the education of the ignorant newspaper editors who write about labor.

The great majority of these editors are ignorant of the subject. They know nothing about the nature of the workings of trade unionism, or about the measure of wages, or the short-hour question, or the terrifying strikes, or the proper relations between labor and capital. They know nothing about the equities in the case, nothing about the life or spirit of the workers, nothing about the amount of pay required for a decent living, nothing about the social condition of the wage-earners and nothing at all about the rights or the wrongs of labor.

Their ignorance of these things can be seen by the intelligent readers of almost any one of the daily papers.

It can be seen especially when the workers at any trade seek to better their estate, or to "get a raise," or to make a stand against any encroachment, or to prove that they are human beings, entitled to life, liberty and happiness.

It is at such times that lots of the editors of daily papers bring out their ignorance, and, as they very often rave, rage and get hopping mad when they see workmen standing up straight, their ignorance becomes all the more flagrant. It rears its head, stares you in the face and tells its own tale.

These ignorant editors do harm to many of their readers and pervert their minds. They mislead the thoughtless, deceive the clergy, hoax the narrow-minded, jockey the fools, mystify some of the women and cajole the capitalists who feed them.

But would these ignorant editors go to a school for their education in labor matters if the trade unions were to establish such a school? Who knows? Certain it is that there are a score of them in New York, a dozen of them in Chicago, half a dozen of them in Philadelphia, three or four of them in Boston, two of them in Cincinnati and perhaps a thousand of them in the whole country who would be enabled to write with more sense if they were to gain some elementary knowledge of the great labor question.

Labor.

FRANK DUFFY.

Labor is the moral leaven,
Labor turns to life the sod,
Labor is the law of heaven,
Labor is the hand of God.

IN studying the labor question from the early ages up to the present time, we find that the men who worked for pay were despised and ignored, while the serfs and slaves, who were the property of the masters, had to be contented with the food they got to eat and the clothes they were furnished to wear. In the early, and even in the Middle Ages, the master had the right to kill his slave, if he saw fit, without protest from any person, or question of right from any superior authority. In many instances, able-bodied servants were put to death to supply pleasure for the assembled guests. Is this not true of the days when men were thrown into the arena to face an infuriated bull and be gored to death, or to be torn to pieces by a hungry lion? Oh! what indignities have been heaped upon men because they were poor and could not resist the will of their masters! What would the poor mother say if she could see through the mist of future years the torture her boy—which she holds to her breast and hushes to sleep with her songs of love—would have to endure to satisfy the passions and pleasures of the rich and well-to-do. She would prefer that he had never been born.

Look at the picture of the dying "gladiator," and you see a specimen of the finest type of God's nobleman, the laborer, and so following, age after age, and century after century, down to the present time, we find the "laborer" just as much despised as formerly. And why? Oh, simply because he is too slow—he is not up to the standard of the "smart set"—he has to work for his living, and he is therefore an inferior being. Poor, deluded mortals, your careers would soon be ended if you had not the "laborer," who is the machinery of industry, to do the work, to till the soil, to sow and to reap, to produce the necessities of life—the food that you eat and the clothes on your back, while he, the producer of all wealth, gets in return small recompense, is jeered and laughed at, despised and ridiculed because he is of the "lower classes." There is nothing to be ashamed of in labor. It is noble, holy and refreshing. It tires the human frame and leaves it in such a state that, when the hour of rest comes, the big, burly, manly laborer returns home faint and weary, but with a heart of love for those awaiting his coming. If labor creates wealth, as we are told, and wealth is the foundation of the nation, then it should be protected and guarded in every shape and form. In doing this we are throwing safe-guards around our country—making it the ideal spot on earth—a veritable paradise. Who is it that does not want to see our country prosperous, with contented workers, happy homes, loving wives and children and kind friends? None. And yet capital crushes labor under the chariot wheels of greed in its race for wealth regardless of results. I say, beware!

Labor, too, must be respected;
Misery's rights are first of all.
All on earth is fruit of labor;
All is founded on the sod.
Who earns his bread and aids his
neighbor,
Is far the noblest work of God.

The present condition cannot last forever. A change must come soon. The laborer will then be placed in his true position in the world—a king among men, worthy of the name of man. To gain this protection a great deal depends on our own actions. Before we get the respect of others, we must first respect ourselves. We must show the world that we are honest, industrious, faithful; that it is our aim to improve the condition of things; that it is our desire to make others happy and this world better; that it is our wish to abide, observe and respect the laws of our country, and that we believe in the Golden Rule—"To do unto others as we would wish they should do unto us." Considering the whole question from an impartial view, it must be admitted that labor is fair in its demands, just in its intention, liberal to everybody, anxious for the future, but determined that better living conditions shall prevail everywhere. I say to the laborer, "Go ahead and be a hero in the fight."

Why are House Owners and Merchants So Often Opposed to Trades Organizations?

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Dec. 23, 1901.

Editor CARPENTER:

It has always been a great mystery to me why so many people are so much opposed to the laboring class of the human family organizing themselves into Unions for their benefit mentally, morally and socially. I can very well understand why the large railroad corporations and the big manufacturing establishments might think it to their interests to keep the workingmen's wages down, and prevent them from educating themselves to the point where they may form some idea of the vast profits they make from the work of their employees. If the railroads could get their work done for nothing they would not reduce the price of passenger fare nor the rate of freight, and their profits would be increased to the amount of the wages they now pay their employees. So, also, with the big manufacturing enterprises, for they would not reduce their prices any, as the prices are always in proportion to the demand.

But why should the merchants also object? The money the workingman gets for his work goes into their bank accounts, and if the workingman gets only \$5.00 or \$6.00 per week, he can only spend that amount; but if he got \$12.00 or \$15.00 per week he would spend that amount with his local merchant. It is not so much the workingman that is benefited by good wages, it is the merchant. If a carpenter gets \$9.00 per week he must first look out for his rent which is from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per week, and then he can take the little that is left and go first to his grocer for provisions, and he must of necessity estimate very carefully what he can afford to invest in the different necessities that he must procure for the wife and children. If he buys flour he must count the cost, and consume the time of the clerk in weighing out and putting up a very small amount; and also with everything else he purchases. Now the purchaser must not consume all his money, for the wife and children must have clothing and shoes as well as groceries; so he will spend with the grocer, say \$2.00 or \$3.00, and, as the grocer says his profits are small, he cannot have made more than from 25 to 40 cents on the entire sale, and from that he has to pay the clerk for his time—about one hour—and also his rent and light bills, which will cut his profit down very low; but when he goes to the dry goods store it takes even more

of the clerk's time to sell him a small bill of goods, because he has only a very small amount of money to spend and he needs so many things; he calls for first one thing and then another to look at and price and after consuming a-half to three-quarters of an hour he may decide that he can do better somewhere else, and, therefore, spends nothing; while if he could go into those stores with \$10.00 or \$15.00, he would at once see something he wanted, and having the money he would purchase it in a very few moments, and the clerk could then attend to some other customer—but, still, the same merchants object to their organizing and getting better wages. Why is it?

Again, the contractors cannot, if they study their own interests, object, for it is a conceded fact that every contractor expects to make a certain percentage on the wages he pays to every one of his men; as, for instance, he calculates to make 20 per cent. on wages paid if he only pays \$1.50 per day; he makes only 30 cents on the man, but if he pays \$2.50 or \$3.00 he makes 50 or 60 cents; so who is the loser? But some one will say, the man who has the work is the loser. I say, of all men concerned, his is the greatest gain. Why? Because, instead of having his work done by the cheap saw and hatchet men, he has his work done by mechanics who would sooner quit the job than do it in an inferior way—and by men who are judges of the materials used and would not put into that job inferior materials. Therefore, if he builds a house that he would have to pay the saw and hatchet men \$2,000 for, and which is worth, when finished, \$1,500, perhaps he has paid a reliable contractor \$2,500, and got a house, when finished, worth \$3,000. Now where has he lost anything by working union men? He has paid out the sum of \$500 for which he has received \$1,500.

I would like to hear from someone else on this same line. It seems to me that if the merchants and other business men would think, for a little, of their own interests, they would advocate Unions, and if they once remove their objections, I am sure that Unions would spring up in every city and village.

Yours for Unions ever,

J. I. WAITE, R. S.,
Local Union 865.

Some Said That He Was Poor.

'Bout creeds and politics and men he held no narrow views,
Could sleep eight hours every night and never had the blues;
Yet, tho' the man of whom I write was blessed to that extent,
No bank in town would cash his note, not even for a cent.

He had an honest face and heart in body he was strong,
Could grasp the meaning of a joke and sing a merry song.
And yet with all his happiness such gifts as these secure,
In Not-too-Fast, where he was born, some said that he was poor.

He had a wife and children, too, and life to him was sweet,
He earned enough from week to week their modest wants to meet;
And, tho' he owned no railroad shares and neither house nor land,
How any one could call him poor I ne'er could understand.

Last week he died, and when they read his life's full record o'er
'Twas learned that he had never turned a beggar from his door.
Go ask the rich, who crave so much, naught can their cravings cure,
If it is not a big mistake to say this man was poor.

—Thomas F. Porter.

Eine wirtschaftliche Uebergangs-Erscheinung.

In unseren Kämpfen für kürzere Arbeitszeit und höhere Löhne stoßen wir nicht selten auf Schwierigkeiten, zu deren Hebung wir Maßregeln ergreifen müssen, die dem Uneingeweihten als ungerecht und verwerflich erscheinen mögen. Wir nehmen hier Bezug auf unsere jeweiligen Forderungen, insofern sie an kleinere Unternehmer gerichtet sind: an solche, die, sagen wir, ein Duzend oder mehr und auch weniger Arbeiter beschäftigen. Gewerksregeln, mögen sie sich auf Arbeitszeit oder Lohnrate beziehen, müssen einheitlich ein- und durchgeführt werden, denn die Erfahrung lehrt uns, daß ein Abweichen von der Regel andere Verletzungen nach sich ziehen und schließlich die ganze Lohnskala oder die Norm der Arbeitszeit in Gefahr bringen kann. Zu diesem summarischen Verfahren müssen wir schon deshalb greifen, weil wir bei dem Abschließen der Verträge mit unseren Arbeitgebern gewöhnlich zugleich die Verpflichtung übernehmen, die vereinbarten Arbeitsregeln oder Bedingungen auf alle Arbeitsstellen oder Fabriken auszudehnen. Wir Arbeiter sind stets bestrebt, die von uns übernommenen Verpflichtungen zu erfüllen, Verträge werden von uns anerkannt und beobachtet, so lange sie nicht durch außer unserem Bereiche liegende Machtfaktoren schon hinfällig gemacht worden sind.

Wir sehen darauf, daß die ohnehin vorherrschende Ungleichheit im Wettbewerbe nicht durch unser Verschulden noch verschärft wird und daß der Preis der Arbeitskraft bei der Abschätzung der Kontrakte von allen Arbeitgebern in gleicher Höhe in Anschlag gebracht werden kann. Nach dieser Richtung hin dürfen wir nicht auf halbem Wege anhalten; wir müssen nicht nur bei größeren, sondern auch bei kleineren Unternehmern, rücksichtslos auf strikte Einhaltung unserer Arbeitsbedingungen bestehen.

Hier ist es nun, wo wir häufig in einen Interessenstreit verwickelt werden, den wir selbst vermeiden möchten, wenn dies ohne Hintenansehung unserer eigenen Interessen möglich wäre.

Wir geben zu, daß es dem kleinen Unternehmer schwerer fällt, unseren Forderungen nachzukommen, als seinem größeren Konkurrenten. Sein Betriebskapital ist geringer und da er das Rohmaterial nur in kleinen Quantitäten beziehen kann, kommt es ihm theurer zu stehen, als dem größeren Unternehmer; er hat nicht die Auswahl wie jener und ist auf Material geringerer Qualität angewiesen, welches größeres Aufgebot von Arbeitskraft bedingt und somit die Arbeitskosten erhöht. Bei der Erzeugung seiner Produkte mangelt es ihm an notwendigen, weil Raum beanspruchenden Vorrichtungen und den arbeitsparenden Maschinen. Bei dem Waaren-Abfah ist der Vortheil wiederum auf der Seite des größeren Unternehmers, weil es dem kleineren an den Mitteln und Gelegenheiten zur Anpreisung seiner Waaren gebricht und er nur sehr beschränkten oder keinen Kredit leisten kann.

Alle diese Ungleichheiten in ihren verschiedenen Formen im Wettbewerbe sind uns durchaus nicht entgangen, sondern von uns längst erkannt, in Betracht gezogen und erörtert worden. Und wenn uns die Mittel, die kleinbürgerliche Klasse, der die kleinen Unternehmer angehören, den Vorwurf macht, daß wir in Anbetracht der bezeichneten Nachteile, denen kleine Unternehmer unterworfen sind, unsere Arbeitskraft unter leichteren Bedingungen an sie verkaufen sollten, so mag sie von ihrem Standpunkte aus Recht haben. Wir dürfen es der Mittelklasse gar nicht verargen, wenn sie, die ja heute thatsächlich zwischen zwei Feuer steht, sich mit allen erreichbaren Mitteln ihrer Haut zu wehren sucht. Aber es giebt auch noch Lohnarbeiter, die, wenn es sich um kleinere Unternehmer handelt, zur Rücksicht mahnen, so absonderlich dies auch erscheint, wenn man die bei Einführung neuer Arbeits-

regeln gemachten Erfahrungen in's Auge faßt. Wir werden auch nicht fehlgehen, wenn wir behaupten, daß diese Ermahnungen von Arbeitern ausgehen, die aus der Mittelklasse hervorgegangen sind und die die Anschauungen jener Klasse noch nicht abstreifen können. Es ließen sich unzählige Beispiele anführen, die beweisen, daß kleinere Unternehmer dem Bestreben der organisierten Arbeiter, ihre Lage zu verbessern, die größten Hindernisse in den Weg zu legen pflegen und die von uns errungenen Erfolge ernstlich bedrohen.

Wie oft ist es nicht vorgekommen, daß größere Unternehmer, nachdem sie unsere Forderungen bewilligt hatten, das Vorhandensein kleiner Unternehmer benutzten und sich dadurch schadlos hielten, daß sie ihre Kontrakte an Letztere, wo sie unsere Arbeitsregeln nicht beobachteten, vergaben, die dann flott darauf los arbeiteten, während die Union-Mitglieder das Pflaster treten mußten. Wie häufig haben wir von gewissen Mitgliedern hören müssen, daß die Zugehörigkeit zur Union nur Arbeitsverlust zur Folge habe, daß die bei kleinen, unkontrollierten Unternehmern beschäftigten Scabs sich beständiger Arbeit erfreuten, während die Union-Mitglieder feiern müßten?

Wir wissen wohl, daß derartige Klagen nur von lauen, sogenannten Muß-Mitgliedern, erhoben werden, denen jedes Opfer für die Gewerks-Organisation ein Greuel ist. Doch können wir nicht leugnen, daß diesen Klagen ein Körnchen Wahrheit und Berechtigung zu Grunde liegt, und sie müssen uns um so mehr zu beharrlichem, rücksichtslosem Zusteuern auf unser vorgestelltes Ziel anspornen. Ebensovienig kann uns der Umstand, daß sich unter den kleinen Unternehmern auch Leute befinden, die der Gewerkschaftsbewegung als thätige Mitglieder Jahre lang angehört haben, in unserem Verfahren gegen sie erschüttern. Mögen auch die Wünsche Letzterer der Lohnarbeiter-Klasse zugekehrt bleiben, ihre Interessen sind mit ihrem Uebertritt in die Unternehmer- oder Mittel-Klasse andere geworden.

In ihrer Eigenschaft als Unternehmer stehen sie uns feindlich gegenüber, und wir müssen auch sie bekämpfen, so peinlich uns dies auch zuweilen berühren mag. Was könnte uns überhaupt veranlassen, Rücksicht zu nehmen auf kleine Unternehmer, indem wir ihnen billigere Arbeitsbedingungen gewähren? Wir haben sie nicht gerufen, und ihr Gehen kann uns nur von Nutzen sein. Mögen sie sich doch mit ihrem Vorwurfe, daß wir ihren Ruin herbeiführten, an die geeignete Adresse, an die kapitalistische Klasse, wenden, wenn sie wirklich heute noch die Ansicht hegen, daß irgend eine Klasse, und nicht das kapitalistische System, unter dem wir Arbeiter noch härter zu leiden haben als sie, für die Untergrabung ihrer Existenz verantwortlich zu machen ist. Aber, von wenigen Ausnahmen abgesehen, kommt man bei der kleinbürgerlichen Klasse schon an, wenn man versucht, ihnen begreiflich zu machen, daß nicht die Arbeiter, sondern die großbürgerliche, die kapitalistische Klasse, ihre wirklichen, natürlichen Feinde sind; denn ihr ganzes Sinnes und Trachten ist ja gerade darauf gerichtet, sich zu den Großen herauszuschwingen.

Freilich sind sie den Trübs nicht hold, doch dies steht auf einem anderen Blatte, das unserm Thema abseits liegt und welchem wir jetzt keine Aufmerksamkeit schenken wollen.

Wir Arbeiter beklagen uns oft, und mit Recht, über die Interessenlosigkeit und Unkenntnis ihrer Klassenlage, unserer eigenen Klassengenossen, wer aber gezwungen ist, mit kleinbürgerlichen Elementen zu verkehren, Gelegenheit hat, sie in ihren engeren Kreisen zu beobachten, der wird finden, daß, was Unwissenheit im Allgemeinen und Verkenntung ihrer naheliegenden Interessen anbetrifft, sie die Arbeiter bei Weitem in den Schatten stellen. Der Ansinn, der in diesen Kreisen über sociale Fragen verzapft wird, ist wahrhaft himmelschreiend. Anstatt einzusehen, daß ihnen über kurz oder lang nichts anderes übrig bleibt als denselben Weg anzutreten,

den Tausende schon vor ihnen gegangen sind, nemlich hinunter in die Klasse der Lohnarbeiter, beschimpfen sie diese in einer Weise, zu welcher sich ein großer Unternehmer oder Kapitalist niemals versteigen wird, weil er nicht so bornirt ist und doch zu viel Schliff und Anstandsgefühl besitzt. Wir Arbeiter haben keine erdenkliche Ursache, uns der degenerierten kleinbürgerlichen Klasse anzunehmen, die uns fortwährend nur Scheerereien bereitet und deren Tage so wie so, dank der industriellen Entwicklung gezählt sind. Die Kämpfe, die wir noch mit den kleineren Unternehmern zu bestehen haben, sind nur eine wirtschaftliche Uebergangs-Erscheinung, die verfließen und vorübergehen wird, sobald der industrielle Entwicklungs-Prozess mit ihrer Klasse vollständig ausgeräumt haben wird. Diejenigen Arbeiter aber, denen der Uebertritt in die Klasse der Unternehmer heute noch verlockend erscheint, mögen auf ihr eigenes Mißklo hin ihrem erträumten Glücke nachjagen; von uns Lohnarbeitern dürfen sie bei ausbrechenden Konflikten kein Parдон erwarten. Unsere Parole muß sein: strikte Durchführung unserer Arbeitsbedingungen, trotz aller Anfechtungen, ohne Unterschied und ohne Rücksicht auf kleine Unternehmer.

Ein Wort über die deutschen Lokal Unions in Pittsburg und Allegheny.

Pittsburg, 12. Dez. 1901.

Die deutschen Lokal Unions von Pittsburg und Allegheny stehen in Bezug auf Mitgliederzahl ihren Schwester-Unions anderer Städte, wie z. B. New York, Brooklyn und St. Louis, bedeutend nach, obwohl diese in Anbetracht der in beiden Städten beschäftigten Carpenter und Schreiner mindestens doppelt so groß sein könnten. Es ist daher vielleicht von Nutzen, einmal zu untersuchen, was die Ursache unserer Schwäche ist. In erster Linie werden wir da finden, daß drei deutsche Lokal Unions für diese Städte entschieden zu viel und ihre Kräfte zu sehr zersplittert sind, um ihre Mitgliedschaft auf eine höhere Anzahl zu bringen. So hat z. B. Lokal Union 164 ungefähr 75 Mitglieder, 237 Allegheny 76, und 402 ungefähr 95 Mitglieder. Dies ergibt eine Gesamt-Mitgliedschaft von circa 250, was meiner Ansicht nach keine zu große Mitgliedschaft für eine einzige Union wäre. In unseren Versammlungen sind gewöhnlich nicht mehr denn ein Duzend anwesend und es fehlt deshalb an Enthusiasmus, der begeistert und zur Thätigkeit anspornt. Keiner will ein Amt übernehmen und es fällt schwer die Aemter zu besetzen. Würden unsere drei deutschen Lokal Unions ein Beispiel nehmen an den großen Korporationen, die sich sagen: „In Einigkeit liegt unsere Stärke!“ so würde es ein Leichtes sein, die drei Unions in eine einzige zu verschmelzen. Dieser Verschmelzung liegt auch nicht das Geringste im Wege, ein wenig guter Wille würde sie zu Stande bringen. Und welchen Effekt würde dies haben auf solche deutsche Carpenter und Schreiner, die sich nur deshalb den englischen Unions anschließen, weil die deutschen nicht zusammenhalten? Diese würden den deutschen Unions beitreten, und man könnte dann leicht eine prosperierende Krankenkasse einführen mit genügenden Fonds, um alle Ansprüche zu befriedigen. Wir wären dann auch im Stande, uns auf den Konventionen unserer Bruderschaft gebührend vertreten zu lassen und hätten nicht immer auf unsere schwache Klasse Rücksicht zu nehmen. Auch sollten wir die Thatsache beherzigen, daß auf fette Jahre magere folgen und wir während der guten Jahre etwas zurücklegen sollten; unter gegenwärtigen Verhältnissen ist dies nicht möglich; nur die Vereinigung führt zur Stärke und zu Erfolgen. Es wäre sehr erwünscht, daß die deutschen Brüder dieser Frage mit Ernst und Aufrichtigkeit näher treten, aber dabei nur in Betracht ziehen möchten, in welcher Weise wir Vortheil erringen können: das eigene Ich sollte man aus dem Spiel lassen.

John Jopp, L. U. 164.

Carpenter Lokal 309.

(Situations-Bericht.)

Der freundlichen Aufforderung der Redaktion des „Carpenter“ nachkommend, finden wir uns veranlaßt, in möglichster Kürze von der Thätigkeit der Local 309 zu berichten, und erwarten zugleich, daß andere deutsche Schwester-Local's unserem Beispiele folgen werden zum Nutzen Aller.

Scheinbar ist das Leben der Gewerkschaften ein sehr eintöniges, für den Kenner menschlichen Fortschrittes jedoch eine stetige Abwechslung, besetzt von dem Bestreben, die Arbeit vom Joche der Lohnsklaverei zu befreien. Gälte es nur allein, momentan zeitliche Erfolge zu erringen, so wäre die kulturelle Bedeutung der organisierten Arbeiterschaft eine sehr fragliche: aber

„Es gilt die Arbeit zu befreien,
Es gilt der Menschheit Aufersteh'n,
D'rinn, Socialisten, schließt die Reihen!“

So singt der Möbelaarbeiter-Gesangverein, welcher die ideale, wie auch humoristisch unterhaltende Seite unserer Union repräsentiert und lebhaft Abwechslung in den profanen Kampf um's tägliche Brod bringt.

Das Jahr 1901 war für unsere Union, was die Beschäftigung von Mitgliedern anbelangt, weit über den Durchschnitt günstig zu nennen. Die Abschaffung des großen Werkzeuges hat vollständig den Erwartungen entsprochen, und dabei zeigt sich, daß in geschäftlicher Beziehung die Arbeitgeber auch Vortheil daraus haben. Es giebt trotz der Klassenunterschiede immer noch einzelne Berührungspunkte, wo beide Theile gemeinschaftliche Interessen haben. Statt, wie früher, bei gewissen Arbeiten den ganzen Shop nach Zwingen und Knechten abzusehen, liegt es jetzt im Interesse des Bosses, die Arbeit so einzuteilen, daß solch' unnütze Zeitverschwendung gänzlich ausgeschlossen ist. Man kann getrost behaupten, daß es den Bossen nicht mehr in den Sinn kommt, zu dem alten Zustand zurückzukehren. So ist es mit jedem Fortschritt; erst wird derselbe bekämpft, aber einmal eingeführt, erweist er sich als Wohlthat für beide Seiten. Ein Hinweis für unsere Kollegen in San Francisco und anderen Plätzen. Weitere Vergleiche in Bezug auf Geschäfts-Eintheilung sind an dieser Stelle wohl nicht vonnöthen, da im letzten „Carpenter“ die Arbeits-Verschiebungen im Holzarbeiter-Gewerke trefflich gekennzeichnet wurden.

Ueberraschend selbst für viele Mitglieder kam die Anfangs November plötzlich begonnene Agitation für Verkürzung der wöchentlichen Arbeitszeit von 49 auf 44 Stunden mit Erhöhung des Minimal-Lohnes von \$17 auf \$18. Die Mitglieder in Markotte's Shop eröffneten den Meigen auf eigene Faust. Da die Firma sich jedoch ablehnend verhielt, kam es zum Strike. Es schien als ob ein Fehlschlag erfolge. Da griff Local 309 und was lobend erwähnt sei der Distrikt-Council ein, mit der Wirkung der sofortigen Durchsetzung der Forderung. Unsere Delegaten zum Distrikt-Council hatten schon genügend gearbeitet. Die Striker verlangten nur die moralische Unterstützung. Nun kam der Ball in's Rollen. Noch selbe Woche stellten die Mitglieder bei Pottier und Stymus die gleiche Forderung mit sofortigem Erfolg. In diesem Shop wurde auch vor nicht langer Zeit der Jahrtag von Montag auf Samstag Mittag erreicht. Dies war die einzige Union-Firma, die den Samstags Jahrtag nicht einhielt. In nächster Union-Versammlung meldeten noch etliche Shops die Forderungen, wie anfangs erwähnt, gestellt und durchgeführt zu haben. Laut Union-Beschluß stellten nun die Shop-Organisationen in allen Unionen-Shops die gleichen Forderungen und zwar mit gleichem Erfolg. Mehrere Shops, wo der Lohn ebenfalls schon vorher achtzehn Dollars betrug, erhöhten den Lohn auf 19 Dollars u. s. w., also Jedermann \$1 mehr. Eine Ausnahme bildeten die Union Bar Figures Shops.

Kurz zuvor wurden selbe angehalten für Aufstellen der Bar Figures (outside work) strift die Lohnrate von 50 Cents die Stunde einzuhalten, aber die Arbeitgeber widersehten sich gegen die Einführung der neuen Regel im Shop. Die Antwort war ein Strike, welcher nach 2 Wochen gewonnen wurde. Es ist erfreulich zu konstatieren, daß in allen Fällen die Committees der Shop-Organisationen die Forderungen selbst stellten und erledigten. Die Bar Figures Shops wurden selbstverständlich durch die Geschäfts-Agenten in Behandlung genommen. Nun heißt es ein wachsam Auge auf das Erregene zu haben. Wir sind nicht gewohnt, das, was wir 'mal haben, uns so leicht wieder nehmen zu lassen, aber stetige Wachsamkeit ist der Preis der Freiheit. Also aufgepaßt!

Was im Jahre 1872, 1886, 1892 vergeblich versucht wurde, ist nun endlich gelungen. Möchten die Arbeiter aller Gewerke, sagen wir lieber, die Arbeiter aller Kulturländer, bald den gleichen Fortschritt zu verzeichnen haben. Wir wünschen das nicht nur, sondern sind auch bereit, besonders für die am nächsten Stehenden, helfend einzugreifen. Erst so weit, haben wir noch ganz andere Forderungen in petto. — Alle unter der Kontrolle der Local 309 stehenden Shops haben nun die neue Regel; einerlei, was die nächste oder fernere Zukunft bringen mag, sollte auch der gegenwärtige verhältnismäßig flotte Geschäftsgang in's Gegenteil umschlagen, unsere Principien wie Disciplin geben uns die Gewißheit, daß auf die Dauer kein Rückschlag eintreten kann, es müßte denn sein, daß unsere „Kapitalisten“, wie wir gezwungen seien, in Kennemthäusern, ausgeschmückt mit Schundarbeit zu wohnen. Gut, dann beziehen wir die Pässe. Mancher Leser mag denken, dieser Bericht enthalte viel Selbstlob. Soll auch sein. Wenn eine altbewährte Organisation in so perfider Weise heruntergerissen wird, wie dies in der November-Ausgabe des „International Wood Worker“ durch den uns wohlbekannten Richard Braunschweig geschehen, so wäre es sehr von Uebel, aus Bescheidenheit zu schweigen. Es wäre angebracht, daß sich wenigstens alle „deutschen“ Locals diese Ausgabe verschaffen. N. B. hält der „abtrünnigen, tiefgesunkenen, ehemals socialistischen“ Union 7 (309) eine Moralpredigt, zu deren Text er selbst das Modell abgegeben. Es versteht sich von selbst, daß durch den Anschluß der Union 7 an die „Brotherhood“ auch andere Taktik Platz greifen mußte. Dies sollte zum mindesten Derjenige einsehen, welcher der Centralisation so begeistertes Lob spendet, wie N. B. wegen der Zugehörigkeit zur hiesigen Central Federation Union, deren Programm aus lauter Resolutionen und Wünschen besteht, von aktiver Handlungsweise keine Spur. Wir kennen diese Sorte platonischer Centralkörper gründlich aus eigener Erfahrung. Ein Tummelplatz für politische Drahtzieher und solche, welche sich da ausbilden und Stimmvieh für die kapitalistischen Parteien züchten. Die Local 172 der A. W. B. U. befindet sich da in netter Gesellschaft. Wohl bekomms! Für Local 309 genügt der Distrikt-Council der Brotherhood und die Vertretung im Building Trades Council. Nebenbei sei auch noch unsere Zugehörigkeit zur A. F. of L. erwähnt. Was uns an der Brotherhood nicht gefällt, wird reichlich aufgewogen durch die Vortheile, welche wir erlangen, die, wir sind ehrlich davon überzeugt und geben es freimüthig zu, ohne sie, trotz aller gebrachten Opfer, nicht erreicht worden wären. Was den prinzipiellen Standpunkt anbelangt, an der Local 309 zum Renegaten (sic) geworden sein soll, erlauben wir uns hervorzuheben, daß zum Baufond eines Clubhauses, das hauptsächlich der Yorkville Freien Deutschen Schule und gleichbildenden Institutionen gewidmet ist, \$1000 angelegt, und \$460 zum Preß-Fond der New Yorker Volkszeitung, und \$100 zum Wiederaufbau

des Brooklyn Labor Lyceums geschenkt wurden, (Nun, N. B., verhülle Dein Antlitz und vergiß Deine Vergangenheit), sowie \$100 zum Vertheidigungs-Fond für Hans Molt. Diese Summen wurden alle 1901 ausbezahlt. Beträge von \$20—50 zu irgend guten Zwecken führen wir gar nicht an; auch nicht den Umfaß in Tickets und Subscriptionen, wie Unterstützung an die Assembly-Distrikte der sozialdemokratischen Partei und Geldbeiträge direkt an diese selbst. Sie füllen im Finanzbuch des Extra-Fonds der Local 309 für 1901 eine ganze Seite aus und so war es alle Jahre. Dies sieht gar nicht darnach aus, als ob Local 309 prinzipiell in Reaktionsdunst aufgegangen wäre. Was aber Local 309 nicht thut, ist, daß sie nicht mit berechneter Hilfe der Bosse Shops organisiert, wie durch B. B. bei der Firma Brunswid-Balle geschehen. Es mag jetzt ungefähr ein Jahr sein, als der damalige Geschäfts-Agent Krüger versuchte diesen Shop zu organisieren. Man hielt die Zeit für gelegen, da die Firma, die wir früher aus New York vertrieben, wieder anfang, sich maufsig zu machen und qualifizierte Arbeiter anzuwerben, um den Union-Shops Konkurrenz zu machen. Der derzeitige Geschäfts-Agent Bohnen übernahm dieses Treiben und griff auch zur richtigen Zeit ein. Die Firma war in Nothen. Da erschien der Agent der A. W. B. U., Richard Braunschweig, als rettender Engel. Bei verschlossenen Shop-Thüren organisierte derselbe mit Hilfe der Bosse den Shop für die A. W. B. U. als Local 172. Da die Mitglieder der Brotherhood sich weigerten, dieser gelabelten Bosse-Union beizutreten, wurde über selbe der Lockout verhängt. Diese Heldenthat mit der Firma Gnaden und Segen soll den Grundstein bilden für den Aufbau der Local 172. Diese Rettungs-Gesellschaft (Agent Guntner, Partner N. B. hilft auch mit graben), verspricht Ersatz für die sich selbst zu Tode geschundene ehemalige Mystic Tie Association, R. of L. Profit! Was aus diesem Ruckfuss-Ei werden wird, wissen wir noch nicht (oft werden selbe vor ihrer Ausbrütung aus dem fremden Neste geworfen), hat doch die Firma ihren Zweck erreicht und ist mit dem bedeutungsvollen Abzeichen (Label) der A. W. B. U. decorirt.

Aber wir wollen uns auch dankbar erweisen, damit Local 172 sich mehr ausbreiten kann und ihre Agenten nicht nöthig haben, Union-Firmen zu verleiten, den niedern Lohn und die lange Arbeitszeit der Local 172 resp. A. W. B. U. einzuführen, wie schon (allerdings vergeblich) der Versuch gemacht wurde. Wie wären die Shops „a la Centifoff und Löwenthal wieder zu organisieren? Oder die New Bowers? (Freilich Union 7 hat den Strikern eine höhere Strike-Unterstützung bezahlt als ihr regelmäßiger Lohn war.) Oder die Firma Boffert in Brooklyn? Es giebt in Local 309 Mitglieder, die so uneigennützig sind bei der Organisation die A. W. B. U. zu unterstützen, allerdings müßte selbe die Kosten tragen. Etwas höher müßte die Summe freilich sein, die Union 7 — Local 309 schon für solche Experimente ausgegeben hat, geringe gesagt, über \$50,000. Vor der Hand hat Local 309 ihre Mittel selbst nöthig zur Vertheidigung näher liegender Interessen; trotzdem, wenn uns Jemand angreifen sollte, wird es nicht an Pulver fehlen. N. B. wird auf einmal empfindlich, war's doch sonst nicht. Er behauptet, der Geschäfts-Agent Bohnen, erwählt vom ganzen Distrikt, sei der Geschäfts-Agent der Local 309 und ein demokratischer Ward-Politiker, was der Local 309 zur Schande gereiche. Wir haben in unseren Versammlungen oder in den Berichten vom Geschäfts-Agenten Bohnen noch nie die leiseste Andeutung herausgehört, ob derselbe dieses Prädikat verdient. So lange kein Anlaß vorliegt, Bohnen's Innerstes zu prüfen, mag er glauben und denken, was er will. Als ehemals die Union 7, J. Weber, der ein ausgesprochener „Republikaner“ war, als Geschäfts-Agent und zu gleicher Zeit N. B. als Organisator beschäftigte, hatte

denn da N. B. eine dickere Haut wie jetzt? Mag sein! Wer mit einem zweifelhaften Charakter ausgestattet ist, kann verschiedene Haltungen durchmachen, ohne daß ganz und gar der wirkliche Kern zum Vorschein kommt. Nun genug. N. B. verspricht in der Dezember-Nummer eine neue Schandthat der Local 309 aufzudecken. Wir sind schon begierig darauf; ob wir wieder antworten werden, können wir noch nicht sagen, man ist nicht gerade immer bei richtigem Humor. Er fürchtet, wie er schreibt, daß er hier verhauen wird. Warum fürchtet sich denn oft Mancher vor Hieben? Hat er sie vielleicht verdient? Wir wüßten wahrlich nicht, wer das befragen sollte, aber noch was Schlimmeres ist hier N. B. von seinen früheren Kollegen passirt besonders von denen, die zur ehemaligen Progressiv-Union und noch zu was Anderem — gehörten, sie verachten ihn. Local 309 erlaubt sich wie seit ihrer Gründung ihre eigenen Wege zu gehen, ohne unsere Bewegung zu schädigen, ihre Intelligenz und Machtmittel anzuwenden, all' ihre schädlichen Gegner nach bewährter rechtschaffener Methode zu beseitigen, nie Zweck und Ziel außer Augen lassend. So wird es auch nicht möglich sein, eine mit Label versehene Schmutz-Konkurrenz hier einzubürgern, einerlei wie viele Bosse diese protegieren.

Geh nach Westen, lieber Mann, hier hast Du keine Zukunft.

Im Namen der Carpenter Local Union 309
Der Vorstand und das Committee für Presse.

Ausland.

— Ein Kartellverhältnis zwischen den Holzarbeitern in Berlin ist nach einem Bericht des „Vorwärts“ daselbst geschaffen. Es heißt in dem Bericht: „Sauerzapf theilte sodann u. A. mit: Die Organisationen der Holzarbeiter, der Möbelpolierer und der Maschinenarbeiter haben ein Kartellverhältnis auf folgender Grundlage abgeschlossen: die Möbelpolierer und die Maschinenarbeiter entsenden regelmäßig zu den Sitzungen des Holzarbeiterverbandes je einen Delegirten behufs Wahrnehmung der gemeinsamen Werksstätteninteressen. Bei allgemeinen Strikes unterstützen sich die Organisationen gegenseitig, nachdem vorher eine gemeinsame Berathung der Vorstände stattgefunden hat. Bei der Arbeitsvermittlung sind vollberechtigte Mitglieder des Holzarbeiters, sowie des Maschinenarbeiterverbandes, welche Maschinenarbeiter sind, gleichberechtigt und werden der Reihe nach im Arbeitsnachweis der Maschinenarbeiter, Kleine Andreasstraße 15, geführt.“

Alle im Bureau des Holzarbeiterverbandes eingelaufenen Stellen für Maschinenarbeiter sind sofort im Arbeitsnachweis der Maschinenarbeiter, ohne Angabe der Adresse, zu melden. Diese eingelaufenen Stellen im Arbeitsnachweis des Holzarbeiterverbandes erhalten nur die Kollegen, welche mit einer vom Maschinenarbeiterverband ausgestellten Karte sich legitimiren können. Bei Wahlen und Vertretungen zu Körperschaften (Gewerbegericht, Innungsausschuß u. s. w.) werden die Kandidaten gemeinsam aufgestellt. So lange das Kartell besteht, sind die Organisationsfreitigkeiten in den Werkstätten zu unterlassen.“

— Ein neuer Zweig der Holzindustrie ist in dem schwarzburg-rudolstädtschen Dorfe Böhlen erfunden und eingeführt worden. Der dortige Fabrikbesitzer Max Harraß hat das sogenannte Koptoryl (Preßholz) erfunden, über das in einem Artikel der „Tägl. Rdsch.“ Folgendes mitgetheilt wird: Das (patentirte) Verfahren ist außerordentlich einfach. Die Baumstämme werden in meterlange Klöße zerschnitten und diese Klöße dann Stunden lang der Einwirkung hohen Dampfdrucks ausgesetzt, wodurch sie ganz weich und geschmeidig werden.

Dann werden sie, sich drehend, gegen einen riesigen Hobel geführt, der bei der freisendene Bewegung des Klöses ein Holzblatt der gewünschten Dicke (1 bis 5 Millimeter) von dem Stammstück abschält. Die so gewonnenen Holzplatten werden wieder getrocknet. Aus solchen dünnen Platten stellt Harraß dadurch dickere her, daß er die Platten in einzelnen Lagen (3 bis 5fach) aufeinanderlegt, aber so, daß die Wuchsrichtung der einen Platte stets kreuzweise zu der der anderen zu liegen kommt. Diese so geschichteten Holzlagen werden mit einem wasserbichten Leim aneinander geleimt und nach dem Trocknen in gewaltigen Maschinen zwischen heißen Eisenplatten einem Druck bis zu 500 Atmosphären ausgesetzt — dieses Pressen dauert nur zwei Minuten. Dadurch wird die sonst 3 bis 25 Millimeter dicke geschichtete Platte auf ein Drittel ihres Durchmesser zusammengebrückt, und dann ist das Koptoryl fertig. Der ungeheure Druck, den eine solche Koptorylplatte auszuhalten gehabt hat, hat ihr Gefüge verdichtet, muß also ihre Härte und Festigkeit erhöhen, so daß Koptoryl in der That gegen Druck und Stoß bedeutend widerstandsfähiger ist, als eine Holzplatte gleicher Dicke in natürlichem Zustand. Man kann also von Koptoryl weit dünnere Platten nehmen (3 bis 4 Millimeter starke), wo seither Holzplatten von 25 bis 30 Millimeter gewählt werden mußten. Es leuchtet ein, daß dadurch eine bedeutende Gewichtsverminderung erzielt wird, was namentlich für Deckentafelungen nicht zu unterschätzen ist. Das Koptoryl ist außerordentlich zäh und bruchfest. Der starke Temperaturwechsel, dem jede Platte schon bei ihrer Herstellung ausgesetzt gewesen ist, hat sie auch gegen Temperatureinflüsse völlig unempfindlich gemacht. Koptoryl kann darum neben dem heißen Ofen ebenso gut verwendet werden, wie an der kalten Wand. Auch für die Herstellung von Thüren, für die Möbel- und Parkettfabrikation hat sich das Koptoryl bereits trefflich bewährt.

— Spanische Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Die zur „General-Union der Arbeiter“ vereinigten spanischen Gewerkschaften, die das Programm der sozialistischen Arbeiterpartei anerkennen — neben den sozialistischen giebt es in Spanien Merikale und anarchistische Gewerkschaftsverbände — veröffentlichten soeben ihre Uebersicht über das letzte Geschäftsjahr, die wiederum eine erfreuliche Zunahme der Sektionen und der Mitgliederzahl konstatirt. Während im September v. J. der Verband nur 126 Sektionen (Local-Fachvereine) mit 26,088 Mitgliedern umfaßte, hatte er im letzten September 198 Sektionen mit 31,558 Mitgliedern. Allerdings war im Jahre 1899—1900 die Zunahme der Mitgliederzahl noch eine weit stärkere: sie stieg von 25,264 auf 29,383, doch hat auch das spanische Wirtschaftsleben in diesem Jahre sehr unter Geschäftslage und Arbeitslosigkeit zu leiden.

Am stärksten ist die sozialistische Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Kastilien, besonders dessen Hauptstadt Madrid, in welcher der Verband allein 30 Sektionen mit 10,736 Mitgliedern hat; dann folgen die baskischen Provinzen und Asturien. Im industriellen Katalonien hat die Bewegung nur geringen Boden gewonnen; die meisten der dortigen gewerkschaftlichen Vereine bekennen sich zum Anarchismus.

Bedeutend ist die Anzahl der im letzten Jahre ausgefochtenen Strikes, besonders seit März. Bei den 34 Strikes, die in diesem Zeitraum stattfanden, handelte es sich in zwölf Fällen um Lohnerhöhungen, in neun um Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, in acht um widerrechtliche Arbeiter-Entlassungen; die übrigen Fälle betrafen die Abwehr von Eingriffen in das Koalitionsrecht, von Lohnverkürzungen, neuer verschärfter Arbeitsordnungen u. s. w. Mit völligem Sieg endeten 12 Strikes, 6 gingen verloren, 6 wurden durch Vergleiche geschlichtet; die übrigen schweben noch.

An Experience with a Non-Union Carpenter—A Humorous Letter.

Continued from page 7.

when two-thirds the way up, he missed his foothold and fell between the rungs, and the only thing that prevented him from breaking his neck was that, as he fell one way, his lengthy, home-made bed-tick apron fell on the other side of the rung, and there he balanced as though we had hung him out on the line to dry.

In extricating him, we found it impossible to untangle his apron, so we got some poles and pushed him back through the ladder and held him until he got both hands and feet firmly planted on the rungs and, assuming the attitude of a showman walking a tight-rope, he finally made the peak of the roof and straddled it, gripping it tightly with both hands, as though he was breaking a Texas bronco.

Well, at any rate, he had made the ascent, and I honestly believe that he would have fixed the roof if he had had two more hands to work with; but as niggardly nature had only provided him with one pair of hands and both were fully occupied with preventing the house from running from under him, he made no progress at all, mechanically speaking.

Seeing his perturbed state of mind, it suddenly occurred to me that it probably embarrassed him to have me look at him, so I walked away whistling "there'll be no sorrow there." But I had scarcely got out of his sight when I heard a scraping sound coming down the roof. "My stars," thought I, "he has mistaken my roof for a toboggan slide!" and I reached the scene of action just in time to see him land, head downward, in an apple tree, situated in close proximity to that side of the house. Alas, the man had recklessly let go one hand to work with, hence the awful accident, and I made a note of this interesting occurrence, intending to write a lecture on it, to be presented to the Biological Society, as an illustration of the *Descent of Man*, that knocked the Darwinian theory into a sombrero.

Then I called up the family, reinforced by the aforesaid hired girl, and we proceeded to harvest him—that is to say, we picked him, even though he was yet green.

So, after his disastrous experience in mid-air, I became convinced that my carpenter's natural sphere lay in closer proximity to mother earth; so I told him that, come to think of it, I didn't mind a few gallons of water gently trickling down my back, especially when I was peacefully reclining in the arms of Morpheus, and that we would let the roof strictly alone, and concentrate our energies and skill on a wood shed which I wanted built, and so I put him to cutting the rafters.

It did not consume much time to convince me that my carpenter was about as conversant with the principles of Euclid as I am with the topography of the reverse side of the moon.

I noticed that he had cut several sticks, tried them, and found them wrong; but he went on cutting others, with a grim determination to frame that roof or bankrupt every lumber yard in Seattle. Well, finally, he succeeded in getting some that would do by chopping them with his hatchet, and I offered my assistance in putting them up. The first pass he made, he hit a nail a glancing lick and it flew and stuck into my cheek to the depth of about an inch and a quarter.

"Now what in thunder is the fellow at," I asked myself. "Is he trying to make a hat rack out of my mug?" But I conquered my emotion, and asked him if he would kindly remove the spike from my

countenance as it obstructed my view of the surrounding landscape. So he took his hatchet and hooked the slot over the spike, and using my nose for a fulcrum, pulled it out with the air of having rendered me a signal service.

Well, to make it short, I had just then run out of a large stock of patience, so I exclaimed, with more energy than politeness, "So you are not a Union carpenter?" "No sir," he answered, "I don't belong to that there Union."

"Thank heaven," I said, "I felicitate the Union on its escape from you. If you were to join it some dire calamity would befall it in twenty-four hours. You would break every window light, smash every door, and put out the eyes of everyone you came in contact with. You say you don't belong to the Union? then that decides me; I want someone who does. Your being out of it proves to me the unerring judgment of the Union—their instinct of self-preservation, as it were."

And now my mind was made up, and I said: "My friend, will you kindly extricate your carcass from my domicile, will you vacate my premises, will you vamoose the ranch, taking this \$5 with you? Not that you have done anything to earn it, but because it would be far cheaper for me to hire you to stay away."

My remarks seemed to sink deep in his heart, for he folded up his square and saw and inserted them in his hip pocket, and meditatively walked away; and as his home-made bed-tick apron, weighted by the nails in the pockets, went bang! bang! bang! against his knees at every step, I thought it was a good thing that he could hit them somehow, as he could not do it with his little hatchet.

Now, Mr. Oldham, send me a Union carpenter, a man who knows his business, and one with civilized methods, so that when he goes to work I will not have to encircle my body in a boiler-iron encasement for the preservation of my physical existence.

Yours truly,
A MERCHANT.

A Conscientious Mathematician.

Steve Bonbright, of the "American Musician," vouches for the authenticity of the following which he says a boy's father wrote to his teacher:

Sir.—Will you please for the future give my son easier somethings to do at nites? This is what he's brought home to or three nites back: "If fore gallins of bere will fill thirty-to pint bottles, how many pints and half bottles will nine gallins of bere fil?" Well, we tried, and could make nothin' of it at all, and my boy cried and sed he didn't dare to go back the mornin' without doin' it. So I had to go and buy a nine gallin keg of bere, which I could ill affrd to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles; we flid them and then counted them, and there were ninety-one of them, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I don't know whether it is rite or not, as we spilt some while doing it.

P. S.—Plese let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy more bere.

MERCHANTS and business men who are antagonistic to trade unionism are antagonistic to their own interests.

THE active tool never gets rusty. Neither does a union man who attends meetings regularly.

WHEN purchasing tools patronize our advertisers; their products are of a superior class and the cheapest in the long run. Show them that our journal is a paying advertising medium.

MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.
During the month ending DECEMBER 31, 1901.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$167 80		142—\$149 40		287—\$4 60		432—\$35 75	
2—30 80		143—3 00		288—40 20		433—29 85	
3—47 95		144—15 70		289—28 85		434—7 36	
4—76 80		145—9 40		290—10 40		435—3 40	
5—62 40		146—77 50		291—28 55		436—13 40	
6—22 20		147—44 20		292—16 60		437—2 80	
7—212 50		148—8 70		293—9 80		438—21 00	
8—162 20		149—11 75		294—18 70		439—10 80	
9—49 00		150—21 00		295—50 35		440—41 80	
10—171 20		151—22 20		296—24 80		441—2 00	
11—85 15		152—10 75		297—4 40		442—7 20	
12—69 80		153—18 80		298—32 20		443—21 20	
13—76 00		154—25 00		299—23 00		444—38 90	
14—13 45		155—4 20		300—32 60		445—5 80	
15—13 80		156—10 60		301—9 40		446—17 20	
16—67 25		157—11 60		302—18 60		447—25 25	
17—6 20		158—5 00		303—114 95		448—16 60	
18—96 85		159—10 80		304—16 60		449—45 7 32	
19—21 40		160—12 00		305—224 7 453		450—46 00	
20—25 20		161—7 00		306—5 60		451—19 80	
21—181 70		162—15 60		307—4 40		452—5 80	
22—52 10		163—17 75		308—4 00		453—5 20	
23—44 70		164—61 30		309—4 00		454—54 10	
24—24 75		165—18 80		310—28 60		455—5 20	
25—49 60		166—68 00		311—14 20		456—20 25	
26—24 80		167—5 60		312—74 00		457—4 70	
27—18 40		168—27 40		313—13 20		458—3 60	
28—6 50		169—14 80		314—6 20		459—6 90	
29—6 00		170—2 00		315—16 60		460—37 60	
30—48 80		171—14 75		316—73 75		461—38 05	
31—131 20		172—37 60		317—6 60		462—27 70	
32—25 15		173—42 40		318—35 37		463—11 10	
33—9 40		174—24 00		319—32 00		464—52 80	
34—93 60		175—98 20		320—31 25		465—41 60	
35—30 35		176—4 80		321—7 20		466—25 80	
36—6 20		177—51 60		322—9 25		467—7 40	
37—13 80		178—37 00		323—136 70		468—17 20	
38—6 60		179—22 00		324—38 00		469—73 00	
39—6 80		180—18 80		325—10 60		470—9 20	
40—24 90		181—75 00		326—10 20		471—55 85	
41—87 20		182—25 95		327—28 00		472—11 70	
42—11 60		183—11 70		328—12 20		473—32 85	
43—38 30		184—26 40		329—3 00		474—19 20	
44—11 00		185—16 20		330—8 40		475—116 20	
45—64 75		186—8 40		331—56 30		476—4 20	
46—4 00		187—26 20		332—59 50		477—485 50	
47—39 40		188—20 60		333—2 80		478—28 80	
48—45 20		189—139 20		334—17 40		479—12 40	
49—159 45		190—45 25		335—3 40		480—6 00	
50—24 40		191—38 50		336—5 40		481—18 10	
51—40 80		192—5 40		337—5 80		482—49 10	
52—1 00		193—59 60		338—4 60		483—98 80	
53—22 00		194—19 20		339—17 20		484—33 00	
54—110 80		195—4 40		340—56 60		485—23 20	
55—24 70		196—102 05		341—16 20		486—13 80	
56—16 30		197—11 00		342—12 95		487—38 75	
57—36 95		198—45 35		343—5 20		488—8 60	
58—27 20		199—127 20		344—20 60		489—11 40	
59—8 60		200—11 60		345—16 50		490—9 00	
60—3 40		201—9 60		346—5 04		491—9 50	
61—12 40		202—8 40		347—105 00		492—4 60	
62—12 55		203—8 40		348—15 40		493—3 80	
63—6 30		204—22 15		349—8 70		494—10 60	
64—49 55		205—17 80		350—2 25		495—19 85	
65—119 40		206—47 80		351—5 20		496—38 80	
66—23 00		207—8 40		352—17 00		497—61 10	
67—73 25		208—3 40		353—9 80		498—18 85	
68—60 40		209—15 90		354—16 80		499—512 60	
69—33 50		210—5 50		355—7 85		500—43 50	
70—122 30		211—78 45		356—4 20		501—514 40	
71—1 75		212—19 20		357—8 65		502—106 60	
72—20 10		213—12 30		358—31 80		503—6 65	
73—3 02		214—23 40		359—125 60		504—14 20	
74—40 40		215—28 55		360—8 20		505—13 65	
75—10 40		216—31 25		361—23 80		506—5 60	
76—63 25		217—17 70		362—8 30		507—530 70	
77—138 85		218—14 55		363—10 20		508—20 00	
78—52 55		219—14 60		364—8 40		509—622 15	
79—8 20		220—30 55		365—20 25		510—8 20	
80—43 85		221—14 20		366—16 95		511—10 60	
81—16 40		222—11 40		367—18 20		512—5 60	
82—6 85		223—19 85		368—10 20		513—18 95	
83—44 60		224—23 80		369—55 10		514—6 80	
84—7 60		225—22 40		370—17 80		515—5 80	
85—47 40		226—47 40		371—88 26		516—13 20	
86—32 20		227—52 60		372—12 20		517—50 85	
87—54 60		228—37 40		373—80 73		518—4 00	
88—13 60		229—2 20		374—21 40		519—17 80	
89—3 40		230—5 15		375—75 50		520—10 00	
90—6 00		231—22 20		376—15 40		521—637 14 80	
91—69 00		232—26 40		377—34 20		522—5 60	
92—13 60		233—32 75		378—14 80		523—4 60	
93—7 15		234—218 00		379—25 95		524—17 90	
94—55 80		235—9 00		380—10 00		525—10 40	
95—65 85		236—13 60		381—5 60		526—544 8 80	
96—27 00		237—7 70		382—14 40		527—545 6 60	
97—111 50		238—40 35		383—2 80		528—546 8 80	
98—35 60		239—25 20		384—20 80		529—547 30 80	
99—77 65		240—97 00		385—16 80		530—548 40 20	
100—17 50		241—25 50		386—4 40		531—552 9 80	
101—10 00		242—49 85		387—6 20		532—553 7 80	
102—34 85		243—26 80		388—3 70		533—554 16 80	
103—48 60		244—10 50		389—3 70		534—555 9 10	
104—13 20		245—14 00		390—44 85		535—557 19 70	
105—12 20		246—11 20		391—10 60		536—558 15 00	
106—34 90		247—23 35		392—8 00		537—559 17 20	
107—62 00		248—17 55		393—4 80		538—560 8 00	
108—20 80		249—59 40		394—9 20		539—561 32 75	
109—62 00		250—7 55		395—4 80		540—562 25 00	
110—15 80		251—9 45		396—2 80		541—564 22 50	
111—21 20		252—7 40		397—51 65		542—565 3 60	
112—5 40		253—23 80		398—17 20		543—566 16 60	
113—34 20		254—24 60		399—4 60		544—567 24 70	
114—12 20		255—30 40		400—41 20		545—568 4 40	
115—135 35		256—13 95		401—42 00		546—570 1 00	
116—36 55		257—58 40		402—8 00		547—571 18 28	
117—19 80		258—130 90		403—12 10		548—572 1 00	
118—50 40		259—21 60		404—8 40		549—573 7 80	
119—32 05		260—8 80		405—14 20		550—574 19 85	
120—37 00		261—97 15		406—149 60		551—575 6 05	
121—37 00		262—14 00		407—65 60		552—577 16 20	
122—24 00		263—8 40		408—17 80		553—578 37 55	
123—42 95		264—9 20		409—64 40		554—579 8 20	
124—8 60		265—72 80		410—96 00		555—580 18 00	
125—22 48		266—45 10		411—18 80		556—581 15 75	

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED)



Notices under this head cost \$2.00 apiece.

LOCAL UNION 331, Norfolk, Va.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, THOMAS CREEKMORE.

Resolved, That we bow to the will of our Great Master, we deeply deplore the loss of our friend and Brother and tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and the same be published in our official paper and our charter be draped for thirty days.

B. B. BARDIN,
G. H. TOLTY,
W. S. McDONALD. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 40, Kingsbridge, N. Y. City.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst our Brother, JOHN DIETRICH; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of this memorial be entered on our minutes and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

EDWARD J. MORRISON,
JOHN MURPHY,
J. W. E. POLLY. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 717, San Antonio, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to call to that undiscovered land, from whose borne no traveler ever returns, our esteemed Brother, HENRY HANSEN, a man of exemplary character and a self-sacrificing member in the cause of unionism; and

WHEREAS, Local Union 717 feels the loss of a co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That while submitting to the Divine will, we sincerely regret the death of our friend and Brother. We extend to the bereaved wife and daughter our sincere sympathy in this great affliction; be it further

Resolved, That one page of our minutes be devoted to these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and also to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and to the local papers for publication and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

CHARLES DUNBAR,
C. ALRED,
C. T. KESSLER. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 367 Centralia, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and love, to take to himself our beloved Brother, CRATUS W. LAPHAM.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of Union 367, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased Brother; be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy be presented to the family and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. H. PITTS,
CHRIS. PFIFFER,
M. C. WELSH. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION, 26 Syracuse, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our Brother and co-worker, MADISON R. PLOPPER; therefore be it

Resolved, That, while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the sad event and tender to the bereaved Brother and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be entered on our minutes and a copy sent to the bereaved family and be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

JAMES A. HORTON,
J. C. FRENCH,
A. C. ADAMS. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 600, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother, DAVID H. PARMER; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Union, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved Brother and his family in this their sad hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a

copy sent to the bereaved Brother and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

WILLIAM AGNEAU,
L. W. DIVINE,
M. DENNEEN. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 119, Newark, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to call to that undiscovered land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns our esteemed Brother, JAMES PAINE, a man of exemplary character and a self-sacrificing member in the cause of unionism; and

WHEREAS, Local Union 119 feel the loss of a co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That while submitting to the Divine will we sincerely regret the death of our friend and Brother, and extend to the bereaved wife and family our sincere sympathy in this great affliction; be it further

Resolved, That one page of the minutes be devoted to these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and also to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and to the local papers for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

E. W. HOBIE,
JOHN KELLER,
J. McMILLAN. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 431, Brazil, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, WALTER HADLEY; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days, that a copy of this memorial be entered on our minutes, be published in our official journal and also a copy be sent to the family of our deceased Brother.

E. C. HANAWALT,
W. S. STRONG,
J. W. SCOTT. } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 328, East Liverpool, Ohio.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our worthy and esteemed Brother, ERNEST SWITZER.

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother ERNEST SWITZER Local Union 328 laments the loss of a member who was ever ready to assist the needy and afflicted; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased Brother in their hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded on our minutes as a memorial of the esteem in which the late Brother was held by all the members of this Local Union, that a copy be sent to the bereaved wife and a copy published in the local papers and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for insertion.

E. E. SPIVEY,
J. C. REED,
O. E. FRANK. } Committee.

Slavery in Hawaii.

In a short time the Chinese Exclusion Act will expire, and along the Pacific coast Union men are taking steps to have it re-enacted. The curse of cheap Asiatic labor has inflicted great injury on the workingmen of the United States, and it behooves them to be on their guard or the Trusts will have their agents in Congress throw down the barriers that now keep coolie labor out.

There are, no doubt, a great number of workingmen in the United States who are not aware that under the starry emblem of freedom we have slavery in as odious a form as ever disgraced the Southern States. Blinded by partisan zeal, and too lazy to do anything for themselves, they accept the lying statements of politicians that the American workingman is the freest on earth. The following account of a transaction in the Hawaiian Islands is an indication of the purpose of the owner of the Trusts to completely enslave workingmen:

"Those who never tire of singing of 'The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave' would do well to read the slave laws of part of our domain. How Congress could have approved of such laws is a mystery, but it is a fact nevertheless that, although at the cost of some of the best blood in this country slavery was understood to be abolished, the last Congress deliberately re-enacted the slave code of the Hawaiian Islands, so that it

could apply to those Islands as a component part of the United States. 'If any person absents himself from service without the leave of his master, any police justice may issue a warrant to apprehend such person, and the offender shall be restored to his master and compelled to serve him, and should any person refuse to so serve he shall be committed to prison, there to remain at hard labor until he will consent to serve him according to law.' There it is, ye freemen! Our boasted freedom gives us even the power to freely declare that a man shaded by the folds of 'Old Glory' shall serve his master whether he wants to or not. Is such proceedings in line with justice? No! Then, by the Eternal, 'Old Glory' on a Hawaiian flag pole represents injustice, with the Congress of the United States as sponsor; and then we have on record the Alien Contract Labor law. But of what avail are its provisions when the interests of the Hawaiian bondholders are at stake? Listen: 'All engagements of service contracted in a foreign country to be executed in this, shall be binding here.' How do you like such a provision for Hawaii as a part of this glorious republic? Is it any wonder thirty-six Galicians chose imprisonment for life in preference to working under such conditions? These slave laws were smuggled through Congress, but have come to light, and form one, if not the darkest, page in our 'free' history."—*Granite Cutters' Journal*.

Pipe Smoking.

There are many pipe smokers who do not know how to get the best there is out of their indulgence. The great point in pipe smoking is to smoke slowly. Nervous smokers smoke too rapidly and burn their tongues with hot smoke, besides failing entirely to get the fullest and best flavor out of the tobacco. It is all a matter of habit, but slow smoking is a habit which it is hard for some people to acquire. In some cases pipe smokers have tried for years to check their smoking speed without success. They began too late, and the habit of rapid smoking is shaken off with difficulty when it is once acquired.

Rapid smoking is as bad as rapid eating—or worse. It is also "bad form." Whether it is cigar, pipe or cigarette, the smoking should be deliberate in order to get the fullest enjoyment. It is especially so with a pipe.—*New York Press*.

Wood Too Hard to Burn.

There are certain kinds of wood that are too hard to burn, or refuse to ignite for some other reason, such as iron wood and the good brier root, but it is a curiosity to come across a piece of common deal—the soft, light wood of which so many boxes are made—that cannot be set fire to.

The piece of wood in question was common white deal from Sweden, but was remarkable for its comparative weight. It had formed part of a boat belonging to a whaler, and had been dragged below the surface of the water to the depth of more than half a mile by a harpooned whale. The length of line and the short distance from the point of descent after being struck at which the whale rose to the surface was a proof of the depth to which it had dragged the boat.

Only part of the boat came up again at the end of the line, and was taken on board when the whale had been killed. That piece of wood was so hard that it would not burn in a gas jet. The weight of water had compressed it.—*London Standard*.

FINANCIAL REPORT

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MONTH ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

Death claims No. 257 to 336	\$9,325 00
Litigation expenses	526 50
Strike appropriation (Queens Borough)	500 00
Office salaries	631 51
Wm. Huber, G. P., services and expen's.	120 00
F. Duffy, G. S.-T., travelling expenses	47 86

Organizing—

G. R. Murray (Canada)	131 65
W. J. Shields (Massachusetts)	156 05
Geo. Battenschlag (Illinois)	5 00
F. J. Grimes (Southern States)	200 00
G. L. Coneybear (Middle States)	170 79
D. G. Glass (Canada, etc.)	177 13
O. D. Spotts (Springfield, Ill.)	5 35
A. C. Cattermull (Western States)	150 00
J. Ameig (Canada)	4 90
N. W. Young (Freeport, Ill.)	10 05

J. R. Miller, exp's to San Francisco 250 00

Special writings, etc., for CARPENTER 30 00

Printing and mailing of CARPENTER 1,303 75

Supplies for Locals (stationery & books)	695 55
" " (1,000 pins)	200 00
" " (seals and dates)	20 05
" " (charts)	12 00
" " (expressage)	56 45

Office expenses (sundries)	8 18
" Telegrams	20 40
" Postage	42 79
" Stamped envelopes	42 40
" Rent for November	50 00

Tax to A. F. of L. for October 266 67

Total \$15,079 06

THE United States has enough "race problems" on its hands without turning the Pacific coast over to the Chinese.

The Scab.

Who hangs around to hear the news?

The scab.

Who then, of course, has different views?

The scab.

Who does reflect on all that's good

And noble in our brotherhood—

But he alone who could or would?

The scab.

Who is the one we should despise?

The scab.

Who to the truth his heart denies?

The scab.

Who, of the brutes of ghoulish face,

Steps in and takes the striker's place,

And so degrades the human race?

The scab.

Who is the vilest thing that crawls?

The scab.

Who hides within the bounds of walls?

The scab.

Who breeds the stench of foul disease,

And like a serpent, on his knees,

Helps greed increase our miseries?

The scab.

Who blights the hopes of all that's pure?

The scab.

Who is too putrid for the sewer?

The scab.

Who flings across the beams of shame

The tattered remnants of his fame—

If once he had an honest name?

The scab.

Who boldly talks with swaggering mien?

The scab.

Who is too loathsome to be clean?

The scab.

Who is as soulless as the mule,

And went about as long to school,

Or just enough to make a fool?

The scab.

Who drops his head when peace has come?

The scab.

Who then crawls back into his scum?

The scab.

Who is of such a measly mind,

He takes no interest in his kind,

But like the ass, plods on behind?

The scab.

—John H. Farrell, Local Union 93.

CLAIMS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1901.

No.	UNION.	NAME.	AM'T.
337	7	Patrick Chiasson	\$200 00
338	7	Henry Wachenfeld	200 00
339	7	Kittie G. Blackwell	50 00
340	16	Charles A. Freidinger	200 00
341	32	Mrs. Josephine Nadworney	50 00
342	40	John Deidrick	200 00
343	51	William Cronin	200 00
344	51	Nicholas Miller	200 00
345	52	Mrs. Seline McFall	50 00
346	72	John A. Schmidt	200 00
347	74	R. Eggart	200 00
348	78	Mrs. Agnes Boisjolis	50 00
349	96	Mrs. Melvina Richards	50 00
350	120	Mrs. Mary Wildeman	50 00
351	128	Charles Ericson	200 00
352	149	Andrew Anderson	50 00
353	152	Mrs. Henrietta Towns	50 00
354	165	John McJohnston	100 00
355	211	Mrs. Annie E. Mellon	50 00
356	214	Mrs. Frederick Henne	50 00
357	233	Era L. McKean	50 00
358	276	John Ziegler	200 00
359	281	Mrs. Theresa Etter	50 00
360	331	Thomas Creekmore	200 00
361	375	A. Jadamansky	200 00
362	476	Edward Freeman	200 00
363	481	Adah Barnes	50 00
364	492	Mrs. Lillie M. Wanner	50 00
365	8	Peter Barthel	200 00
366	109	Thomas Ferly	200 00
367	303	Mrs. Annie Ahlquist	50 00
368	322	Mrs. Kate Bernhard	50 00
369	627	Mrs. Emma Fincher	50 00
370	636	Mrs. Anna Darrigan	50 00
371	717	Henry Hanson	200 00
372	750	George M. Walters	200 00
373	12	George Jautz	200 00
374	26	Mrs. Irene M. Plopper	50 00
375	31	Charles E. Willever	200 00
376	36	Mary C. Van Wye	50 00
377	58	Mrs. Johanna A. Sandberg	50 00
378	72	John S. Ackerson	200 00
379	74	Mrs. G. F. Homerland	50 00
380	101	Mrs. Susan E. Platts	50 00
381	103	August Palmer	50 00
382	103	Mrs. Media Grove	50 00
383	115	Charles J. Berglund	200 00
384	134	F. X. Ladouceur	200 00
385	146	Mrs. Gertrude Southworth	50 00
386	165	Elizabeth B. Hill	50 00
387	206	Mrs. Bella McCausland	50 00
388	258	Joseph Harris	50 00
389	265	John Gash	200 00
390	291	Mrs. Augusta Fisher	50 00
391	306	Mrs. Mary C. Doty	50 00
392	319	Patrick J. Forney	200 00
393	375	John Hetzel	200 00
394	375	William Watzel	200 00
395	395	Arthur Beauchemin	200 00
396	514	Charles Kester	100 00
397	567	John Morris	200 00
398	414	E. C. Thomas	50 00
399	433	Mrs. Elenora Miller	50 00
400	457	Mrs. Mary Kremitsky	50 00
401	473	Louis Reitz	200 00
402	476	John Jaeger	50 00
403	611	John Rose	100 00
404	652	Mrs. Louise L. Benjamin	50 00
405	677	William H. Beckley	25 00
406	682	George Foulk	100 00
407	510	Mrs. Etta Zimmerman	50 00
5,564	114	Fred Soland, balance	150 00

Total \$8,225 00
Wife claims \$1,550 00

Die sogenannte Unterdrückung des September „Carpenter“

Es ist mir bekannt geworden, daß man im Norden, Osten, Süden und Westen unter unseren Mitgliedern und in der Presse die Behauptung verbreitet, daß der September „Carpenter“ von dem gegenwärtig fungierenden Gen. Sekretär und Schatzmeister unterdrückt und der damalige Redakteur unseres Journals von demselben entlassen worden sei, weil er einen Artikel in dieser Ausgabe veröffentlichte, der die Krankheit McGuire's und seinen Gesundheitszustand bestrich.

Während ich meinem alten Freunde P. J. McGuire meine Achtung für die großen Dienste, die er der Sache der Arbeit in früheren Jahren geleistet hat, durchaus nicht verjage, muß ich doch mir selbst und den 91,000 Mitgliedern unserer Bruderschaft gerecht bleiben und halte es deshalb für meine Pflicht, diesen den wirklichen Sachverhalt in dieser Angelegenheit vor Augen zu führen.

Um das rechtzeitige Erscheinen des „Carpenter“ zu ermöglichen, instruierte ich den Redakteur, die Spalten am 10. September zu schließen und den Drucker, das Journal am 15. fertig zu stellen.

Das Material war am 10. zusammengestellt und dem Drucker eingehändigt worden. Die ersten drei Spalten enthielten Mail Bag Notizen und solche über Gewerksbewegungen, womit ich vollständig einverstanden war. Am 12. September mußte ich, einem Rufe der American Federation of Labor Folge leistend, nach Dayton, O., abreisen, um dort den Versuch zu machen, entlassene Gewerkschaftsmitglieder zu schließen. Der Redakteur aber benutzte meine Abwesenheit und befahl dem Drucker, die Spalten des „Carpenter“ noch zwei weitere

Tage offen zu halten, und ging zu P. J. McGuire und holte den Artikel: „Gefährlich krank!“ Er entfernte nun einige der oben erwähnten Notizen am Fuße der dritten Spalte auf der ersten Seite und rückte den von McGuire erhaltenen Artikel an deren Stelle ein. Als ich bei meiner Rückkehr diese Entdeckung machte, benachrichtigte ich den Drucker, daß der „Carpenter“ mit dem von mir eingesehenen und gebilligten Inhalte erscheinen müsse und nicht anders.

Hätte mich P. J. McGuire brieflich oder mündlich ersucht, einen, seinen Zustand betreffenden Artikel zu veröffentlichen, so hätte ich gerne und bereitwillig zugestimmt; aber ich kann als Gen. Sekretär und verantwortlicher Redakteur geheimer, hinter meinem Rücken vorgenommene Manipulationen nicht dulden.

Hieraus werden die Mitglieder ersehen, daß der „Carpenter“, welcher den Artikel enthielt, „P. J. McGuire gefährlich krank“, nicht die ursprünglich von mir bestimmte und gebilligte Ausgabe war, wie sie von mir zum Druck beordert wurde. Um dies noch klarer zu machen, sei nachstehendes Schreiben des Druckers, welcher das Journal seit Jahren herstellt, beigelegt:

Philadelphia, 21. Dezember 1901.

Herrn Frank Duffy,
Gen. Sekretär und Schatzmeister der U. B. C. & F. of A.

Die erste Seite des September „Carpenter“ enthielt Mail Bag und Gewerksbewegungs-Notizen und war druckfertig, als ein Teil des betreffenden Satzes auf Gefahr Eugen Maddens entfernt und der Artikel P. J. McGuire's, seine Krankheit betreffend, an dessen Stelle gesetzt wurde.

Geo. B. Gibbons,

Drucker des „Carpenter“.

Wenn die Mitglieder fraglichen Artikel P. J. McGuire's aufmerksam durchlesen, werden sie finden, daß derselbe falsche Angaben enthält, indem darin erklärt wird, daß es ihm, McGuire, nicht möglich sei, vor Ablauf des Monats seine Funktionen als General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister wieder zu übernehmen. Er wußte recht wohl, daß er diese Funktionen nicht eher wieder übernehmen konnte, als bis die Anklagen gegen ihn den Mitgliedern unterbreitet und sie über die Frage der permanenten Suspension abgeklärt und letztere eventuell verworfen haben würden.

Was ich im Leben am höchsten schätze, ist: Jedem gerecht zu werden, und ich wünsche, daß dieser Geist auch in unserer Organisation vorherrschend sei. Ich bin besonders bereit, demjenigen Manne, welcher seine besten Lebensjahre der Förderung der Gewerksbewegung und der Verbesserung der Lage der Arbeiter gewidmet hat, nämlich P. J. McGuire, gerecht zu werden; er verdient wenigstens dies.

Ich meinerseits verlange aber von den Mitgliedern, daß sie auch mir mit demselben Gerechtigkeitsfinn entgegenkommen.

Es wird behauptet, daß die Vernichtung derjenigen Exemplare des „Carpenter“, welche bereits gedruckt und den Artikel McGuire's enthielten, der Organisation eine Ausgabe von \$500 verursacht habe; aber auch dies ist unrichtig, denn die Kosten dieser Maßnahme betragen nicht halb so viel.

Aus Vorstehendem ist zu ersehen, daß jede Sache ihre zwei Seiten hat und daß in der vorliegenden Angelegenheit technische Fragen herangezogen wurden, um mich als ungerecht und hinterlistig erscheinen zu lassen.

Ich überlasse es nun unseren Mitgliedern zu entscheiden, ob es in Ordnung ist oder nicht, daß ein von der General-Office angestellter Redakteur die Macht habe, den Druck unseres Journals zwei Tage lang zu verhin- dern, um irgend einen ihm beliebigen Artikel, ohne mein Wissen und meine Genehmigung einzurücken.

Frank Duffy
Secretary-Treasurer.

*) Es ist unbedingt notwendig, hier darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß sich der Spalteninhalt des Journals am 10ten September nur auf diesen Monat bezog. Fünf Tage, vom 10ten bis zum 15ten, sind durchaus ungenügend, um die 55,000 Exemplare des „Carpenter“ zu drucken, zu binden und bis zum 15. eines Monats an ihre Adressaten gelangen zu lassen. Einsendungen für die Ausgabe des Journals des nächsten Monats müssen am letzten eines Monats eingelaufen sein, um Aufnahme finden zu können. (Anmerkung des Redakteurs.)

A Hint to the Wise is Sufficient.

The Steel Trust is following rapidly in the footsteps of Standard Oil. The former has just issued a statement to the effect that their net profits, since the formation of the corporation six months ago, has been over fifty-four millions of dollars. The two Trusts should be an object lesson for organized labor. Consolidation and organization are the order of the day and unionists should not be backward about following the example of organized capital by becoming thoroughly and compactly organized themselves for the protection of their families, their wages and to improve their conditions.

Directory of Brotherhood Business Agents.

Akron, Ohio, B. F. Ebert, 428 East Buchtel ave.
Alton, Ill., Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C., J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main st.
Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.
Austin, Texas, J. Geggie, 205 West Sixth st.
Baltimore, Md., Wm. Biggins, 418 E. Balto. St.
Beaumont, Texas, J. P. Worley.
Birmingham, Ala., T. L. Medders, 2212 3d ave.
Boston, Mass., J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.
Bridgeport, Conn., Geo. L. Hommedieu, 770 Norman st.
Brooklyn, N. Y., R. Beatty, 83 Dean st.
Brooklyn, N. Y., H. Erickson, 3 Dean st.
Buffalo, N. Y., C. Donald Glass, 41 Kehr st.
" " Adolph Graupner, 1274 E. Genesee street.
Camden, N. J., Ruben Price, 804 S. Fifth st.
Chelsea, Mass., Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.
Charleston, S. C., S. McClure, 88 Mary st.
Chicago, Ill., F. Cruise, President; P. F. Duffy, Assistant; C. E. Nelsene, Assistant; Hy. Martin, No. 10; O. Anderson, No. 58; G. Ratcliff, No. 62; T. F. Church, No. 181; J. C. Grantham, No. 159. Room 502, 56 Fifth ave.
Chicago Heights, Ill., W. A. Sexton, Box 103.
Cincinnati, Ohio, D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.
Cleveland, Ohio, William Schultz, 83 Prospect st.
Covington, Ky., E. Watkins.
Dayton, Ohio, A. J. Roth, 234 Sycamore st.
Detroit, Mich., T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
Elizabeth, N. J., John T. Cosgrove, 76 Park st.
Elmira, N. Y., Edward Sweet, 638 Wisner ave.
Fort Wayne, Ind., Sam. Carey, 2 4 Francis st.
Fort Worth, Texas, J. C. Paterson, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Hartford, Conn., Fred C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Indianapolis, Ind., H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.
Kansas City, Kan., E. O. Sherwood, 2111 Drip st.
Kansas City, Mo., W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.
Knoxville, Tenn., W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Louisville, Ky., O. H. Griffen, S. W. Cor. First and Market sts.
Lockport, N. Y., John Smith, 182 South st.
Marion, Ind., Joseph Shellhous, W. Tenth st.
Memphis, Tenn., J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.
Milwaukee, Wis., Wm. P. Ashley, 385 Fifth st.
Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave. North.
Montclair, N. J., S. Botterill.
Newark, N. J., J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
New Haven, Conn., Wm. Bailey, 170 Wooster st.
New York (Bronx), C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
New York, N. Y., W. H. Blatchford, 1543 Second ave. West Side.
New York City, Frank Gilliard, 300 E. 52nd st. East Side.
New York City, Shops, Geo. J. Bohnen, 332 E. 85th st.
New York City, Stairbuilders, Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
Niagara Falls, N. Y., A. F. Allan, 625 Niagara st.
Norfolk, Va., B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
Northampton, Mass., John T. O'Conner.
Oklahoma, I. T., C. E. Ballard, Box 276.
Oshkosh, Wis., Frank Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Peoria, Ill., C. H. Ieffler, 123 S. Adams st.
Philadelphia, Pa., A. Demmerhist, 232 N. 12th st.
Pittsburgh, Pa., A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st. Allegheny, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Wm. J. Kelly, 1212 Gibbon st.
Pontiac, Ill., M. H. Abinet.
Queen's Borough, Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.
Richmond, Va., James H. Pond, 1 East Clay st.
Rochester, N. Y., F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
San Francisco, Cal., J. J. Swanson, 1133 1/2 Mission street.
Schenectady, N. Y., Charles N. Kelafant, 827 Strong st.
Scranton, Pa., E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
St. Louis, Mo., R. Fuelle, 25 S. 11th st.
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Koenig, 2339 University st.
St. Louis, Mo., A. A. McFarland, 604 Market st.
St. Louis, Mo., Alphonse Hartman, 1702 S. 12th st.
St. Paul, Minn., J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin st.
Springfield, Ill., John Dick, 615 Eastman st.
Springfield, Mass., George W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y., John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.
Tampa, W. A. B. Kelly, 907 Marion st.
Trenton, N. J., Thomas Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.
Troy, N. Y., J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Washington, D. C., E. M. Van Ness, 1214 G. st. S. E.
Waterbury, Conn., Jos. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
Watertown, Conn., J. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine st.
Waterville, Maine, F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st.
Worcester, Mass., William A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.
Wyoming Valley, D. C., John R. Mullery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

THE masses of the people are peaceable, not because the law compels them to be, but because they want to be.

UNDER a just economic and industrial system vice and crime would soon almost disappear.



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

376. ANNISTON—V. B. Algier, Care of Trades Council.
BIRMINGHAM—Secretary Dist. Council.
Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
454. BESSEMER—W. M. Doyle.
75. BIRMINGHAM—T. L. Medders, Box 55.
722. " " R. L. Connolly, Box 507.
452. BROOKSIDE—Wallace Walls.
372. BRIGHTON—G. L. Farley.
296. ENSLEY—J. I. Grosjean, Box 587.
422. NORTH BIRMINGHAM—B. Andrus.
615. PRATT CITY—W. M. Wilson.
643. WYLAN—S. P. Baker.
832. WOODLAWN—Geo. T. Hamrick.
670. BLOCKTON—Jas H. Deason.
623. BREWTON—H. M. Godwin.
271. GADSDEN—R. C. Hood.
839. JASPER—S. H. Brown.
112. MONTGOMERY—J. C. Maxwell.
353. " " (Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry st.
89. MOBILE—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton.
92. " " (Col.) Mack Seuar, 290 Kennedy.
410. SELMA—(Col.) J. W. Williams, 908 Phillip st.

ARIZONA.

557. TUCSON—Henry DeVry.
86. FORT SMITH—T. C. Gardner.
1622 Boulevard st.
891. HOT SPRINGS—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
5. JONESBORO—M. L. Briney.
539. LITTLE ROCK—H. H. Young, 203 E. 10th st.
890. " " Arthur Granbury.
1210 W. 7th st.
396. MENA—J. F. Wooddy.
576. PINE BLUFF—H. E. Monk, 703 W. 12th st.
675. " " (Col.) G. W. Broom.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA COUNTY—Secretary Dist. Council.
H. P. Jensen, 459 11th street, Oakland.
194. ALAMEDA—Geo. G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
743. BAKERSFIELD—G. W. Hillyer.
2208 Chester ave.
642. EAST YARD RICHMOND—Ryan Griffin.
701. FRESNO—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont Ave.
815. HAYWARDS—W. T. Allen.
710. LONG BEACH—V. G. Little.
LOS ANGELES—Secretary District Council.
J. H. Hughes, Box 629.
426. " " C. H. McGeorge, Box 689.
332. " " F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
844. LOS GATOS—J. W. Sheffield.
828. MENLO PARK—Chas. M. Weiden.
36. OAKLAND—Geo. Stewart.
459 11th st. Berkeley
550. " " (Mill) Chas. Wallburg.
1625 LeRoy Ave., Berkeley
668. PALO ALTO—F. A. Sullivan.
769. PASADENA—George M. Giguette.
800 Grand ave.
235. RIVERSIDE—Charles Hamilton, 519 9th st.
586. SACRAMENTO—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
925. SALINAS—G. G. Mauldin.
944. SAN BERNARDINO—J. E. Cullen, 1618 B st.
810. SAN DIEGO—F. C. Hoar, 340 Kearney ave.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary Dist. Council.
J. F. Macdonald, 400 Capp st.
22. " " N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st.
483. " " Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
304. " " (Ger.) W. J. Jule, 405 Ellisworth st.
423. " " (Mill) J. G. Fallon, 531 Duncan st.
616. " " (Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom st.
95. " " (Latin) J. Salanave, 940 Jackson st.
763. " " (Mill) James Herche, 433 Hayes st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
292. " " (Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 373. Santa Clara.
162. SAN MATEO—L. Huyck.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 194.
829. SANTA CRUZ—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
751. SANTA ROSA—W. S. Gilbert.
236. STOCKTON—E. L. Huntley, 19 E. Sonora st.
704. TUBURON—Thos. Edwards, Jr.
180. VALLEJO—Wm. M. Boyd, 138 111 st.
771. WATSONVILLE—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA.

498. BRANTFORD, ONT.—C. Wilmot, 25 Edgerton
790. BROCKVILLE, ONT.—E. Parcellow.
933. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDW. ISL.—
Harry Corcoran, Box 9.
645. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Frank Thrift.
796. FERNIE, B. C.—Alex. McDonald.
472. GLACE BAY, N. S., CAPE BRITON—
Alex. McKinnon.
529. GREENWOOD, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood.
Box 121.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Browne, 12 Willow
18. HAMILTON, ONT.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249. KINGSTON, ONT.—L. C. Robinson, 375 Bagot.
817. MIDLAND, ONT.—James McGaw.
71. MONCTON, N. B.—Fred Brown.
134. MONTREAL, QUE.—(Fr.) G. Audet.
204 Rivard st.
524. NELSON, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713. NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—C. J. Webber.
732. NORTH SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, N. S.—
James McDougall P. O. Box 158.
674. OTTAWA, ONT.—Robert Stewart.
500 Water st.
672. PETERBORO, ONT.—R. F. McGregor.
618. PHOENIX, B. C.—W. R. Lee.
730. QUEBEC CAN.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal.
187 Dorchester st., St. Roch.
761. SOREL, QUEBEC—Honorus Duhamel.
38. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—Jas. Hindson.
Henry st.
108. ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.—W. Burque.
Box 413.
919. ST. JOHN, N. B.—John A. Miller.
176 Douglass ave.
560. STRATFORD, ONT.—Jas. Haddock, Box 254.
943. SYDNEY, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
27. TORONTO, ONT.—D. D. McNeill.
288 Hamburg ave.
890. VALLEYFIELD, QUE.—Ovila Laiselle.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—H. S. Falconer, Box 231.
553. WATERLOO, ONT.—Peter Jacob.
Berlin, Ont.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Ritson.
387 Notre Dame ave

COLORADO.

264. BOULDER—Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
 489. CANON CITY—Seth Shepard, 103 Chestnut st.
 417. COLORADO CITY—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
 515. COLORADO SPRINGS—D. R. Blood,
 17 W. Fountain st.
 CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of Dist. Council,
 Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
 547. " —D. McBride,
 P. O. Box 304.
 555. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
 475. FLORENCE—J. H. Charman.
 214. GRAND JUNCTION—Fred. M. Diehl.
 178. INDEPENDENCE—O. K. Tompkins,
 P. O. Box 163.
 850. LEADVILLE—Joseph Scott,
 1408 Harrison ave.
 681. LOVELAND—E. C. Williamson.
 362. PUEBLO—G. E. Dye, 686 E. 11th st.
 82. SALIDA—C. B. Chapman, Box 152.
 267. TELLURIDE—S. A. Engleman.
 584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
 952. BRISTOL—John Briggs, 65 Divinity st.
 927. DANBURY—Z. L. Brown.
 127. DERBY—Jamer McAllar, 90 Hamilton Ave.
 196. GREENWICH—B. B. Phillips, Cos Cob, Conn.
 Box 88.
 43. HARTFORD—Geo. E. Miskell, Box 48.
 920. MERIDEN—Geo. Moorhouse, 8 Akron st.
 804. NAUGATUCK—H. W. Wells.
 97. NEW BRITAIN—Wm. Morton, 132 Arch st.
 79. NEW HAVEN—Alex. Johnston,
 149 Norton st.
 133. NEW LONDON—Forest L. Sherman,
 208 Montauk ave.
 137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 203 Central ave.
 746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 301.
 818. PUTNAM—George Youngs.
 757. SOUTH MANCHESTER—C. H. Brown,
 Bolton Notch, Ct.
 210. STAMFORD—J. F. Flynn, 8 W. Broad st.
 234. THOMPSONVILLE—Thomas McCarroll.
 216. TORRINGTON—Fred. Chagnot, 314 High st.
 200. WATERBURY—Wenzel Wolf, 93 E. Farnam.
 825. WILLIMANTIC—Geo. Taft, 32 Bank st.
 583. WINSTED—J. A. Deane, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE.

626. WILMINGTON—Thos. P. Ryan, 817 Broom st

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—F. J. Niedomanski,
 358 N. st., S. W.
 884. " —Robert Dows, 1002 Cst., S. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
 605. " —A. C. MacNeill, 1028 E. Bay st.
 627. " —W. H. Pabor, 822 Rosalee st.
 655. KEY WEST—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
 354. " —(Col.) Joseph Hannibal,
 304 Julia st.
 74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 310½ W. Zaragoza.
 107. " —(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Tarragona
 864. ST. AUGUSTINE—H. H. Hood, 153 Blanco st.
 531. ST. PETERSBURG—D. H. West, Box 112.
 420. TAMPA—(Col.) Wm. LeCount, 1707 16th st.
 606. " —W. C. Benton, 118 W. Palm ave.
 819. WEST PALM BEACH—Geo. W. Brown,
 Box 442.
 850. " —(Col.) Eugene Williams.

GEORGIA.

- ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council,
 S. H. Livingston, 100 Powers st.
 317. " —(Cars) Ed. D. Saye,
 330 Luckie st.
 320. " —J. M. Vaughan, 862 W. North av.
 439. " —T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
 283. AUGUSTA—D. V. White, 1107 Green st.
 872. " (Col.) David D. Dickson, 453 Marbury
 527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
 865. " —V. J. Jones, Cor. E and M sts.
 684. CEDARTOWN—W. H. Tillery.
 313. COLUMBUS—A. S. T. Jamison, Phenix, Ala.
 501. DARIEN—R. M. Levine.
 793. GAINESVILLE—C. P. Harris.
 144. MACON—Sec. District Council, W. Lewis.
 326. " —G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 651. " —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl Del.
 752. " —R. J. Stevenson, 466½ Cotton ave.
 411. MARIETTA—J. A. Kile.
 ROME—G. L. Trammell,
 112 Calhoun ave.
 SAVANNAH—Secretary Dist. Council,
 524 Oak st.
 256. " —T. C. Dickson, Box 311.
 318. " —(Col.) George G. Greene,
 2403 Florence st.
 261. VALDOSTA—J. F. Crosby.

IDAHO.

- LEWISTON—Michael Ketten.
 220. WALLACE—E. L. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Chas. E. Grace, 635 E. 3d st.
 916. AURORA—C. E. Confer, 184 Fox st.
 741. BEARDSTOWN—J. D. Piehler, Box 167.
 493. BELLEVILLE—Herman Neff, 1011 W. Main.
 63. BLOOMINGTON—S. Cunningham,
 610 S. Clinton st.
 894. CAIRO—Robt. L. Riley, 2205 Holbrook ave.
 930. CAMPBELL HILL—L. Wohlmann,
 Campbell Hill, Jackson Co.
 841. CARBONDALE—Nathan D. Brown.
 737. CARLINSVILLE—Chas. Bellin.
 293. CANTON—J. W. Popper, 431 N. ave. B.
 588. CARTERSVILLE—Z. C. Holland.
 367. CENTRALIA—M. C. Welsh, 429 S. Maple st.
 41. CHAMPAIGN—Wm. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
 518. CHARLESTON—G. M. Cook, 5th st.
 549. CHESTER—H. E. Brinkman.
 CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council,
 Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block,
 56 Fifth avenue.
 1. " —W. G. Schardt, 56 5th ave., Room 503.
 10. " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 13. " —R. O. Behnke, 568½ Ogden ave.
 21. " —(French) P. Hudson, 207 S. Center av.
 54. " —(Boh.) Jno. Dlouhy, 1300 S. Homan ave.
 58. " —Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 62. " —(Englewood) A. Wistrom,
 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
 70. " —(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot,
 2106 38th Place, Chicago, Ill.
 80. " —(Moreland) H. J. Sharpe,
 2449 Ohio st., Chicago.
 141. " —(Grd. Crossing) J. Murray,
 1310 70th Place.
 181. " —K. G. Torkelson,
 1614 N. Central Park ave.
 199. " —(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham,
 8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.
 212. " —(Ger.) Herman Voell, 5114 Paulina st.
 416. " —Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave.
 Pilsen Sta.
 419. " —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 406 Hastings.
 434. " —(Kensington) (Fr.) Wm. J. McPhail,
 11569 Dearborn st.

504. CHICAGO—(Jewish) S. Ziskind,
 53 Newberry ave.
 521. " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen,
 745 W. Division st.
 566. " —(Oak Park) Gus. Franks,
 913 Woodbine ave.
 272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—Van P. Miller,
 Stegar, Ill.
 809. CHILLICOTHE—J. H. French.
 204. COFFEEN—W. H. Snyder.
 205. COLLINSVILLE—M. J. Dooner.
 269. DANVILLE—W. S. Ochiltree, 212 E Williams
 742. DECATUR—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water st.
 928. DIVERNON—Oscar Scott.
 790. DIXON—William Keith, 1104 W. 6th st.
 510. DUQUOIN—E. E. Burbank.
 169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
 378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
 363. ELGIN—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 480. FREEBURG—Henry Schick.
 719. FREEPORT—D. W. Wagner, 240 West st.
 360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson,
 879 Washington ave.
 805. HAVANA—E. E. Everist.
 581. HERRIN—Will Burgess.
 461. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
 904. JACKSONVILLE—Wm. Robinson,
 Richard st.

174. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 496. KANKAKEE—R. Janson, 151 Greenwood av.
 154. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, 630 N. Elm st.
 147. LA GRANGE—Geo. Howard.
 250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
 333. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
 837. LEBANON—Wm. N. Mills.
 568. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
 505. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
 633. MADISON—George Watson, Venice, Ill.
 693. MAKANDA—L. B. Gurley.
 508. MARION—R. E. Davis, Box 196.
 780. MARISSA—Samuel Nairn.
 765. MASCOUATAH—Edward Hoerdt.
 847. MATTOON—J. L. Powell, 817 N. 22d st.
 803. METROPOLIS—B. P. D. Schroder.
 241. MOLINE—J. C. Fullmer, 1505 20th ave.
 280. MT. OLIVE—Fred Becker.
 604. MURPHYSBORO—J. P. Slaughter, 607 N. 15th.
 671. NEW BADEN—Julius Hummel.
 582. ODIN—T. D. Stroup.
 745. O'FALLON—W. J. Wittig.
 661. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Deleen st.
 648. PANA—W. L. Wright.
 644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 515 So. 3rd st.
 183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
 733. PERCY—W. C. Fisk.
 195. PERU—James F. Newfeld.
 728. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs, 314 S. Plum st.
 189. QUINCY—F. W. Fuchser, 1123 Madison st.
 732. ROCKFORD—Richard Ulen, 914 S. 3rd st.
 163. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 906 14½ st.
 798. SALEM—Jos. M. Morrow.
 479. SPARTA—H. L. Cooper.
 16. SPRINGFIELD—John R. Holmes,
 500 S. New st.

631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
 156. STAUNTON—A. M. Gockel.
 605. STERLING—A. H. Hess.
 405. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske,
 1112 S. Bloomington st.
 748. TAYLORVILLE—Terry Rape.
 807. TOLUCA—Peter J. Seuninger.
 448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demorest, 719 County st.
 903. WINSTANLEY—Geo. Joergensen,
 2812 Olive st., E. St. Louis, Ill.
 418. WITT—John Durston.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—Clarence Noble.
 352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 604. BOONVILLE—C. H. Bohrer.
 431. BRAZIL—E. D. Wilder, 115 S. Franklin st.
 488. CANTON—J. L. Oliver.
 944. DECATUR—W. E. Russell.
 565. ELKHART—G. A. Sauver, Box 262.
 652. ELWOOD—R. H. Mount, 115 N. 18th st.
 90. EVANSVILLE—Geo. J. Bissler,
 1808 E. Maryland st.
 232. FT. WAYNE—I. E. Allen, 178 E. Lewis st.
 100. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
 908. GOSHEN—F. F. Schrock, 419 Queen st.
 599. HAMMOND—H. B. Easter.
 213. HARTFORD CITY—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
 INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary Dist. Council,
 S. S. Willoughby,
 5733 Rasales Ave., Irvington, Ind.
 60. " —(Ger.) William Hoff,
 908 Sanders st.
 281. " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 909. JASONVILLE—S. R. Emerson.
 533. JEFFERSONVILLE—Walter Lapary,
 718 Mechanic st.
 734. KOKOMO—J. A. Pease, Gen. Del.
 215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
 437. LINTON—Frank Flowers.
 335. MARION—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
 795. MONTEZUMA—Frank Wittenmyer.
 592. MUNCIE—D. M. Winters, 535 S. Gaskey st.
 436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmon,
 203 W. Spring st.
 932. PERU—Wm. Miller.
 619. PETERSBURG—W. D. Good.
 935. PRINCETON—Thos. W. Monroe, 325 Prince.
 912. RICHMOND—O. A. Hauk, 417 S. 9th st.
 806. RUSHVILLE—Wm. Wooling.
 413. SOUTH BEND—Chas. L. Hallowell,
 710 Laport ave.
 706. SULLIVAN—Roy Houpt.
 205. TERRE HAUTE—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
 658. VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington, King's H't'l.
 812. " —John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
 598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—J. G. Miller.
 445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

788. ALBIA—H. C. McCormick.
 315. BOONE—M. L. Connett, 815 Arden st.
 534. BURLINGTON—Harry Chambers,
 623 Market st.
 308. CEDAR RAPIDS—M. Carpenter,
 339 4th ave., W.
 507. CENTREVILLE—Elwood Clark.
 772. CLINTON—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
 804. COUNCIL BLUFFS—C. H. Knight, 2503 S. 12th
 554. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Davist., N. W.
 425. " —(Mill) I. R. French, 205 10th st.
 678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
 254. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
 523. KEOKUK—C. P. Hultman, 1600 Fulton st.
 767. OTTUMWA—H. I. McCarrell.
 879. RED OAK—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 552. SIOUX CITY—George Wingfield.
 WATERLOO—W. C. Eicheberg,
 cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753. ATCHISON—E. W. Munsell.
 942. FORT SCOTT—A. B. Stoner, 710 Clark st.
 123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, Lock Box 796.

138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullin,
 836 Muncie Boulevard.
 535. " —W. H. Fasnacht, 639 Garfield av.
 458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
 499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully,
 210 N. Fifth st.
 561. PITTSBURG—O. J. Stoker, 102 W. Adams st.
 158. TOPEKA—S. B. Weaver, 196 Grattan st.
 201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
 1228 S. Santa Fe ave.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. T. Carter,
 5th and Park sts.
 641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
 712. COVINGTON—C. Glattig, 1502 Kavanaugh.
 785. " —(Ger.) John W. Mantz,
 138 Trevor st.
 937. FULTON—L. H. Howard.
 851. HENDERSON—J. G. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
 412. HOPKINSVILLE—James Western.
 LOUISVILLE—Secretary District Council,
 Henry Bloemer, 2619 W. Madison
 103. " —M. L. Christian, 625 Fifth st.
 214. " —(Ger.) Mernard Kungler,
 1064 Mary st.
 811. MAYFIELD—Luther Cartwright.
 698. NEWPORT—George Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
 809. OWENSBORO—J. W. Clark, 1211 Hall st.
 559. PADUCAH—Walter England.

LOUISIANA.

929. CROWLEY—Aug. F. DaCosta, Box 582.
 874. JENNINGS—J. W. Hazen.
 868. MONROE—W. J. Lorraine, Box 353.
 758. " —(Col.) Frank McNeal.
 NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
 F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
 76. " —F. Duhrkop, 616 Cadiz st.
 551. " —(Col.) J. Burley,
 1526 S. Robertson st.
 739. " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
 397. RUSTON—J. M. Ackerson.
 85. SHREVEPORT—W. J. Hirst, 715 Common st.
 764. " —W. J. Burnite, 323 Caperton st.

MAINE.

914. AUGUSTA—Irving H. Humphrey, 81 Gage st.
 621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 307 Essex st.
 459. BAR HARBOR—N. W. Cheney,
 20 Holland ave.
 407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517. PORTLAND—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leland st.,
 Woodfords.
 787. SKOWHEGAN—Anson Savage.
 348. WATERTOWN—Asa Richardson.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
 44. " —(Ger.) Harry Bosse,
 125 N. Montford ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—C. W. Wells, B st.
 878. BEVERLY—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
 BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
 J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder st.,
 Dorchester, Mass.
 33. " —D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
 Dorchester.
 954. " —Wm. Fruenkin, 45 Wall st.
 37. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
 386. DORCHESTER—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor
 View st., Dorchester.
 218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
 443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
 488. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place
 629. SOMERVILLE—F. X. P. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
 625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend, 8 Hillside pl.
 780. EVERETT—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
 816. REVERE—Jesse S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
 821. WINTHROP—Fred. S. Campbell.
 889. ALLSTON—Percy Maxner, 17 Mechanic st.
 624. BROCKTON—Samuel T. Lays, 241 N. Ash st.
 441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.
 685. CHICOPEE—Edmond Blanchette.

858. CLINTON—John F. Cain, 87 Exchange street
 DANNERS—George Crosby.
 950. DEDHAM—Reuben Carleton, Church st.
 892. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 203 Horton
 223. FITCHBURG—W. H. Howard, Jr.,
 109 Roulstone st.
 860. FRAMINGHAM—Thos. K. Hill,
 S. Framingham.
 570. GARDNER—Joseph E. Cornier, Box 15.
 910. GLOUCESTER—Dan. Favor, 21 Prospect sq.
 782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.
 82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
 424. HINGHAM—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
 390. HOLYOKE—J. A. Morin, Box 88, South End.
 656. " —Harry Hawkins.
 400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
 802. HYDE PARK—Jas. Faulkner,
 419 Hyde Park ave.
 111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
 370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
 794. LEOMINSTER—Frank I. Brown,
 15 Harrison st.
 49. LOWELL—J. T. Thomas, 754 Central st.
 688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
 924. MANCHESTER—John Wildes
 959. MATTAPAN—P. F. Forbes.
 777. MEDFORD—Thomas H. Flynn, 15 South st.
 760. MELROSE—Calvin Fletcher,
 39 Boardman ave.
 867. MILFORD—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
 817. NATICK—Nels. J. Swanson, 15 Grant st.
 275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st.
 680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiesner,
 1241 Centre st.
 193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
 351. NORTHAMPTON—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
 784. NORTH EASTON—John Johnson, Box 17.
 866. NORWOOD—Peter D. MacDonald, 162 Lenox
 444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
 762. QUINCY—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
 888. SALEM—Clinton A. Bishop, 90 Essex st.
 861. SOUTHBRIDGE—Louis N. Langevin,
 14 Hook st.

- SPRINGFIELD—Secretary of Dist. Council,
 A. G. Hurd
 96. " —(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring.
 177. " —P. J. Collins, 1305 State st.
 862. WAKEFIELD—Reuben J. Lefave, Reading.
 540. WALTHAM—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
 823. WEBSTER—George M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
 222. WESTFIELD—L. H. Andrews.
 708. WEST NEWTON—C. W. Lowell, 168 River st.
 938. WEST ROXBURY—A. W. Borden, 36 Beach.
 848. WEYMOUTH—John A. Ryan,
 East Braintree.
 885. WOBURN—Walter Hamilton,
 No. 16 Wyman st.
 WORCESTER—Secretary District Council,
 P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
 23. " —Alfred Anderson, 104 Sumner st.
 408. " —(Fr.) J. A. Lafamme, 65 Orient st.
 720. " —(Swedish) Fred Peterson,
 11 Elizabeth st.
 877. " —(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr.,
 32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
 512. ANN ARBOR—Geo. Benerie, 631 2nd st.
 871. BATTLE CREEK—B. U. Parker,
 165 Battle Creek ave.
 116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
 898. BENTON HARBOR—G. W. Ayres.
 797. CHARLEVOIX—Jas. Saunders.
 19. DETROIT—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
 303. " —Otto Kunkel, 352 Maple st.
 577. ELK RAPIDS—Robert Rex.
 643. FLINT—Newman Buck.
 335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
 130. HANCOCK—J. M. Kelly.
 651. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.
 297. KALAMAZOO—John Moser,
 1703 N. Pitcher st.
 958. MARQUETTE—Jas. E. Scanlan.
 341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
 173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
 100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Hanson, 362 Southern av.
 609. ONAWAY—H. L. Fogt.
 791. PETOSKY—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
 585. PORT HURON—C. E. Sebeck,
 2340 Walnut st.
 59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
 334. " —Wm. Schwartz, 403 N. Oakley st.
 46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
 227 Magazine st.
 226. TRAVERSE CITY—Ed. J. Hammond,
 406 Wadsworth st.
 695. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
 306 South Centre street.
 814. WYANDOTTE—H. Graslev, 55 Orange st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
 951. BRAINARD—Henry P. Starkey.
 957. HILLWATER—Martin Blanchard.
 7. MINNEAPOLIS—John Franz,
 339 Columbus ave.
 548. " —(Millwrights) Henry B.
 Backman, 415 W. 26th st.
 930. ST. CLOUD—Henry Steckling.
 87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
 307. WINONA—Robt. Fry, 411 E. King st.

MISSOURI.

922. FARMINGTON—S. P. Counts.
 721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
 607. HANNIBAL—Herbert Foster, 308 Madison st.
 945. JEFFERSON CITY—H. J. Faust, 350 E. Ashley
 311. JOPLIN—W. E. Robbins, 922 Joplin st.
 4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
 48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
 934. MARSHALL—Clay Lamons.
 740. NOVINGER—Andrew Matter.
 110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 10th.
 ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
 Henry Blackmore, 104 Market st.
 5. " —(Ger.) Charles Thoms,
 2106 Victor st.
 45. " —(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
 47. " —(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
 73. " —Geo. J. Swank, 4128 Manchester ave.
 257. " —A. W. Ware, 4767 Greer ave.
 578. " —(Stairs) Aug. Stohmann,
 1946 Sidney st.
 491. WEBB CITY—E. G. Chapman, 702 Prospect.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
 345. BILLINGS—J. W. McBroom, Box 181.
 112. BUTTE CITY—A. I. Woodbury, Box 923.
 286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
 923. HAVRE—Grant Emery.
 153. HELENA—S. N. Holenquest, 1009 Bedford st.
 911. KALISPELL—J. S. Edwards, Box 127.
 816. LATHROP—W. A. Hawley.
 28. MISSOULA—D. A. Sheldon.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—Geo. Daggett, 1144 Washington.
 427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth st.
 279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 20th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW JERSEY.

(Continued.)

155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
 842. PLEASANTVILLE—Herman J. Hahn, Box 261.
 537. RAHWAY—G. Helmsstadter, 89 Grand st.
 358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
 455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opdyke.
 901. SUMMIT—E. Ackerman.
 31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 43 W. State St.
 620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave.
 320. WESTFIELD—John Goltra, 144 Elmer st.

NEW MEXICO.

840. CLOUDCROFT—U. R. Christman.
 511. ROSWELL—W. G. Bollinger, Box 614.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 402 3d st.
 659. —(Ger.) John Lather, 219 Sherman.
 270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
 6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
 453. AUBURN—S. L. Thompson, 58 Seward ave.
 614. BALDWINVILLE—John Forger.
 24. BATAVIA—Gebhard Wassink, 19 Seaver place.
 233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
 9. BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
 132. —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
 355. —(Mill) John Erhardt, Jr., 367 High st.
 374. —(Ger.) E. Ulrich, 38 Roetzer st.
 440. —R. A. White, 450 Rhode Island st.
 502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
 446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
 368. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
 99. COHOES—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
 700. CORNING—Gus Hammerstrom.
 503. DEPEW—J. M. Witherspoon.
 649. DOBBS FERRY—Thos. Monahan.
 466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
 532. ELMIRA—H. Lewis, 405 Walnut st.
 323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
 673. FORT EDWARD—Geo. S. Brigham.
 754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
 187. GENEVA—W. A. Maycock, 306 William st.
 229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawn, 21 Chester st.
 380. HERKIMER—W. H. Sasman, Mohawk.
 542. HORNELLSVILLE—John Brennan, Park Hotel.
 149. IRVINGTON—E. Maitland, Box 154.
 357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, L. I. Bay Shore.
 603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 66. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
 251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
 727. LAKE PLACID—E. D. Marshall, Newman, Essex Co.
 635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
 516. LINDENHURST—Geo. H. Curtis, Babylon, L. I., Box 303.
 691. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe st.
 289. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 543. MAMARONECK—Alva Briggs.
 574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 301. NEWBURGH—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
 42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
 718. —George Booker, 8 Oak st.
 51. NEW YORK CITY—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 56. —Sec. Manhattan Borough Dist. Council, D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
 64. —K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
 200. —(Fl'r Layers) C. G. Johnson, 8 E. 77th st.
 240. —E. C. Glock, 44 Park ave., Paterson, N. J.
 285. —(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.
 309. —T. Forrestal, 1404 Lexington ave.
 340. —(Framers) Wm. Larson, 2127 3d ave.
 375. —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
 382. —D. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th ave.
 457. —(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
 468. —John Lussen, 330 E. 83d st.
 473. —(Scan) Ole Jensen, 219 E. 96th st.
 476. —W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 497. —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 509. —George Tauber, 904 8th ave.
 513. —(Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer, 243 E. Tenth.
 575. —Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
 707. —(Ger.) Paul Reinhardt, 1501 Ave. A.
 715. —(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
 724. —(Fr Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
 774. —Charles Camp, 114 Bradhurst ave.
 12. —J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 32. —J. T. Nitke, 460 W. 20th st.
 109. —Sec. Brooklyn Borough Dist. Council, C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Marks ave.
 126. —Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
 147. —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Juergens, 62 Grant ave.
 175. —Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
 247. —M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
 258. —Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester St.
 291. —W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
 381. —C. D. Monroe, 42 St. Mark ave.
 451. —M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
 471. —(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 283 Bleeker st.
 483. —S. E. Elliott, 1366 St. Mark's ave.
 503. —Wm. Carroll, 702 Bergen st.
 506. —Fred. Small, 202 58th st.
 587. —Robert Napier, 361 Hoyt st.
 593. —Arthur C. Snell, 1220 8th ave.
 640. —(Ger. Millwright) Henry Maak, 357 Linden.
 640. —Sec. Bronx Borough Dist. Council, E. S. Odell, 924 Parkwood ave.
 640. —T. J. Breslin, 3360 Park ave.
 640. —(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
 640. —H. H. O'Connor, 77 W. 124th st.
 640. —KINGSBRIDGE—E. J. Morrison, 7 River st.
 640. —WESTCHESTER—Sidney Baxter, Middletown road.
 640. —MT. VERNON—C. I. Lampus, 29 S. High st.
 640. —Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens st.
 640. —WILLIAMSBURG—Charles Moder, 12 4th st.
 640. —Sec. Queens Borough Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
 640. CEDARHURST, L. I.—Robert Graef, Woodmere, L. I.
 640. COLLEGE POINT—Anton Francke, 131 11th.
 640. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 Locust st.
 640. GREAT NECK, L. I.—J. V. Kennedy.
 640. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
 640. LONG ISLAND CITY—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.
 640. CORONA, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13, Corona.

601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Closs, Oceanus, N. Y.
 128. WHITESTONE—H. Sey.
 901. WOODHAVEN—Chas. S. Roberts, Atlantic and Grant ayes, Chester Park, L. I.
 324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—John Fargeson.
 606. PORT RICHMOND—Wm. Houseman, 68 Columbia ave., West Brighton.
 567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Fargee st.
 322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 523 23d st.
 369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Wm. H. Newman, 301 Falconer st.
 310. NORWICH—Jesse Faulkner, 88 S. Broad st.
 474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
 546. OLEAN—M. A. Foster, 144 12th st., N.
 747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
 163. PEEKSKILL—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
 77. PORTCHESTER—Ase Palmer, 111 Smith st.
 203. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. H. Shaffer.
 72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
 179. —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 231. —Adam Fay, 28 Yale st.
 573. RYE—Julius Rosenquist, Box 283 Railroad.
 600. SARANAC LAKE—Edward Walker.
 412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
 146. SCHENECTADY—H. E. Bishop, Box 816.
 835. SENECA FALLS—Thomas Laughlin, 8 Boardman st.
 853. SILVER CREEK—Wm. Clee.
 15. SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council, J. R. Ryan, 1518 Spring st.
 26. —(Ger.) Martin Ohman, Mary st.
 192. —E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
 895. —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine st.
 78. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, 44 Willey st.
 636. TROY—James G. Wilson, 40 George st., Green Island, N. Y.
 918. —(Mill) P. F. Nash, 49 High st., Green Island, Albany Co.
 389. TUPPER LAKE—W. C. Clark.
 125. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
 337. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
 337. WATERLOO—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
 337. WHITEBORO—Joseph McWine, Box 42.
 273. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovett, 60 Grove.
 726. YONKERS—E. C. Hulser, 47 Maple st.
 899. —John Herdina, 54 Riverdale ave.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumly.
 558. CHARLOTTE—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D st.
 530. HENDERSONVILLE—D. P. Kelley.
 744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
 630. RALEIGH—Geo. T. Ray.
 831. —Wm. Faulcom, 225 W. North st.
 826. SPRAY—J. L. Gatewood.
 632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Phillips.
 899. WILMINGTON—Fred. P. Baldwin, 808 N. 4th st.
 915. —Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—G. W. Ewing, 115 Hill st.
 569. BARBERTON—E. E. Holderbaum.
 17. BELLARE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
 170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 485. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
 245. CAMBRIDGE—E. W. Messick, 916 Grant ave.

143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
 589. CHILLICOTHE—S. S. Duffy, 607 E. 2d st.
 2. CINCINNATI—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 209. —J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
 327. —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 999 Gest.
 628. —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3212 Beresford ave.
 664. —Geo. T. Petry, 4131 Spring Grove ave.
 667. —Stair B. C. Menkhaus, 1772 Westwood ave.
 676. —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
 692. —Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders.
 11. —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
 14. —Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
 39. —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
 393. —Thos. W. Keller, 1140 Payne ave.
 449. —(Boh.) Jos. Soukup, 82 Cabel st.
 61. —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker.
 61. —(Ger.) Henry Varwig, 96 Riverside ave.
 494. COLUMBUS—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
 883. —J. Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
 525. CONNEAUT—John Orford.
 104. COSHOCTON—S. S. Wagoner, 320 N. 6th st.
 346. DAYTON—Sec. Dist. Council, F. Collier, 308 Geyer.
 328. —John Wyrich, 110 Best st.
 557. —(Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and Pierce.
 294. E. LIVERPOOL—R. M. Newell, Box 164.
 822. E. TOLEDO—Henry J. Comte, 421 Parker st.
 637. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
 182. FINDLAY—J. B. Alsapach, 1221 Summit st.
 703. HAMILTON—A. W. Simes, 729 Buckeye st.
 703. LIMA—Henry Herrod, 140 South River st.
 854. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 735. LORAIN—John G. Whitty, 200 Fifth st.
 881. MADISONVILLE—Thos. Devine.
 881. MANSFIELD—C. O. Winbigler, 131 E. 2d st.
 881. MASSILLON—Robert Letterling.
 749. MARIETTA—Edw. Stewart, 533 6th st.
 136. MT. VERNON—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Mechanic st.
 404. NEWARK—Sherman R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
 650. PAINESVILLE—H. C. Collier.
 437. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
 940. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
 660. SANDUSKY—Fred. J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
 186. SPRINGFIELD—Wm. S. Eastwood, 131 W. Clark st.
 243. STEUBENVILLE—F. B. Throckmorton, Cor. 5th and Slack sts.
 168. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
 405. TOLEDO—Charles Woehler, 806 Missionarie (Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
 171. WELLSVILLE—F. S. McClain.
 716. YOUNGSTOWN—W. E. Anderson, Forest ave.
 572. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, 1321 Central ave.

OKLAHOMA TER.

117. CHANDLER—L. B. Johnson.
 763. ENID—F. D. Wheeler, 705 Monroe ave.
 913. GUTHRIE—R. A. Doly.
 902. LAWTON—Edw. M. Kurtz.
 276. OKLAHOMA—H. A. Kemble, Box 131.
 292. SHAWNEE—J. P. Singleton, 109 W. Main st.
 572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis, Box 316.

OREGON.

917. ASTORIA—F. E. Wright.
 536. BAKER CITY—W. L. Finch, Box 415.
 50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Wills, 314 Danson st.
 237. —(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
 135. ALLENTOWN—O. C. Knappenberger, 531 N. 8th st.
 900. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.
 263. BERWICK—J. M. Bellis.
 833. BERWYN—Chas. D. Edwards.
 406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrigott, 422 E. Broad st.
 773. BRADDOCK—Sylvester Miller, 639 Washington ave.
 124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
 500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
 813. CARBONDALE—F. J. Love, 96 Cemetery st.
 571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart, Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
 207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, Fifth and Madison sts.
 845. CLIFTON HEIGHTS—Frank Quantin.
 587. COATESVILLE—Wesley Neilds.
 321. CONNELLSVILLE—L. P. Hoover, 608 Trump
 768. DORRANCETOWN—E. B. Bouham, Luzerne Co., Pa.
 580. DUBOIS—James Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
 239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 501. EAST STROUDSBURG—Frank O. Phillips, Stroudsburg.
 421. ELWOOD CITY—M. Klingensmith, Box 755.
 409. ERIE—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
 682. FRANKLIN—T. A. Nicklen, Third Ward.
 905. FREELAND—Jacob C. Nagel.
 462. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 298. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
 287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
 129. HAZLETON—Wm. H. McHore, 103 S. Poplar st.
 288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth ave.
 843. JENKINTOWN—Wilson Hillegas, Glen Side.
 545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
 208. LANCASTER—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake.
 677. LEBANON—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shafterstown Road.
 255. MCKEE'S ROCKS—E. E. Gregg, Coraopolis, Pa.
 827. MCKEESPORT—O. D. Rhodes, 228 Pine st.
 556. MEADVILLE—P. P. Kelling, 687 State st.
 711. MT. CARMEL—Joseph C. Camp, 41 S. Poplar.
 415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
 414. NANTICOKE—A. A. Balliett.
 246. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Buttry, 545 11th ave.
 206. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
 333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 68, Parnassus, Pa.
 897. NORRISTOWN—Harry J. Miller, 509 Kohrst
 830. OIL CITY—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st., South Oil City.
 8. PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council, W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlem st.
 122. —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
 227. —(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval st.
 238. —(Kensington) W. Neill, 2675 Memphis st.
 277. —(Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth.
 359. —Calvin H. Bromell, 844 N. 45th st.
 463. —(Mill) Wm. Lewis, 1236 Marlborough st.
 463. —(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
 142. PITTSBURG—Sec. of Dist. Council, W. J. Kelly, 1212 Gibbon st.
 164. —H. G. Schomaker, 1206 Sherman ave.
 165. —Allegheny.
 202. —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rose st.
 230. —(E. E.) F. A. Kinsey, 209 Dennesson av.
 254. —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st.
 385. —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th.
 402. —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
 401. —A. Paton, 254 Castor st.
 401. —(Ger.) R. Linnert, 131 1/2 12th st., S. S.
 150. PITTSBURG—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
 228. PLYMOUTH—Wm. Deitz, 67 Willow st.
 492. POTTSTOWN—Henry Gundrum, 740 Water st.
 834. REYNOLDSVILLE—D. H. Northamer, Box 41
 145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
 503. SCRANTON—P. J. Conlon, Sloan ave. and Lincoln Hts.
 484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) Edw. W. Rech, 712 Locust st.
 690. SEWICKLEY—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
 37. SHAMOKIN—Joseph Erdman, 241 S. 7th st.
 268. SHARON—C. F. Bastress, 15 Ridge st.
 709. SHENANDOAH—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal st.
 838. SUNBURY—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa ave.
 824. TAMAQUA—August Gabel.
 852. VERONA—James Davis.
 541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade ave.
 248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
 93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
 102. —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
 665. —(Mill) J. G. Steinhower, 73 E. North st.
 430. WILKINSBURG—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
 691. WILLIAMSPORT—W. H. Irwin, 324 Locust st.
 936. WILMERDING—J. H. Stauffer, East McKeesport.
 191. WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—Roy E. Jacobs, 301 N. Washington st.
 176. YORK—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
 342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
 94. PROVIDENCE—David Bishop, 220 Washington st.
 217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
 801. WOONSOCKET—Jos. Gabory.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
 159. —W. E. Mosiman, 291 Rutledge ave.
 69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
 949. —W. E. Barnett, 1103 Pendleton.
 140. —J. P. Westbury, 1323 Lumber st.
 221. FLORENCE—J. W. Brown.
 697. GRANITEVILLE—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant, Warrenville, S. C.
 808. —H. J. Parkman.
 875. MULLINS—Chas. M. McKay.
 876. —(Col.) G. J. McQueen.
 689. ROCK HILL—J. B. Clyburn.
 947. RIDGEWAY—P. P. James.
 736. SUMTER—W. B. DeLorme.
 960. UNION—W. D. McMahon.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.
 783. SIOUX FALLS—D. M. McDonald.

TENNESSEE.

759. CHATTANOOGA—W. H. Hathaway, 837 E. 8th st.
 779. CLARKSVILLE—W. R. Lowe.
 259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hotton.
 225. KNOXVILLE—E. F. Vaughn, 2417 Virginia ave.
 152. —(Col.) M. E. Stevenson, 105 S. 2d st.
 219. —Thos. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson st.
 394. —J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
 350. NASHVILLE—W. C. Stevenson, 515 Ash st.

TEXAS.

770. AMARILLO—A. S. Farley.
 300. AUSTIN—J. A. Cawfield, 97 Waller st.
 392. BEAUMONT—Wm. D. Miller, 537 Sabine Pass ave.
 185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
 731. CORPACANA—W. A. Loving, 1411 W. 5th ave.
 886. DALHART—Wm. Jackson.
 198. DALLAS—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
 371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
 544. EL PASO—S. Fisher, Box 631.
 738. ENNIS—E. B. Creech, Ennis, Ellis Co.
 339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
 506. GAINESVILLE—J. I. Siddall, 529 Gladys st.
 526. GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council, Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
 611. —F. T. Bell, 2812 Ave. O.
 572. —(Ger.) A. Stein, Jr., 2008 Mechanic st.
 572. GEORGETOWN—J. W. Barnett.
 856. GREENVILLE—W. H. Orr, 149 S. Texas st.
 663. HILLSBORO—Jas. P. Severns.
 114. HOUSTON—E. T. Hogan, 1810 Prairie ave.
 30. HUBBARD CITY—V. A. Broadway, Box 197.
 953. HUSTON—C. E. Heath, 2005 Providence st.
 140. LAMPASAS—Chas. Toolen.
 820. LOCKHART—S. P. Holmes.
 855. MARSHALL—W. F. Edmonds, 801 E. Rusk st.
 445. MARLIN—H. Ely.
 662. MINERAL WELLS—W. H. Prague.
 873. PALESTINE—R. G. Berry, 406 Reagon st.
 529. PARIS—W. B. Hamilton.
 610. PORT ARTHUR—F. J. McKenzie.
 460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
 717. —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
 197. SHERMAN—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost st.
 729. STEPHENSVILLE—Sam. Long.
 596. TAYLOR—J. T. Sudduth.
 555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
 602. TERRELL—A. Butty.
 379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree, Twentieth and Pine sts.
 622. WACO—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
 686. WAXAHACHIE—R. W. Abbott.
 608. WEATHERFORD—T. E. Love.
 781. WEST—W. W. Park.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Robt. Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
 184. SALT LAKE CITY—J. N. Spalding.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—D. A. Cook, Box 145.
 683. BURLINGTON—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
 679. MONTPELIER—J. F. Collins, 24 Ridge st.
 590. RUTLAND—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.

VIRGINIA.

456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
 887. HAMPTON—J. R. Perfarer.
 403. LYNCHBURG—W. K. Barger, 208 F st.
 373. NEWPORT NEWS—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th st.
 396. —R. W. Vaden, 1250 25th st.
 331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 235 Church st.
 447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey, 628 London st.
 388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
 683. —(Mill) Jos. Keller, 1113 W. Clay st.
 319. ROANOKE—T. H. Pettus, 321 4th st., S. E.

WASHINGTON.

883. ABERDEEN—L. Moody.
 502. EVERETT—J. W. Meece, 3002 Maple ave.
 775. GRAYS HARBOR—C. H. Gilbert, Hoquiam.
 756. NEW WHATCOM—T. W. Johnson, Box 341.
 946. OLYMPIA—F. M. Canaday.
 528. REPUBLIC—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
 131. SEATTLE—H. Hollkamp, 1817 1/2 7th ave.
 334. —(Mill) J. H. Stafford, Latona.
 98. SPOKANE—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardner av.
 470. TACOMA—A. Munden, 1416 S. Ninth st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

435. CHESTER—J. W. Finley, Mercer.
 236. CLARKSBURG—H. J. White.
 423. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman, 608 Fairmount ave.
 702. GRAFTON—D. W. Fortuey.
 302. HUNTINGDON—C. A. Burns, 525 Ninth st.
 800. PARKERSBURG—C. K. Pettit, 811 21st st.
 893. WELLSBURG—G. W. Cain.
 3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

955. APPLETON—M. H. Brill.
 926. BELOIT—Jos. Lathers, 409 Euclid ave.
 776. FOND-DU-LAC—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest st.
 836. JANEVILLE—M. C. Mathews, 10 Dixon st.
 161. KENOSHA—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
 290. LAKE GENEVA—C. M. Auld.
 314. MADISON—Carl Gruendler, 423 W. Mifflin st.
 849. MANITOWOC—W. W. Braasch, 1401 S. Main st.
 68. MENOMONIE—E. A. Murray.
 188. MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council, L. J. Fellenz,

Work in Unison.

A man who joins a labor organization usually does so with the intention of bettering his own condition in the first place, and the secondary consideration being the betterment of the particular trade with which he is affiliated, and, third, to better the condition of humanity in general. The man who follows the precepts of his Union strictly usually succeeds in accomplishing those purposes; but, on the other hand, if he joins for a selfish purpose—just to pay his dues, not to help to build up the Union—he is pretty sure to fail at some time in his career. A Labor Union is like unto a fine piece of mechanism—a watch, for instance. If the hairspring breaks, your watch is useless until the damaged piece is repaired, and it is so with the Labor Union; we each have our part to play, and if we do it well we will succeed, but if one part of the Union is composed of men who are workers, and another part of laggards, we can accomplish no good. Perfect unity of purpose is the road to success.

Look at the Labor Union from a business standpoint. It is the brokerage house from which labor receives her hire, be it great or small, and therefore when you have once built up a Union do not let it fail through negligence and internal dissention. If a man has an insurance policy he is sure to pay the premium when it comes due, or he will suffer financial loss, but still there are members of labor organizations who will pay all other obligations promptly except their dues to the Union, amounting to a few paltry cents. These men never think that it is the Union to which they belong that makes it possible for them to carry life insurance and other safeguards to keep themselves and those dependent upon them from poverty. Each and every member should pay his dues promptly, and cheerfully assist the officers in upbuilding the Union. A great many men think that the officers of a labor organization are the ones to build up the Union; in a word, that they need no assistance from the rank and file, and in this they are grievously mistaken. When you elect officers, give them all the help possible, attend meetings and try to get every man that is outside the fold in.

Kicking and villifying those in charge only tend to weaken your cause, and if persisted in will work the ruination of the entire Union. One of the greatest evils that organized labor has to combat is those men who are within its ranks for a selfish purpose, and, when they fail to accomplish their object, go on the streets and into bar-rooms and tell the outside world that this or that Union is no good. The Union is all right, and they are all wrong. It is better to have a Union with 100 good members than one with 500 and half of them no good.

Unions must change with the times. A few years ago business enterprises were separated. Now they are merged into combinations and Trusts, and the workers will have to come down to this plan of doing business sooner or later, and the sooner the better. If every national and international body of workingmen would enact some plan at their conventions for the merging of some kind of an international board, the primary object of said board being to inquire into the justice of strikes, and if a strike was called, for every Union in the land to co-operate together, those capitalistic concerns which are always antagonizing labor would think twice before entering into such a battle.

"Penny wise and pound foolish" policy must cease in Unions that expect

to accomplish results. Money must be in the treasury to accomplish what the workingmen are striving for. Have enough to pay adequate strike benefits if called out on strike. Don't compel them to suffer unnecessarily, as many good Union men are compelled to when out of work a couple of months.

Trusts have taught us that the crying need of labor is more compactness, to let us work with that ardor which it so richly deserves, and build up one great compact body. Let each organized body be all for one and one for all, and thus we may lighten our burdens to a great extent.—*Exchange.*

Mr. Vanderbilt's Dull Life.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, principal owner of the New York Central and other railroads, proprietor of a hundred million dollars or more, complains that life is dull. He says that the man who inherits money has a sad time. He does not enjoy the excitement of building up his fortune. Merely hanging on to it and adding to it is only a dull occupation.

Mr. Vanderbilt does what he can to get a little fun out of life, but he thinks his lot a sad one. He pities himself, and he confides his self-pity to the reporter who interviews him.

Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is a very pleasant, sympathetic man, with friendly eyes, a pleasant, sincere smile and nice curly hair. Taking him all in all he is not a bad sample of the average American.

Mr. Vanderbilt imagines that he is to be pitied because he lacks the excitement of making his fortune.

He is mistaken. He could never have made the fortune, he could never have had that excitement.

His grandfather, the late Commodore, who worked in a rowboat between Staten Island and New York City, enjoyed life because he had to work, because he was a capable, creative human being.

William H. Vanderbilt, father of W. K., enjoyed life in a lesser degree. He, too, had a certain amount of rugged ability. Although supplied with foolish amounts of money, he did work, and he enjoyed life.

The trouble with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, and a good many other rich men, is this:

They imagine that pleasure ought to consist in having a big pocketbook.

Pleasure really consists in having a big brain.

Pleasure is capacity for strong emotion and that capacity is in direct proportion to the size of the brain, to its complexity of structure, to the integrity of the human working mechanism.

John Ruskin inherited a great deal of money, but he was not a sad man. He was very busy and very happy.

He devoted his energies to demonstrating the genius of a Turner, a great painter. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt spends his money to develop the genius of a Tod Sloane, a midget jockey. The difference between the two men, between their minds and their capacities for enjoyment, is the difference between a great artist and a great jockey.

The jews-harp cannot be a violin, no matter how it may try. It cannot produce the music of a violin. It can only be a jews-harp.

Mr. Vanderbilt is not unhappy because he has money.

He is unhappy because he is W. K. Vanderbilt, because his great fortune is owned by a small brain, incapable of feeling great emotions.

He has in his hands unlimited power for good, and he does not know how to use it.—*New York Journal.*

DON'T DO THAT

Put nails in your mouth (because you are ruining yourself eating iron-rust and dust) when you can buy *The Combination Nail Apron*, that will feed you out the nails one at a time, from a three penny to a ten penny, common or finishing, as fast as you can take hold of them—faster than you can get them from your mouth.

A nail saber; no lost nails. This apron has separate pockets for rule, pencil, nail-set and jack-knife, and side loops for hammer. Claimed by carpenters and woodworkers to be a most useful article. Made of the best 12 oz. duck, *white or striped*, leather trimmed. **Manufactured by Union Labor.** To introduce this combination apron, we will sell 10,000 of them at the low price of 35c. each; club lots are 3 for \$1.00. Cash with order.

Address all orders to the **Northern Awning Supply Co.**
TOLUCA, Marshall County, ILLINOIS

CARPENTER SALESMEN WANTED in every county to take orders and put up the Best Awnings Made. 50 cents per hour. Send for samples and blank order sheets, and commence in your spare time, before some non-union agent gets ahead of you. Send all orders to the above address.

We Teach

wherever the mails reach



What The International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., are doing:

First—Teaching mechanics the theory of their work.
Second—Helping misplaced people to change their work.
Third—Enabling young people to support themselves while learning professions.

250,000 students and graduates in Mechanical, Electrical, Steam, Civil and Mining Engineering; Architecture, etc. When writing state subject in which interested.

International Correspondence Schools,
Established 1891. Capital \$1,500,000.
Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

NEW CATALOGUE OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE

We will soon issue a new Catalogue of Builders' Hardware which will be sent free to Builders and Consumers of these goods.

If you are interested send us your name for our mailing list.

We have been selling Carpenters' Tools and Builders' Hardware for 53 years past.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.

209 Bowery, New York
Since 1848.

CHISELS CARVING TOOLS GOUGES PLANE IRONS &c.

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD."
THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
BUCK TOOL MFG. CO., WILLOW, MASS.



Sworn Circulation of THE CARPENTER, 54,000 Copies Monthly.

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men.

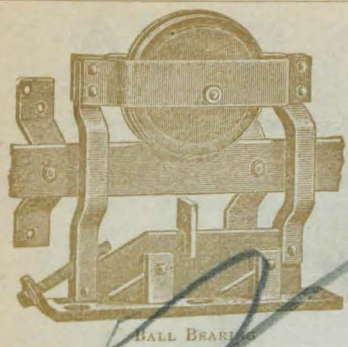
Combustion of Cigarettes.

The combustion of the cigarette is probably more complete than that of the tobacco in a pipe or the uncut leaf of a cigar. But the pipe serves as a condenser, the condensed products not reaching the mouth. The filthy fluid accumulating in a pipe is very poisonous. A good deal of condensation must take place in the cigar, and moreover, the products reach the mouth and are absorbed. According to this we should place in the order of injurious, beginning with the worst first, the cigar, the pipe, and the cigarette. The experience of juvenile

smokers or beginners would seem to bear out this classification. With the school boy the first step to smoking is the cigarette, then the pipe, and later he is tempted to try the cigar.—*Pittsburg Labor Tribune.*

Our Way.

In sunshine or rain
We work, nor complain,
No matter the wind or the weather;
But when we demand
More money in hand
You can bet to a man we're together.
A traitor or so cuts no ice in our case,
For we'll spot all the scabs and give them a chase.



LANE'S

BALL
BEARING

Parlor Door Hanger

Combines all the Valuable Features of the "LANE STANDARD" with the Best Form of BICYCLE BEARINGS. Ask your Dealer for LANE HANGERS, and send to us for Catalogue. We have other goods that will Interest you.

Lane Brothers Company

422-54 Prospect Street
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



We are Sole Manufacturers of **BAILEY AUGERS, BRACE, CAR AND MACHINE BITS** (Pat. Oct. 22, 1889)



THEIR SPECIAL FEATURES ARE:

Durability, Rapid Boring, Easy Cutting, Fine Finish.

THE PECULIAR CONSTRUCTION OF BAILEY BITS

gives them advantages over the ordinary twist, in that while all the cutting qualities are retained by leaving the head undisturbed, one-half of the twist is left out, making them single spiral, thus forming a large receptacle for the chips, removing the friction from the wall of the hole, and allowing the chips to pass up and out entirely free, which obviates the necessity of frequently withdrawing the bit to clear the hole.

A High Grade of Crucible Steel

is used in them. Each bit is forged from the bar into shape between dies by trip-hammer, which process makes the grain of the steel finer and tougher, thus insuring a better tool than can be made by the old process of twisting.

They Are Carefully Made

throughout; well-finished; each bit being closely inspected before leaving the factory, thus reducing to the minimum the chances of any but perfect bits in getting out.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

Ohio Tool Company,

Established 1823

Columbus, Ohio.

Auburn, N. Y.

U. S. A.

ENVELOPES

furnished to Local Unions at 25 cents per 100, only when ordering 1000 or over; orders of 500 will be filled at the rate of 40 cents per 100; less than 500 will not be printed. Visiting Cards, 50c. per 100.

GEO. W. GIBBONS

906 FILBERT STREET

WORKING CARDS, PLAIN OR TINNED EDGES. SAMPLES FREE

TRADE MARK TRADE MARK TRADE MARK

Do You
set the
teeth of
your saws, or



Do You
just
bend
them?

MORRILL'S No. 95 SAW SET

Never Fails to set them just right.

No guesswork or skill required in using
this Saw Set. :: :: :: :: ::

Chas. Morrill, Broadway and Chambers St.
NEW YORK CITY

TRADE MARK TRADE MARK TRADE MARK



The Celebrated Barton Tools.

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "Carpenter."

MACK & CO., Sole Makers,



Brown's Race,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

To Union Carpenters!

Carpenters' Stag or Ebony two-bladed, double tip, coping JACK-KNIFE, sent by mail, 53 cents.

Your name and address on one side and any society emblem on the other, under transparent covering, 15 cents extra.

A good RAZOR for \$1.50, made by hand, and warranted.

E. LOCKWOOD,

190 POPLAR ST., CHELSEA, MASS.

The "GENUINE" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by R. H. BROWN & CO. from the Best Quality JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

R. H. BROWN & CO.

New Haven, Conn.



Moderate-Cost Houses

may be tastefully trimmed at but small expense if use is made of

Wrought Bronze Hardware

It is durable, inexpensive and as carefully designed and finished as the costliest art goods. Write for booklets.

Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.



Wayne Design
Colonial

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE
CHICAGO, BOSTON, SAN FRANCISCO

MATHEMATICAL
AND GRAPHICAL

ROOF FRAMING

BY G. D. INSKIP

This work is specially prepared and written for the Mechanics. By the use of tables, he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley with ease and accuracy, from one-eighth of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

PRICE, CLOTH, \$2.00

Sent post-paid on receipt of price. Address

F. DUFFY, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

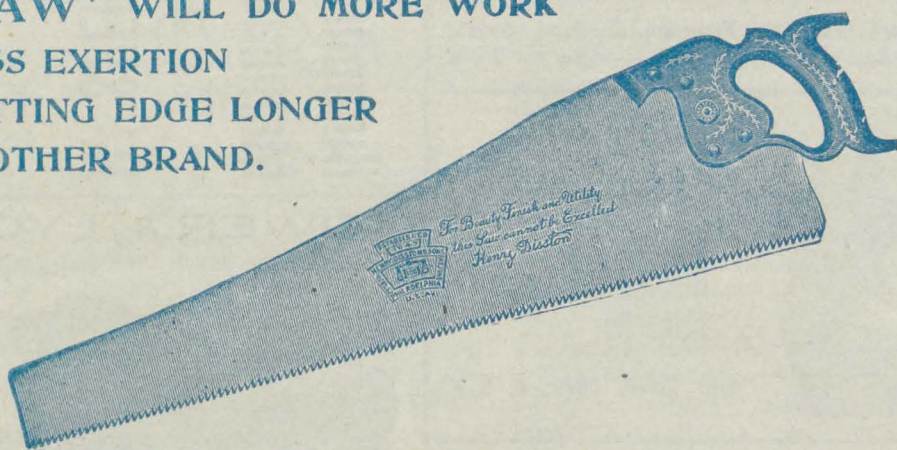
THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XXII—No. 2. } PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1902. { Fifty Cents Per Year.
Established 1881. } Single Copies, 5 Cts.

THE 'DISSTON SAW' WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS EXERTION
AND HOLD ITS CUTTING EDGE LONGER
THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

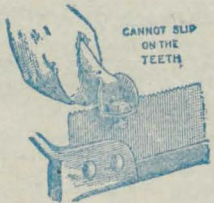
FULLY WARRANTED
AS TO
MATERIAL
AND
MANUFACTURE.



FOR
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
SEND A POSTAL
FOR
OUR PAMPHLET,
"PRACTICAL HINTS
TO
MECHANICS."

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.
KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

TAINTOR
POSITIVE
SAW SET
Thousands of this tool
have been sold, and they are
highly recommended by ALL
who use them.



If your Hardware dealer does
not handle them, don't take an
inferior set because some one
says, "It's just as good."
TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 TO 15 MURRAY ST.
NEW YORK

BLACK DIAMOND FILES AND RASPS
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Twelve
Medals
Awarded at
International
Expositions

Special
Prize
Gold Medal
at Atlanta
1895

BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS
EST. 1863 **G. & H. BARNETT COMPANY** INC. 1895
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**BOMMER
SPRING HINGES
ARE THE BEST**

"Practically Unbreakable"
says the World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893

GOLD MEDALS
Paris, 1900—Buffalo, 1901

BOMMER SPRING HINGES
FOR SALE BY DEALERS IN BUILDERS HARDWARE

STAND EVERY TEST

The real test of overalls is wear. Those that last longest, never rip, are the
cheapest to buy and the best to wear.

**KEYSTONE
NEVER RIP OVERALLS**

stand the racket—they are the most durable, and, of course, the most economical.
They are made of the best materials for the purpose, cut, sewed and re-inforced by
experienced union labor. Made in white, blue and stripes.

We also make a fine assortment of trousers for work, house and street. Working
pants from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a pair. Corduroy trousers that are almost indestructible.

Made for 21 years in a model shop without a single strike. Our name on the
ticket always.

CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

S **TARRETT'S CARPENTERS' SQUARE**

No. 23

This is our famous combination
square which comprises in one tool
rule, level, plumb, try square, mitre
square, depth gauge, etc. The rule
is graduated one edge each in 8ths,
32ds, 12ths and 48ths. Especially
for Carpenters' use.

PRICES:			
9 inches	\$1.25	18 inches	\$2.25
12 "	1.50	24 "	2.75

SENT PREPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE

Send for Free Catalogue, No. 16 V, of Fine Mechanical Tools, 112 Pages, Illustrated
THE L. S. STARRETT CO., ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

THE GRAND PRIX

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have ever received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition.



PARIS, 1900

SIMONDS
MANFG.
CO.

Insist on your Dealer's supplying a Simonds Hand Saw.

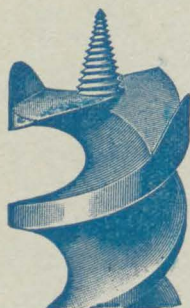


Fitchburg, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle,
Mass. N. Y. Ill. La. Cal. Ore. Wash.

The "Original Jennings"

AUGERS AND
AUGER BITS

Genuine have
"RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the
round of each Bit



FOR SALE BY ALL
HARDWARE DEALERS

The...
Russell Jennings
Mfg. Co.

DEEP RIVER, CONN., U. S. A.

Other Tools are very good Tools, but—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE BETTER.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10.
Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15.
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes: 2, 3, 4, 5 inches.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20.
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 30.
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30.
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40.
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN
TOOLS AND HARDWARE.

Insist on "YANKEE TOOLS,"

IF YOU WANT THE BEST AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Descriptive Circulars will be sent free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Humphreysville
Manufacturing Co.

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS,

Boring Machine Augers,
Common Auger Bits,
Humphreysville Extension
Lip Auger Bits,
Sperry Bros.' Extension Lip
Auger Bits,
N. Sperry Blue Twist Ex-
tension Lip Auger Bits.

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

Chaplin's Patent Planes

Corrugated Face or Smooth Face
Checkered Rubber Handles or Enam-
eled Wood Handles

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special Steel. Tested Tough Temper. Solid Tangled Bolster. Heavy Mall Ferule. Plated
Handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade-mark CHAMPION is on each blade



Foot and Hand Power Machinery

COMPLETE OUTFITS

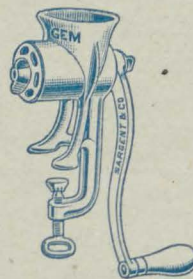
Carpenters and Builders without steam power
can successfully compete with the large shops by
using our New Labor-saving Machinery.
Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



Hash for Breakfast



It is good when it isn't the comic-paper-board-
ing-house kind. But to make hash requires
chopping, and the use of the chopping bowl
and knife early in the morning disturbs the
household, besides being laborious. Sargent's
Gem Food Chopper will enable you to prepare
hash without noise, and it is useful in the pre-
paration of many other dishes, dainty and sub-
stantial. It is carefully made and nicely
tinned; self-cleaning and self-sharpening. It

chops all kinds of meat, both raw and cooked, fruits, vegetables,
crackers, bread, eggs, cheese, nuts and other foods. Chops
easily, quickly and quietly; is easy to take apart, easy to put
together, easy to adjust. Send for booklet.

SOLD BY HARDWARE DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Sargent & Co., Manufacturers, New York

Stanley Rule & Level Co.,

NEW BRITAIN, CONN., U. S. A.

IMPROVED CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries.

VOL. XXII.—No. 2
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1902

{ Fifty Cents Per Year.
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.



HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Trade is dull in our locality and we have an abundance of men to do the work now going on here. Still, even under these unfavorable circumstances our Union is growing in membership and otherwise.

CENTREVILLE, Ia.—Our Local Union 579 is getting along fairly well at present. We had a good turn out recently. We captured most of the carpenters and joiners outside of our fold and expect the few remaining to join in the near future.

APPELTON, Wis.—Our Local Union had a fine turnout on January 7th, fifteen new members and thirty-three we had initiated at that time. Considering that we are a new Union, organized as recently as December, we are exceedingly pleased with the result.

CAIRO, Ill.—Local Union 894 has 66 members in good standing. Every carpenter in the town, but three, belongs to the Union, and they will, of course, get their clock fixed in due time. Non-union men will have to seek other cities besides Cairo to obtain a job.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Our Union is taking in new members every meeting night, but some of our boys are backward in their dues and we are working hard to keep them in line. We hope they will soon become alive to their own interests and duties as members of our organization.

OWENSBORO, Ky.—We are glad to say that our Union 809 is growing rapidly. We have at present seventy-five members in good standing. We expect to increase our membership still further and to reach one hundred in the next thirty days. Prospects are very favorable for organized labor in this locality; every union carpenter is at work.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—We have organized a new Local Union, 968, Sherman Heights. As to Local Union 759 I can say that it is flourishing and growing at a great rate. The season here is dull and conditions bad, but we hope to have the entire district well organized and in good shape by next Spring and be able to obtain shorter hours and better pay.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Trade is dull here and many of our men idle. In the North the impression seems to prevail that our Winters are mild and work continues all through that season. This is wrong, but, as a consequence of this false impression, many are coming here in search of work

without any immediate prospect of it. For the present floaters will do well to give Birmingham district a wide berth.

SHARON, Pa.—Our Local Union is in a thriving condition at present and the boys are all taking great interest in it. Our membership has increased to nearly three hundred. Work is fairly good, but we have plenty of men here to do it, and as we expect to have Sharon on the list of eight-hour towns this coming Spring brother carpenters will assist us in this move by keeping away from this locality at that time.

COLUMBUS, O.—Our meetings are most of the time largely attended. There seems to be a determination to stick closer to the rules of the Union than ever before and be brothers in fact as well as in name, and those who let their selfish motives control their better judgment must step to one side that all may work in harmony and that our union may reach the goal for which it was intended, for the best interests of all.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Our Local Union, but six months old, now numbers seventy members. Since organizing we have succeeded in establishing the nine-hour system, only that *poor* (?) Standard Oil magnate, H. M. Flagler, had not the grit to demand the reduction and is still working ten hours. There has been plenty of work for the few carpenters here, but it is rather dull at present, as usual at this season of the year.

PARIS, Tex.—Our Local Union is in a good condition. We are progressing nicely in every way, constantly initiating new members and growing in favor with people here. We have not had a single strike or trouble of any kind, and our members are, on an average, receiving one dollar more per day than they received previous to the organizing of our Union, and we are working one hour per day less. So, all is O. K.

AKRON, O.—Our members of Local Union 84 feel very much encouraged with prospects for success of our organization. We have been holding several open meetings, extending invitations to non-union men to meet with us in joint debates on questions of interest to our trade. With the strong force of newly-elected officers and new members recently joined, we feel confident of winning almost any demand we may place before the contractors within reasonable bounds at the proper time.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Our city has heretofore always been considered as a strong non-union city, but at the present time conditions have changed remarkably and the carpenters of Altoona and vicinity are becoming alive to the benefits of organization and are showing a willing-

ness to join our ranks. Our Local Union 900, organized in September last with a membership of sixteen, at a meeting held on January 10th, had increased to eighty-three. There is no doubt that every carpenter in this city and surroundings will soon become a union man.

NORFOLK, Va.—Work in this city is very dull at present. We have quite a number of our members out of work, and the carpenters, both of the Norfolk Navy Yard and the Newport News Ship Yard being laid off and flocking in on us and other employment-seekers coming from North Carolina, it makes the outlook very bad. Under these circumstances it is advisable for carpenters to stay away from this locality and not to pay any attention to the ads. of the Norfolk papers, which emanate from contractors who are in no way favorable to organized labor and would be glad to see this city filled with men looking for work.

An Enjoyable Reunion.

Local Union 43, Hartford, Conn., on December 31, held their annual reunion and smoker. Squeezing on the labor question, singing and dancing were the main features of the evening. Brother Frank Duffy, G. S.-T., in response to an invitation, was present on the occasion and delivered an able address on the theme: "Why we organize?" The beneficial results accomplished by labor organizations in all its phases was clearly illustrated to the entire satisfaction of his hearers. The Mayor of the city, Police Commissioner and other officials were present and spoke on local affairs. The hall was packed to excess, which showed that the carpenters of Hartford are wide awake to their interests.

A Pleasant Affair.

Local Union 306, Newark, N. J., recently held an entertainment and ball at Oration Hall. The entertainment was furnished by professional talent and included the performances of prominent comedians and musical artists and was followed by dancing. Among the prominent visitors present were General Secretary-Treasurer Frank Duffy and John G. Hunter, President of Local Union 119, Newark. The affair, without exception, was the best held by the Union in the six years of its existence.

Where is Thomas Kehoe?

Local Unions or brothers who can give any information as to the present whereabouts of Thomas Kehoe, a former member of Local Union 499, Montclair, N. J., are requested to communicate at once with the General Office. Said Thomas Kehoe, four years ago, disappeared and was never again heard of. He is now wanted by his relatives in order to settle some real estate affairs.

No Show for Carpenters in St. Louis Before April or May.

We have a large number of members in arrears; this of itself shows how the supply and demand stands for labor here. We need no outside help for at least three months to come. No contracts for the World's Fair buildings have been awarded, and when that is done the ground must be graded and the foundation put in before carpenters will be needed. You cannot express it too strongly in our journal that men should not come here before April or May.

Carpenters, Stay Away From Galveston, Tex.

Galveston, the unfortunate city, which was overtaken by one of the most disastrous catastrophies on record, in September, 1900, is as yet far from recovering from the effects of that dreadful calamity. The city is on the verge of bankruptcy, and business is at a complete standstill. From advices received from the D. C., of Galveston, we learn that, owing to the scarcity of work, the majority of our members there were compelled to leave the city and seek employment elsewhere. The few remaining members are only employed off and on, and as a consequence are unable to make a living. While we sincerely hope that the coming Spring and Summer will bring the much needed relief to the working people of Galveston, and that business will improve, we would earnestly call on our members in their own interests to stay away from that city.

Until such time as we can inform you that more favorable conditions prevail, *keep away from Galveston, Tex!*

Pay No Heed to Advertisements From Tampa, Fla.

We are informed by our Tampa, Fla., Local Unions that while work is extremely dull in that locality and almost nothing doing, contractors are advertising for carpenters. Under the circumstances it is apparent that the contractors are hatching a scheme that arouses suspicion. Brothers, pay no heed to their advertisements. Stay away from Tampa, Fla.

Localities Where Work is Dull.

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression, and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Leadville, Col.
Scranton, Pa.	Jasper, Ala.
Long Branch, N. J.	Independence, Col.
Galveston, Tex.	Dallas, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Chester, Ill.
Winnipeg, Conn.	Jacksonville, Fla.
York, Pa.	New Orleans, La.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Waynesville, N. C.
Cannon City, Okla.	Sacramento, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Greenville, Tex.	Tampa, Fla.
Sharon, Pa.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Brantford, Ont.	

OFFICIAL

Circular Letter.

GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In forwarding money to this office a great deal of care and discretion should be exercised by the officers of our Local Unions. The manner in which it is sent at the present time is to be deplored, and is open to criticism. In some instances, the bank checks are not signed at all by the proper party. The correct amount is not written plainly, nor do the figures on the face of the check correspond with the amount indicated in writing. It frequently occurs that a wad of postage stamps is stuffed into the envelope, and on arrival here, looks like a young bale of hay. It is evident to anyone handling such a package, (for I cannot call it anything else), that it contains something more than note paper. Another custom, and I must say it is a bad one, is that of sending money in bills—legal tender—and not even going to the trouble or expense of registering the letter to insure prompt delivery; or, in case of loss in the mails, to have a hold on the postal authorities. The worst feature of all is the sending of money here in silver—dimes, quarters and half dollars—stuck between pieces of pasteboard and enclosed in an envelope, frequently reaches this office in a dilapidated condition. I am very often surprised that it reaches here at all; nor do I wonder when complaints are made about not getting receipts for money forwarded, when, in all probability, it never reached its destination. It is the right of our members to know when the monthly tax is paid by the Union, and they should insist that it be forwarded here regularly and promptly, in a proper manner. This dilly-dally business of dragging along in arrears, month after month, should be stopped, once and for all. If we intend to make this organization one of the best and greatest in the country to-day, we must do business in a business-like manner. Therefore, in order to avoid delay, annoyance, inconvenience, and the possibility of the Union going into arrears, depriving its members of the benefits of our general laws, the officers of our Local Unions, having the authority to send money here, should see that it is forwarded, either by bank check, postal money order, or express money order, payable to the undersigned and addressed to Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't mail your letter or package without having your name and address printed or written plainly upon the upper left-hand corner of the envelope or wrapper. This will insure its return to you from the post office in case of failure to deliver, thus preventing its being opened in the Dead Letter Office at Washington, where it would otherwise go.

Francis Duffy
Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Bro. James R. Miller, Secretary of the G. E. B., is at present in his native country, Scotland, on a visit to his aged father and mother. During his absence from this country, he desires all communications, directed to him, to be sent to the General Office.

Things for Local Unions and Members to Bear in Mind.

Financial officers, when scanning our financial column headed "Moneys Received," should not overlook the name of the month for which credit is given. As strange as it may appear, we must say that frequent complaints are received by the General Office as to the moneys sent in for a certain month not tallying with the amount credited in that month's issue of the journal.

THE CARPENTER, going to press on the 1st of each month, can evidently not give credit for moneys that have not been forwarded by a Local's officers nor received by the General Office.

A Matter of Importance to District Councils, Local Unions and Members of the U. B.

The General President desires to call the attention of the members to a few points in regard to the filing of appeals and grievances and to make several suggestions as to how they should be gotten up, prepared and written, in order to facilitate prompt action and a speedy disposal of the same.

The form of an appeal is a very important factor in getting a thorough understanding of the facts involved. Frequently an appeal is so poorly and carelessly written that it takes more time in trying to decipher the contents than in rendering the decision. This is true not only of the appeal itself but of the reply to same by the Local or District Council. Again, since two copies of the appeal must be made, alike in all respects (one for the General President and one for the Local, District Council or officer against whom the complaint is filed), certain facts are frequently omitted by the writer, unintentionally, in one or the other copy, thereby causing confusion, conflict of ideas, misstatement of facts and dissatisfaction in general.

All this can be easily remedied by having the appeal or grievance made in duplicate on a typewriter, when the two copies will be just alike in every particular—to say nothing of the advantage, convenience and facility with which it would be disposed of in the General Office, and the satisfaction of the parties interested.

Every member has the right of appeal, but it should be remembered that an appeal must be filed within thirty days from the date of action, and the appellant's affidavit attached to each copy. Any fine of five dollars or under must be deposited with the Local Union, of which the appellant is a member, pending decision of the General President in the matter. In case the fine is greater than this, the amount to be deposited is dependent upon the nature of the charges preferred, and will be designated by the General President on receipt of the appeal. When a copy of the appeal has been filed with the Local or District Council, and a deposit made, the said body should at once file a sworn answer to the same with the General President. (See Sections 79 to 81 of the General Constitution.)

Nearly every appeal is somewhat delayed, either because it has not been sworn to, negligence on the part of the appellant to file a copy with the Local Union, District Council or party against whom the action is taken, or failure to make the required deposit on the fine imposed; and quite frequently because of no address. This necessitates the writing of a letter, stating what must be done before the appeal can be entertained, thereby causing unnecessary delay and expense; and in case the parties interested wish to appeal from the decision of

the General President, they are frequently obliged to wait until the next meeting of the General Executive Board, a period of almost three months, and in many instances until the next succeeding meeting of that body.

While all of the above acts as a stay of execution, still the grievance may be of such a nature that, if in the interim the wife of a member or he himself should die, or an accident befall him, the legal heir would be debarred from the benefits to which otherwise he might be justly entitled. A careful observance of the above will greatly facilitate the speedy disposal of all matters pertaining to appeal and grievances.

Wm D Huber
General President.

Report of General President William D. Huber to the General Executive Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 1, 1902.

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting:

As General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I respectfully submit the following report for the quarter ending January 1, 1902, for the consideration of your honorable body:

During the past few months we have made wonderful strides in the growth of our organization. Many of our old Locals have increased in membership, and new Locals have been formed in towns and cities where such never before existed. More activity and interest is being shown by the members themselves. From all parts of the country, East, West, North and South, comes word that "We must organize our craft in order to look for better conditions." Our craftsmen are beginning to realize the importance of thorough organization, and I am pleased to note at this time that the greatest activity exists among the carpenters in this respect. From August 1, to January 1, 105 charters were granted. Our present membership is 94,899, an increase of about 10,000 since the first of August. The outlook for the future is exceedingly encouraging, and we entertain the brightest hopes for the continuance of this prosperity and increase of membership. Our organization is, at present, in better condition than ever before in its history; and we, as General Officers, should be active in not only maintaining the present condition, but in bringing about a still more thorough organization of the craft all over the country—leaving nothing undone, that lies within our power, to accomplish this object.

I wish, at this session, to call the attention of the Board to Sec. 184 of the General Constitution, which was adopted at the Scranton Convention and carried by a referendum vote of the members, the provisions of which are to go into effect January 1, 1902. I believe some definite instructions should be given to the General Secretary-Treasurer as to the care and disposition of these funds in order to meet the requirements referred to therein in the near future.

The following-named places were visited by me in the interest of the Brotherhood: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Germantown, Frankford, Jenkintown, Ardmore and Harrisburg, of Penna.; New York City, Yonkers and Mount Vernon, of New York; Newark, Jersey City and Trenton, of New Jersey; Boston and Springfield, of Massachusetts, and Hartford, of Connecticut.

In Scranton I found our members determined to enforce the eight-hour day. A conference was held, composed of a committee from Local 563 and one from the Independent Organization of Carpenters, in an endeavor to adjust the difficulties existing between them and to get the Independent Organization to join the Brotherhood. While this state of affairs was not brought about, there is a more kindly feeling existing between them, which I feel confident will result, in the near future, to the best interests of all concerned. I endeavored to get a conference with the bosses, but failed in this owing to the pressing nature of more important business at this office, demanding my immediate return.

In Wilkes-Barre I found the Locals in fine condition, and the members wide awake to their own interests. The same may be said of Germantown, Frankford and Newark. The Local at Jenkintown, which was formed less than a year ago, had made grand strides, both in membership and the betterment of their conditions.

I found Harrisburg in poor condition; but the outlook is rather encouraging, as the members of that Local are endeavoring to build up their membership and secure better conditions the coming Spring. All assistance possible within

my power will be given them to accomplish a more thorough organization.

In New York I was present at a mass meeting of the Stair Builders, in which much enthusiasm was displayed. Under date of November 8, I visited this city again for the purpose of investigating the trouble existing between the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company and our Locals. I found upon investigation that the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Central Federated body of New York City, in an attempt to proselyte members of our Locals and bring the shop of the said firm under their jurisdiction, succeeded in having ninety of our members locked out. The said shop was under our jurisdiction at the time, and our members were getting \$17 per week for forty-nine hours' work. The above firm wrote a letter to each of their employees, stating that they must join the Amalgamated Wood Workers and accept a weekly payment of \$15 per week for fifty-three hours' work or leave their employ. This they refused to do, and consequently were locked out. I wrote to the firm twice in regard to the trouble, but up to date have received no reply. The matter was referred to our delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention for their action by Brother Duffy. I will attach hereto all the papers in my possession in regard to the same, as well as the report of the delegates to the said convention.

I was called to Trenton to adjust the difference between a certain boss and our Local in regard to the granting of the eight-hour day. The demand was finally conceded and his men joined Local 81. This locality is at the present time a strictly eight-hour city in the building craft.

I attended two mass meetings in Boston, which were held in the interest of the U. B., in their endeavor to secure the eight-hour workday throughout the entire city with an increase in pay. While there I learned that many of the smaller towns around Boston, in which Locals had only been organized a short time ago, had as good conditions as Boston itself. Much credit is due the members of the Boston Locals for this, who are certainly doing all in their power to bring about better conditions.

During the present quarter quite a number of very intricate appeals, involving some nice little technicalities, were submitted for my decision, a few of which, in all probability, will be submitted to your honorable body for further consideration. There were also submitted to me, during this period no less than 128 Local by-laws, resolutions, trade rules and the like for my official approval.

In a communication to the General Executive Board, under date of October 17, I suggested that another representative be selected in addition to the four regularly elected at the Scranton Convention, inasmuch as we were paying per capita tax on 80,000 members, which entitled us to five representatives, according to the General Constitution of the American Federation of Labor. Accordingly, by virtue of the power vested in me, I submitted the name of Brother James Grimes, of Galveston, Tex., to your honorable body for consideration. I deemed this act wise owing to the differences which existed between the U. B. and other organizations represented in the A. F. of L., which would come up for adjustment at the convention of the said body. In reply to my communication, your honorable body requested me to submit a number of names of members of the organization, and the same was complied with at once. As there was no further action taken in the matter by the Board, and inasmuch as it was decided by your honorable body that another representative be added to the four already elected, I felt it my duty, as well as to the best interests of the organization, that another representative be appointed. Accordingly, under date of November 12, 1901, I appointed Brother A. M. Swartz, of Pittsburg, Pa., to the said office, and notified Brother Frank Duffy, G. S. T., of my action in the matter.

At a session of the General Executive Board, it was decided by your honorable body, upon advice of your attorney, Francis S. Brown, that the General President was the proper person to institute legal proceedings against Brother P. J. McGuire and the Union Surety and Guarantee Company for the recovery of the alleged deficiency of \$10,074.93, as per your audit and the report of the expert accountant.

During the month of October, Brother McGuire was in this office a number of times. In a letter dated October 23, he demanded more time to reply to the charges brought against him by the G. E. B., sent him under date of October 19. In this letter he also asked to be given access to all the vouchers, books and necessary papers, covering the period passed on by the accountant. On October 29, I replied to the same, of which the following is a copy:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 29, 1901.

BROTHER MCGUIRE:

"Replying to yours of October 23, 1901, wherein you request the privilege of having access to the books, vouchers and other papers, covering the period passed on by the expert accountant, and the report of the deficit alleged in one of the charges preferred by the G. E. B. against you, I have no objection to the said re-

quest, and permission is hereby granted you to make said examination with your representative, if you so desire, in the office of this Brotherhood; but it must be done at once, without any delay in the proceedings which have been taken against you looking to your removal.

"In answer to your third request, asking for more time, would state that a communication was sent you by registered mail on October 19, that your answer must be filed in this office on or before the 4th day of November, 1901. I will, therefore, have to refuse this request—you have had plenty of time to make answer to the charges preferred by the G. E. B."

Yours,
(Signed) WM. D. HUBER, G. P.,
FRANK DUFFY, G. S.-T.

Under date of October 29, the Union Surety and Guarantee Company was notified through our attorney, Francis S. Brown, that we would make claim upon them for the alleged deficiency. In reply to this they advised us that, if it was our intention to hold them responsible for any deficiency, they must insist upon the arrest of Brother McGuire.

Lawyer Ward, Brother McGuire's attorney, was notified that such steps as named above must be taken in order to protect the interests of the Brotherhood; and he requested, in order to avoid all publicity in the matter, that we be present in the office of the Magistrate on the occasion of his arrest, when Brother McGuire would furnish the required bail.

On November 4th, the date named, Lawyers Ward and Brown, Brother Duffy and myself appeared, but Bro. McGuire did not. His lawyer (Ward) asked for more time, stating that Brother McGuire was looking for bail. Time was given until Wednesday, November 6th, at 10 o'clock. Brother McGuire again failing to appear, it was decided to proceed with his arrest.

In the afternoon of the above date he appeared in the General Office, and asked for more time to go over his books. This request was granted with the understanding that he name a date upon which he and his accountant would be at this office. He named the following day, November 7, at 10 o'clock, and that if anything occurred preventing his presence he would send word. Instructions were issued that the warrant be not served until further notice. On this date he again failed to appear, when I ordered that my former instructions be carried out. He was then placed under \$5,000 bail for appearance at Court, and indicted, under date of December 9, 1901, by the Grand Jury.

On December 14, I appointed the following committee to canvass the vote on the charges which had been sent out to the various Local Unions for action:

Brother A. L. Beagle of Local 806, of Newark, N. J.

Brother D. F. Featherston of Local 715, of New York city.

Brother James Troy of Local 8, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The work of the said committee was completed on December 30, and I submit their report to your honorable body herewith.

At this point I wish to call the attention of the Board to the fact that Brother McGuire did not take advantage of the opportunity offered by your honorable body to enclose a reply to the charges preferred against him by you, and which were sent out to the various Locals of the U. B. for their vote. But, instead, issued a circular under the heading of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and signing himself as General Secretary-Treasurer of this organization, which circular was full of false, deceptive and sympathetic statements, intended solely to confuse the minds of our members and to work upon their feelings in voting upon his permanent suspension. In addition to this, there were also issued other circulars of a similar nature, which were not only false in their statements, but slanderous as well. The authors made no inquiries as to the accuracy or truth of the questions involved, and entirely ignored the findings of the General Executive Board, which were confirmed by an expert accountant. Many of these were not even out of pure courtesy sent to this office, but were received through other channels. I believe that the continuance of such misrepresentations will have a demoralizing effect upon the organization. You will note that under Section 164 of the General Constitution, that any officer or member who wilfully slanders an officer or member of the U. B. is subject to a fine, suspension or expulsion. I will leave this matter with you for your further consideration.

In this connection I wish to say that before the complete returns of the vote on the permanent suspension of Brother McGuire there were filed in this office a number of calls for a Special Convention, which have been steadily added to since. In accordance with the power vested in the General Secretary-Treasurer, under Section 5 of the General Constitution, Brother Duffy issued an official notice to the various Locals of the U. B. as to whether a Special Convention shall be called for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the office of the General Secretary-Treasurer, and also to take evidence and action on the charges that have been

submitted by the General Executive Board appertaining to the shortage in accounts and dereliction of duty by suspended General Secretary-Treasurer, P. J. McGuire.

Owing to the unexpected delay in bringing about an amicable adjustment in the affairs of Brother McGuire, necessitating the continued occupancy of the office of General Secretary-Treasurer by a member of your honorable body, I deem it advisable that another representative be appointed to fill the temporary vacancy created through my appointment until such time as Brother Duffy can resume his duties as a member of the General Executive Board. Whenever it suits the convenience of your honorable body for the consideration of this matter, I shall be at your service.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the past quarter was a very trying one on me, owing to the stirring, conflicting and troublesome state of affairs in the organization. In spite of all, nevertheless, I have tried to do my duty and what I considered was for the best interests of the Brotherhood, and I trust that my action in these matters will meet with your kind approval.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm D Huber
General President.

NOTICE.

Matter for insertion in THE CARPENTER, not in the hands of the General Office on the first of any month, will not be published in that month's issue.

Section 184, of our General Constitution, which provides for a superannuation benefit, as by order of Scranton Convention, has gone into effect, (on the 1st of January last.) The provisions of this section will be conscientiously carried out by the General Office, awaiting further decision on the subject by our next Convention.

This being the time for turning in new lists of officers to the General Office, we must call on all Recording Secretaries to fill out the postal cards, sent them for that purpose, properly and plainly, and not to neglect stating number of Local Union, locality and respective State. Names of officers and their full addresses must also be given in order to secure safe delivery of any communication or other matter sent to the Local Union by the General Office.

The General Office has forwarded to all District Councils copies of resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor, demanding the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the United States. Local Unions may obtain or will receive these resolutions through their Labor Councils and federal bodies; they should be adopted by each and every Local Union, filled in with name and number of Local Union, name of city and State, date of meeting, signed by President and Secretary, with seal attached, the address of Secretary given, and these sent to the Congressmen and Senators of the respective States.

The Brotherhood Extending its Folds to the State of Nevada.

We are pleased to inform our Local Unions and members that Bro. Harry M. Sanders, of Local Union 22, San Francisco, having succeeded in organizing a new Local Union, No. 971, of Reno, in the State of Nevada, we have obtained a foothold in a State where, heretofore, it was impossible to make any headway in the organizing of our craft. The new Local Union 971, of Reno, numbers 99 members, and we trust they will extend their influence to surrounding localities, and we may be looking forward for further additions to our fold in the State of Nevada in the near future.

New Local Unions Organized and Chartered Last Month.

Marblehead, Mass.	Schenectady, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.	De Kalb, Ill.
Uniontown, Pa.	Charlottesville, Va.
Sherman Heights, Tenn.	Atlanta, Ga.
Boise City, Idaho.	Windsor, Ont., Can.
Princeton, N. J.	Anna, Ill.
Arlington, Mass.	Ashtabula, Ohio.
Welland, Ont., Can.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Reno, Nevada.	Monasson, Pa.
Grand Saline, Tex.	Arctic, R. I.
Benton, Ill.	Bluefield, W. Va.
Springfield, Mo.	Rochester, Minn.
Williamstown, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. Ter.—We have decided to demand the eight hour day and 40 cents per hour, to take effect on April 1st. While we are preparing for this move, and there already being some of our men idle we deem it advisable for carpenters to stay away from this city until we have gained our point.

EAST STROUDSBURG, Pa.—Present indications being such that our efforts for better conditions will be crowned with success Local Union 501 has decided a reduction in hours to nine per day and 22 cents per hour, to take effect on May 1st. In the meantime we shall do all within our power to strengthen our organization and to be well prepared for this move.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The agreement entered into a year ago between our Executive Council and the Carpenter and Builders' Association, providing for a minimum scale of wages of 45 cents per hour after April 1, 1902, will be put into effect on that date. The scale of wages for the past year was 42½ cents minimum. The new scale, as stated, being part of the agreement, we anticipate no trouble arising from its inauguration.

LOCAL UNION 206, New Castle, Pa.—We have decided to demand \$3 per day, to take effect on May 1. Sharon, Pa., Ellwood, Pa., and Youngstown, O., are all going to demand the eight hours, and Sharon will also ask for the \$3 per day. Trade being in an excellent condition here at present, and the outlook for the coming season being very promising, we hold that a better opportunity never presented itself for the success of this move.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Our Local Union is getting along nicely, and our members are well pleased with the results so far achieved in our movement for eight hours and nine-hours' pay, the new rule to go into effect on March 1st. Of our contractors, eight have signed the agreement, while four are yet holding back; but according to a statement published by contractors in the local press, these four will also fall in line. Both sides held a joint consultation last night, and in my next letter we hope to be in position to claim for Fitchburg, Mass., a place among our eight-hour cities.

LOCAL UNION 891, Hot Springs, Ark.—Our Local Union is anticipating a strike or lockout here on February 10th. We are endeavoring to obtain the eight hours with nine hours' pay. At present we are working eight hours, agreeing to a reduction in wages. On February 10th

the Master Builders and representatives of the Trades Council will meet with the object in view of establishing a new scale of wages to stand good for one year, but as there may be a clash we would recommend carpenters to stay away from here for at least sixty days, or until we have reached a satisfactory settlement of our grievances. Owing to the trouble there may be ahead, trade is very dull at present. Still, our Union is growing by degrees and we are entertaining strong hopes of winning and making the eight hours permanent this Spring.

Stephen Charters, the Union Carpenter and Mayor of Ansonia, Indicted.

Stephen Charters, President of our Derby Local Union 127, and a resident of Ansonia, Conn., who has been elected Mayor of that city by the workingmen, has been indicted by the Superior Court of New Haven County for conspiracy, growing out of his connection with the notable nine-hour strike of the machinists last May.

Brother Charters' chief crime, as cited in the summons, is that he came to New York and at the Grand Central Station "maliciously and with malice prepense" endeavored to injure the manufacturing business of the plaintiff company by persuading intending applicants for work not to go to the "struck" factory in Ansonia. Although the present Mayor's heinous act was committed in another State, it was shown to the satisfaction of the Court that he was in league with fellow unionists at Ansonia to prevent the firm from securing "scabs," and he was indicted as a co-conspirator. The company claims \$20,000 damages and proper punishment of the defendants.

Brother Charters is liable to five years in prison, but he says he does not fear the full penalty, as it has been assiduously whispered among wise politicians that an overdose of justice given to Mayor Charters would be likely to result in an undesirable spread of labor politics over the Nutmeg State.

The Connecticut State Federation of Labor has engaged counsel and declared its intention of defending Brother Charters and his fellow defendants in the Courts of last resort.

Conditions in Kalispell, Mont.

KALISPELL, Mont.

BROTHERS:

In the earlier part of February the Great Western Railroad will inaugurate homeseeker excursions, and fearing that some of you may be misled by their fictitious advertisements, we would desire to state that there is actually no homestead land here in Kalispell that is worth taking. In regard to trade conditions we wish to say there is not a great deal of work here; the fact that only about 50 per cent. of our men being employed daily speaks for itself. Nevertheless, our Local Union 911 is prosperous. We have now sixty members in good standing. Thirty carpenters are still keeping aloof, whom, however, we have under control by practically absorbing all the work there is to be done, by which means they will soon see themselves compelled to join and become converted to unionism. We are masters of the situation, enjoying the support afforded by public sympathy, which, if treated with judgment, means success. In conclusion, we once more will say that for the present this locality should be avoided by carpenters; they will gain nothing by coming on here.

J. S. E., Local 911.

THE OLD FLAG FLYING AGAIN.

Allied Carpenters, No. 2 of Philadelphia, Becomes Local Union 964 of the United Brotherhood.

We are happy to convey to our members the certainly welcome news that the independent carpenters' Union, of Philadelphia, known for the last year as the Allied Carpenters No. 2, has rejoined our Brotherhood. Our rejoicing at this event is not only due to the addition to our membership it involves, but the more so as it is the forecasting of a new era in the history of organized carpenters in the Quaker City. Harmony and concerted action have been sadly lacking in the past years among our craftsmen in Philadelphia, and with the same results as experienced everywhere and in every case where labor's forces are scattered and disrupted, and where, as a consequence, employers, reaping benefit out of such a state of affairs, employ whom they please and pay the wages they see fit. The Brotherhood Local Unions having become thoroughly dissatisfied with prevailing conditions, recently joined the Allied Building Trades Council, and at this moment there is a movement on foot tending to increase the existing inadequate scale of wages and to adjust other grievances as soon as the organization has been sufficiently strengthened, the co-operation of all union men secured and other necessary preparations perfected. It is with this end in view that the Allied Carpenters No. 2 have come back to the old fold, and we must give them credit for the spirit of unionism manifested at a time when their assistance in pursuance of a common cause is of the utmost importance.

Special credit is due to J. H. Clark, President of No. 2, for his untiring efforts in re-establishing harmony and good feeling on both sides and urging his fellow-members to take the steps finally leading to the institution of Local Union 964. Another independent Union, the Floor Layers, has also applied for a charter, leaving but one other union on the outside, whose coming over, we trust, is but a matter of a short time.

The initiation of Local Union 964 took place on January 9th, and as usual was followed by the installation of officers, Brother J. H. Clark being re-elected to the office of President.

General President William Huber and G. S.-T. Frank Duffy were present and extended their congratulations to the officers and members of the new Local Union on its admission to the Brotherhood. The delegates composing the Philadelphia District Council also were in attendance, more speeches were made, refreshments and cigars served and all present had a merry time.

Splendid Results Achieved by Local Union 63.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.

Work conditions are flattering for the coming season, a number of contracts already being awarded. We have had two years of fine trade conditions, and if we have not advanced as rapidly as other localities we still feel proud of the advance of wages obtained within three years' time. From 17½ cents to 20 cents per hour we have raised our wages to a minimum scale of 30 cents, and working eight hours per day instead of the ten long hours of old. All gained with very little contention with contractors, with whom we are on the best of terms. We have very few non-union contractors, still, these few, as usual, give us plenty of bother.

S. G. C., Local Union 63.

Our Palestine, (Tex.) Local Union, Constantly Growing.

PALESTINE, Tex.

Our Local Union 873 continues to grow constantly. We initiated two new members at our last meeting and at present have eighty members in good standing. We think this a splendid showing for a Union less than six months old, in a town of Palestine's size. Although work is a little dull at present, which may be expected at this season of the year, trade conditions here have materially improved since the formation of our Union. We have reduced our working hours from ten to nine and secured an increase in wages. Some time ago we had a little trouble with contractors, but the difficulty has been adjusted and we are again moving along smoothly. We have established our jurisdiction over all territory within five miles of the Court House and intend to cover the ground where we stand.

Only eight members were reported out of work at our last meeting. There are good prospects before us: the outlook is decidedly encouraging. With these conditions in our favor, we see no reason why we should not succeed. Now just watch us grow and prosper.

J. L. CH., Local Union 873.

United in Building Trades Section.

CLINTON, Ia.

You will undoubtedly be pleased to learn that the building trades of Clinton, Ia., have united in a Building Trades Section. We are all working nine hours and the leading contractors being friendly-disposed towards us, we anticipate no trouble in getting all of them to sign our scale. Our brother carpenters have adopted a scale calling for a minimum of 25 cents per hour, but most of the members receive 27½ to 30 cents. All members of building trades are congratulating one another on this combination of forces and on the condition of the Union. Our last meeting was a love feast.

GEORGE C. C., Local Union 722.

Why Carpenters Receive Less Pay.

DALLAS, Tex.

I wish to say a few words in reply to the assertions made by M. N. in his article headed, "Do Justice to the Colored People," which appeared in the December issue of our journal.

M. N. asks the question, Why are carpenters receiving less pay than bricklayers and stonemasons? and he claims that this is due to the latter trades making common cause with colored men. I claim that bricklayers and stonemasons in this region receive higher wages because they uphold principles of unionism more, and that the spirit of unity is more prevailing among them than I can say of carpenters. As for blacks and whites working together, I have seen nothing of that hereabouts. If the carpenters coming into this neck of the woods would follow the example of the bricklayers and stonemasons no doubt they would also get better pay.

S. E. G.

Atlanta, (Ga.) Carpenters Rallying and Doing Good Work.

ATLANTA, Ga.

Through lack of harmonious feeling and of confidence in their leaders the carpenters of this city last August met with failure in their attempt at improvement of their conditions. However, we rallied the Union members to a good degree at the Labor Day demonstration and started to build up the membership of the Local

Unions here. Every means and argument proper to use for that purpose were tried, and we succeeded in establishing a better understanding and more friendly feeling between them. We secured a meeting hall for ourselves and own the furniture and fixtures. This moment we are submitting a proposition to our contractors, calling for the employment of union men and a stipulation of wages and hours, etc. Prospects are good for an easy settlement. One firm has already called on us for more union men than we can furnish. We expect a good season's work this year and are working hard to make our conditions the best we can. We have just organized a Ladies' Auxiliary Association of C. and J. of A. for the purpose of increasing the interest and also the local benefits of our organization. The carpenters of Atlanta are honest and fair and will do what is right and just and will work for the general welfare of all.

EBEN WATKINS,
President District Council.

Kallispell, Mont., Local Union, Progressing.

KALLISPELL, Mont.

Our Local Union is progressing positively; we have some good generals and are well officered. While work is not plentiful, Union men are doing most of it, and we are gaining in the estimation and sympathy of the public. At first, we were looked upon as anarchists, for the reason that we condemned the methods of the business men here who "jam" the laborers and mechanics for all they are worth. There are not only lots of Chinese employed here, but Japs also, and they, being treated as slaves, it has, as a matter of course, a tendency to enslave white labor as well. We are, with the Western Federation of Labor, waging war on both Japs and Chinese and their employers, and that to such an extent that we have succeeded, up to date, in eradicating about 75 per cent. of the evil.

New Local Union of Sioux City, Ia., Prosperous.

SIOUX CITY, Pa.

Editor CARPENTER:

It is with pleasure that I drop you a line in regard to the carpenters of our city. As you are aware, we had an organization of your craft here some time ago, which I am sorry to say went out of existence and we failed to get its members together again. At the end of last year Mr. C. J. Syker took the matter in hand, and as you know was successful in organizing a new union and laying the foundation of a prosperous carpenter organization in Sioux City.

The new Union 948 is affiliated with the Building Trades Council of the city. They appear to be an active, intelligent lot of fellows. So the Council cannot praise Mr. Syker too much for the good work he has done. Wishing the Brotherhood a prosperous future,

I remain yours fraternally,
A. BROWN, Sec. B. T. C.

Our Parkersburg, W. Va., Local Union on the Onward March.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.

In regard to Local Union 800, I will say that we are now made up of the kind of material that will stay, and hold up the banner of unionism. The contractors have refused us recognition, but we are determined to go ahead and show our colors. We are a union of carpenters who are alive to their duties towards the organization as well as employers, and will successfully compete with non-union

contractors. We have done very well, so far, and there being somewhat of a boom in our city at present, we expect to be all O. K. in the Spring. We have made our demands through the press; they are nine hours and \$2.50 per day, to take effect on April 1st. We are all in employment now and working; provided the weather permits. Scabs are not wanted here—they will be crucified on an altar of shame.

C. K. N., Local Union 800.

Colored Carpenters' Union Fifth Anniversary and Smoker.

Local Union 152, Memphis, Tenn., on the 26th of January celebrated its fifth anniversary connected with a smoker. The introductory remarks were made by Brother W. M. Burrow, calling attention to the Local Union's steady increase in membership and welcoming the visiting brothers from Local Unions 219 and 394, of whom quite a number were present. Other speeches were made by Brothers J. F. Richmond, M. D. Stephenson, R. L. Parrott, President H. C. Ellison and by Brother Williams, of the celebrating Local Union, as well as by Brothers Doyle, Anferoth and Hall, of Local Union 394, and Kirby and Day, of 219. Their remarks brought forth loud applause. Refreshments and union-made cigars were then served in abundance, and pleasant conversation and merry-making indulged in until a late hour.

A Present From the Atkins Saw Company.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—We held a mass meeting and entertainment on January 10th, which proved quite a success. General President Huber was present and addressed the meeting. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm. A feature of the affair was the receipt of a fine saw, presented to the Union by the Atkins Saw Company, of Indianapolis. The saw, which is a first-class tool, is to be presented to the member bringing into the Union the largest number of new members. The entertainment afforded great amusement to all present. There was plenty of music and refreshments, and twenty men made application for membership.

A New Union Hall.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Local Unions here are erecting a Union hall. It will be a three-story wooden building 60x45, estimated to cost about \$3,000. We held our first meeting in the new hall on December 27th, and the same, when completed, will be creditable to us as union brethren and to the United Brotherhood.

NOTICE.

By request of Mr. A. W. Woods we inform our members and readers that a new edition of the "Square Root Delineator" will be completed this month, and, as Mr. Woods assures us, will be as good an edition, and, in some respects, better than the old one. Orders may be sent to the office of THE CARPENTER, Box 884, and will be promptly attended to.

NORTH BROS., of Philadelphia, manufacturers of hardware specialties, who are among our advertisers, have just issued their new catalogue. Send for or ask your hardware dealer for one; it is worth perusing.

See that your tax is paid promptly every month, and thus avoid running in arrears and out of benefits.

The Carpenter

—OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE—

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each month, at Lippincott Building, Forty-six North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Publishers

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

Entered at the Post-Office, at Philadelphia, Pa., as second-class matter

Subscription Price:—Fifty Cents a year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to Frank Duffy, Post-office Box number 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1902.

A Voice From the Rock-Bound State.

Editor CARPENTER:

I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for some time, and find many valuable and instructive articles in it in the interest of organized labor.

I have not up to date seen an article from this section of the country. Will you, therefore, allow me a little space in your columns for an article from the rock-bound coast of Florida? Less than one year ago, a few loyal and determined carpenters with backbone put their heads together with their big hearts beating in unison for the avowed purpose of securing better conditions away down here for laboring men.

We, therefore, organized Local Union 819 of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The way being clear, we began to talk of a nine-hour day, such a thing never having been hinted at before on Lake Worth. We were at once hooted at and ridiculed on all sides; were called fools, labor agitators, soreheads, disgruntled politicians and all other imaginable things that have been said of broad-minded, liberal-hearted friends of labor and laboring people since the days of that great and noble agitator, Moses, who led the down-trodden Hebrew laborers from Egyptian bondage and the fleshpots of Egypt.

We were even told we could never obtain such conditions on Lake Worth by the knowing ones, and none of us would live long enough to see a carpenters' union amount to anything in this country, giving as a reason for such stuff that two hundred years ago there were ten hours' work in a laboring man's body, and conditions that obtained at that time were good enough for him now. Not daunted in the least by such language, and feeling proud of the fact, indisputable as it is, that he belongs to that part of the human race that in all ages of the world's history had received like treatment, by and through whom all the greatest blessings have been brought to the human race. We put the ball in motion, feeling that the above-mentioned conditions were not good enough for the American workingman in this injunction-ridden age.

Notwithstanding the above-mentioned prediction, we are more than proud to state for the benefit of, and to the credit of organized labor, that on the first day of November, 1901, the great steam whistle which for years had sounded forth to all within hearing the regulations of the tyrant's ten-hour day, sounded

forth the joyful news that organized labor had won the day on Lake Worth, and that the changed conditions of a nine-hour day would now prevail with a 10 per cent. increase in wages amid the shouts of both union and non-union men and the booming of guns. Such rejoicing was never before known in this section of country.

Yet, amid it all, would you believe there are still some ingrates, even in sight of this steam whistle, who are daily willing and greedy beneficiaries of these blood-bought privileges of organized labor, who render absolutely nothing in return but slander and vituperation: who hold themselves aloof and pretend to say they are opposed to organized labor. But if conditions become such that they have to join the Union they will do so, but will always feel that they have been robbed. Such rot!

I will append this question for the consideration of such ingrates: What would you think of the child who while drawing from the breast of a loving mother and protector the life-giving and life-preserving streams, and at the same time with one hand was holding a pointed dagger plunged deep into the loving heart of the mother, wilfully and maliciously robbing her of life-giving and life-preserving blood? All men who have a lofty conception of what is manly, just and honorable would at once with uplifted hands cry aloud in holy horror, Ingrate! Ingrate!! and that of the highest order known to man.

In my mind, we have the counterpart to this revolting picture in the man who willingly accepts blessings to which he has no just claim, and renders absolutely nothing in return, not even gratitude.

In conclusion, allow me to say of all men who should always be in the proper frame of mind to appropriate and sing aloud for joy like the overtaxed and underpaid Hebrew of old the following sublime words penned by John Fawcett, who, I suppose, secured the inspiration from the scene between the overtaxed Hebrew laborer and the Egyptian tyrant, it is the American overtaxed and underpaid laborer.

Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love,
The fellowship of kindred minds is like to that above.
We share our mutual woes our mutual burdens bear;
And often for each other flows the sympathizing tear.

Yours for organized labor,
W. E. GLENN, Fin. Sec.,
Local Union 819,
West Palmbeach, Fla.

P. O. Box 227.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Uphold the Present Law Respecting Second-Class Mail Matter.

The American Civil and Religious Liberty Association, a non-political, undenominational and non-partisan body, is sending out petition blanks to all labor organizations and all friends of civic and religious liberty with the object in view of having them filled with signatures and forwarded to the President of the United States.

As may well be known by this time, the present Postmaster-General Smith and his Third Assistant, Mr. Madden, are attempting to usurp the functions of Congress and make postal laws under the name of postal rulings, which are inimical to the interests of the masses, calculated to largely increase the cost of literature and to greatly curtail the quantity thereof in our homes. The petition sent

out by the above-named association demands that the existing law respecting second-class mail matter remain in operation, and we would urge our members to obtain as many signatures as possible on these blanks and forward them to the place of destination.

A Novel Agreement.

The matter of adjusting the difficulties existing between Wichert & Gardiner, shoe manufacturers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and their employes, was recently placed for decision in the hands of Bernard Stark, arbitrator of the New York State Department of Labor, and both sides agreed that should either side refuse to abide by the result \$10,000 will be forfeited. This is the first time in the history of the State that such an arbitration board has met under such conditions.

The trouble to be adjudicated was a question of wages. The difference between the contending parties amounted to but 1 1/2 cents a pair on shoes of a particular design, and involved only the last department, in which from 125 to 150 men are employed.

But the principle involved interested all labor men. The firm made its contract with the labor organization, not with its employes as individuals. The organization is the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, a local branch of the Independent Shoe Workers of America.

TESTIMONIAL TO G. E. MCNEILL.

Venerable Labor Leader Entertained by Trade Union Club.

A testimonial dinner and entertainment, held under the auspices of the Trade Union Club, were tendered to George E. McNeill in commemoration of his fifty years' service in the labor movement, last evening, at the rooms of the twentieth Century Club, Ashburton place and Somerset street.

The banquet was well attended. Mr. McNeill replied feelingly to the many kind words spoken about him. He told of the tremendous changes in the labor movement since he was a boy, and he predicted greater changes in the fifty years to come. Frank K. Foster presided.

Mr. McNeill was given an ovation when he arose to speak. He said in part: "Comrades, I am here because I love you. It was the spirit of comradeship that was the source of our strength in hours of peril, and it is no less potent in the days of peace, and no less lovable than in the days of war; in the days of joy as well as in the days of sorrow, and in the days of old age as well as in the days of youth. You comrades who belong to national and international trade unions, with its ten thousands or more members, and with its treasury of \$100,000, and under the banner of the great American Federation of Labor, can absolutely have no idea, no conception of the early days of the labor movement.

"In that year of my baptism in the labor movement as a factory boy, the only organization in that mill, containing from 1,200 to 1,500 persons, was a little group of Englishmen called 'block printers.' They worked ten hours a day, and received \$2 a day. The spinners worked any number of hours the manufacturers saw fit to dictate, and were only making \$1.25 a day. Although the object lesson was before them, the spinners never learned.

"In this movement we were instructed by great leaders of society, college professors, teachers and professors of political economy that we were all wrong and they were all right. They said that to

reduce the hours of labor meant to reduce the wages, and that the great manufacturing industries would leave the State.

"I remember distinctly standing before the learned and august General Court of Massachusetts, through its committee, and on the other side were gentlemen contending against the reduction of the hours of labor for women and children, while we poor, ignorant graduates of the common school and the factory were attempting to teach them political economy and rewrite it for them. I have had the pleasure to live to see the day when one of the greatest political economists was obliged to confess that the reduction of the hours of labor did not necessarily mean the reduction of wages."

Mr. McNeill then told of attending a banquet at which Charles Sumner was a guest. The dinner was given in the interests of a certain candidate for Senator. When Mr. McNeill stood up to report for his ward, he said: "If the candidate for Senator is in favor of the ten-hour law, I am with him; but if he is not in favor of the ten-hour law I am against him." Charles Sumner then arose and said: "The candidate has been a great friend of mine. When I was in Paris sick, he nursed me; but if I were a voter in his district I would not vote for him unless he stood upon the ten-hour plank of the platform."

Mr. Sumner, at a banquet on another occasion at which Mr. McNeill was present, said that after the slaves were free he would devote himself to the labor problem of the country.

"If you look back fifty years," said Mr. McNeill, "and see how things existed then and compare them with the present day, you will wonder how it was possible that in so short a time so much could have been accomplished. We have to thank for this progress, not the church or its clergy, not the schools or their professors, but the warm-hearted instincts of the laborers themselves.

"Fifty years from now some of you will look back upon the present conditions and say: 'How dared they call themselves Christians; how dared they stand erect while such suffering and such injustice existed, such as injunctions, child labor, womanhood burdened, motherhood burdened by the wage system?' Are we going to remain wage slaves? No. The day will come—I know not how or when—I know the day will come when labor shall receive what it produces, and those who do not work and do not produce will be the paupers at the gate of the laborers."

Essay on People.

A six-year-old Chicago school girl submitted the following composition on "People:—"

"People are composed of girls and boys, also men and women. Boys are no good till they grow up and get married. Men who don't get married are no good, either. Girls are young women who will be ladies when they graduate. Woman was made after man, and my Uncle Bob says she has been after him ever since. The Lord looked disappointed after He had made Adam, and He said to Himself: 'If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.' So He tried again and made Eve; then He was satisfied. Boys are an awful bother; they want everything they see except soap. If I had my way half the boys in the world would be girls and the other half dolls. My ma is a woman and my pa is a man. A woman is a grown-up girl with children. My pa is such a nice man that I guess he must have been a girl when he was a little boy. That's all I know about people at the present writing."—Ex.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft Organization.

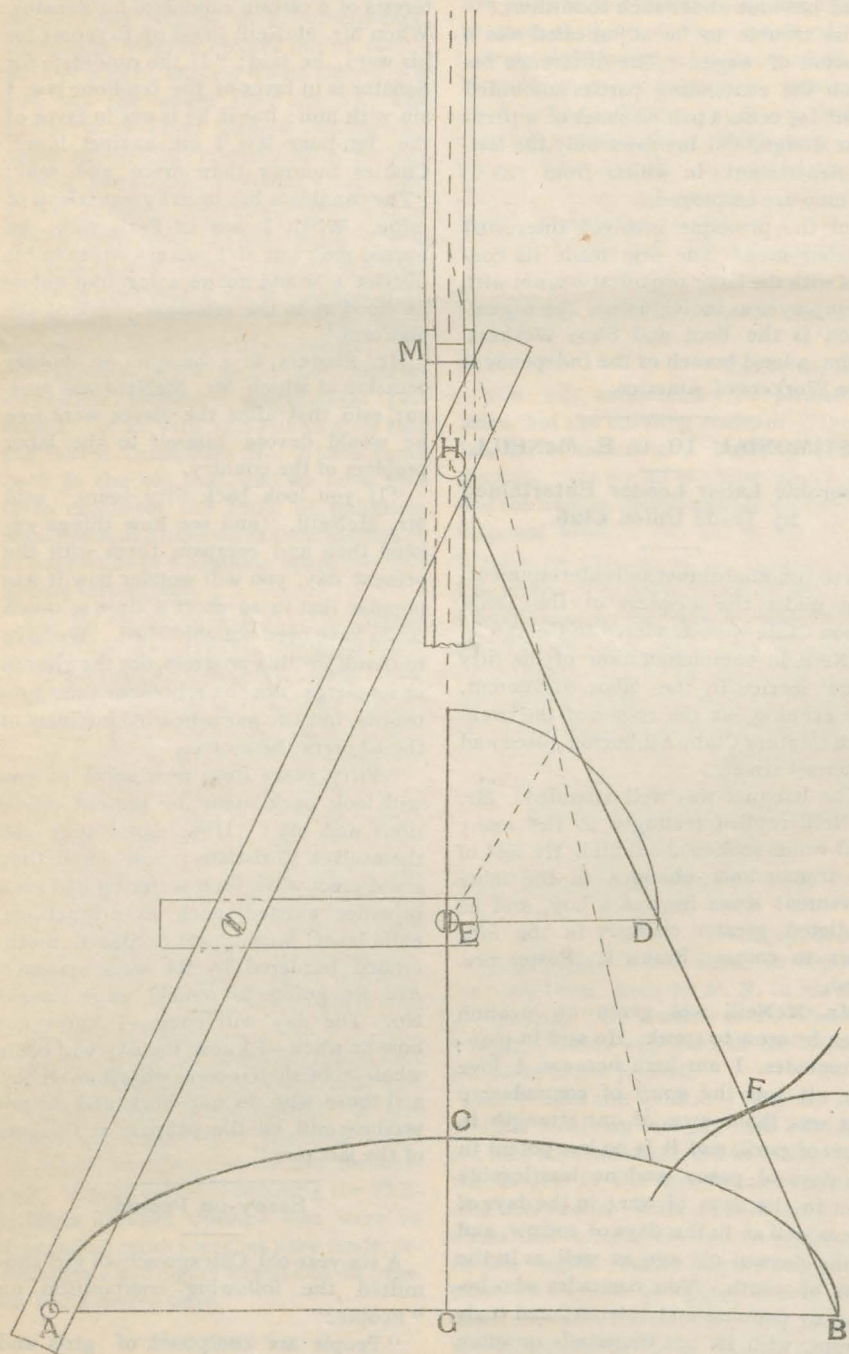
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Semi-Ellipsograph.

From G. D. INSKIP, Philadelphia.

Let us assume that A B is the long diameter of an ellipse and G C is the short diameter; and it is required to describe the curve A C B, which is an ellipse.



Square from A B the line G H extended and make G E equal to G B; make the arc B F equal to E C; draw from E, parallel with G B, a line; then with dividers make E D and D F equal in length, that is, E D must equal D F; then E D is the generating radius. Draw from B through D, cutting centre line at H; this gives the length of trammel. It will be necessary to have a piece plowed, as shown at M, to nail on floor along centre line. The strip A H is then bored at A for a pencil and at H for a pin to slide in the groove M. The radius E D is then attached to the strip with a screw or wire nail at E for a centre, and the other radius, whose length is D B. It will be observed that, as the point D describes the circle the pencil at B will describe the curve A C B. The dotted line shows the trammel as it is passing around the curve.

The points D B will always touch the curves, and will form a true ellipse; the construction is very simple and will not only strike an ellipse, but will trace almost any curve by changing the radius E D, and traces the semi-ellipse at one operation. It commends itself to tracing flat ellipses; the smaller the short diameter is, the shorter is the trammel H A.

Blind or Secret Dovetailing.

From A. H. Wesling:

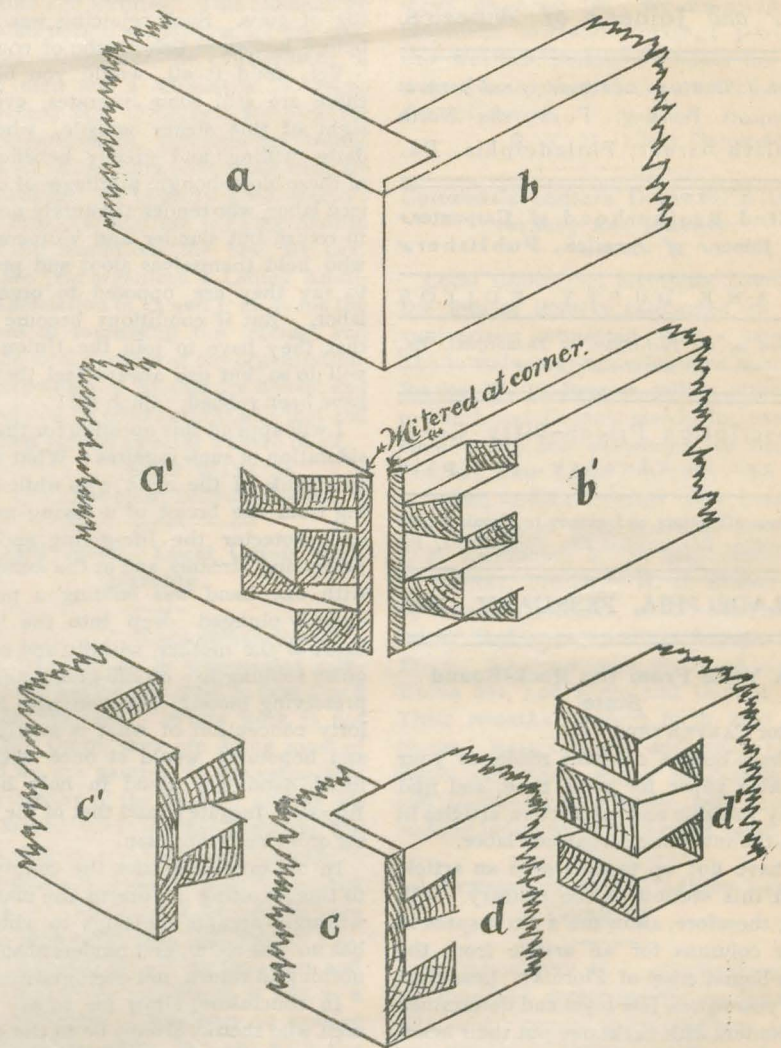
A' and b' show the dovetails from the inside, and a, b shows how it looks when put together. The dovetails are cut to within about 1/8 inch from the face, and this is left long enough to miter at the corner.

This method of dovetailing, however,

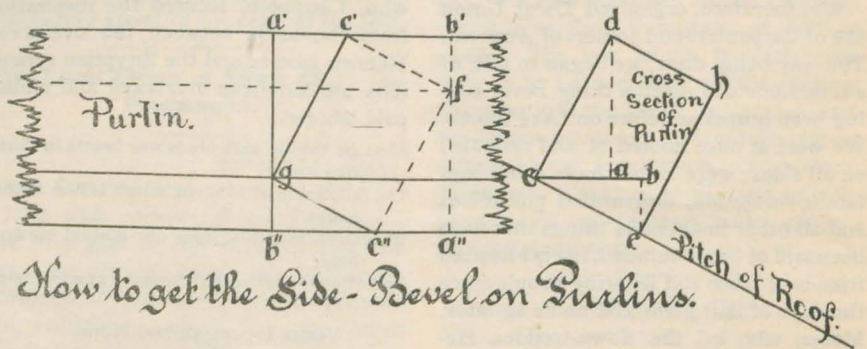
TO FIND THE SIDE BEVEL, OR MITER ON PURLINS.

Draw c e equal to the pitch of the roof, draw c d perpendicular to c e and c d h e equal to a section of the purlin.

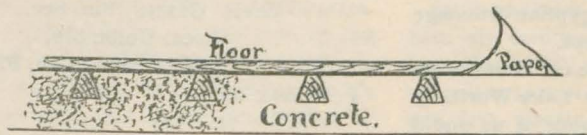
the concrete up flush with the top, cover with one or two thicknesses of felt or building paper, and over this lay the floor as usual. The concrete should be thoroughly dry before the floor is laid,



Secret & Semi-Secret Dove-Tailing.



How to get the Side-Bevel on Purlins.



Laying Floor over Concrete.

From d and e draw d a and e b vertical, and from c draw c b horizontal. Now, take your purlin and square over two sides as a' b''. Make a' c' = c a and b' c' = c b; connect c' g and c'' g. This will give the cuts on the bottom and inside sides. The cuts on top and outside sides may either be obtained with a bevel, as they have the same bevel on opposite sides, or, make c' b' = c b and c'' a' = c a from b' and a' square over to f, and connect as shown. The dotted lines are supposed to be on the opposite side of the purlin. This will give the miter for all equal and different pitches if the building is a rectangular one.

TO LAY A WOOD FLOOR OVER CONCRETE.

Lay down dovetail-shaped sleepers, about 3x3 inch, which should be nailed or otherwise fastened on the ends and every six or eight feet in the span. Bring

as dampness is apt to cause the floor to warp and bulge.

William Florris on the Present Competitive System.

As nations under the present system are driven to compete with one another for the markets of the world, and as the captains of industry have to scramble for their share of the profits of the markets, so also have the workers to compete with each other—for livelihood; and it is this constant competition or war among them which enables the profit grinders to make their profits, and by means of the wealth so acquired to take all the executive power of the country into their hands.

TRUE genius lurketh under cover while arrogance stalks abroad in the full light of day.

How to Overcome the Indifference of Local Officers.

Editor of THE CARPENTER.

The frequent complaint from the General Office respecting the carelessness and indifference of members elected by Local Unions to fill the positions of Recording and Financial Secretaries, is worthy of the consideration of every consistent and earnest Union man. The fact that the work of the General Office is thus hampered, gives us some idea of the effect it must have upon the whole movement. At the present time, when we are making such progress, and new Unions are so frequently instituted, we are confronted with the necessity of an effort to aid those who may have been just placed in office.

An exchange of thought, through the medium of this journal, should have some effect on the situation. There are many secretaries who err through not having the same educational advantages as their more favored brothers, still they are earnest and faithful workers, and as such should be encouraged by every possible means. Many of us know, by experience, what they have to contend with, and could, perhaps, help them by our advice on matters with which they are unfamiliar, and which may suddenly confront them. The secretary of the large Union located in the city has one field of observation and the secretary of the smaller country Union has another. At the same time, many of the difficulties, which officers encounter, have a similarity and engender a mutual sympathy; and thus an exchange of views on matters pertinent to the particular function of office would, in my humble opinion, be of benefit to all those who desire to serve the Brotherhood in no matter what position or office they have found themselves elected.

Fraternally,

JOSEPH PECK, Recording Secretary,
Local Union No. 80.

Something for Locals and Members to Think of.

MR. EDITOR:—In the December number of THE CARPENTER, under the above heading, our G. P., William D. Huber, calls upon the different Local Unions for suggestions tending to a solution of the question: What provision can be made, what means devised, to best further the welfare of our organization in the future, and to render prompt assistance in movements for better conditions, when required and needed.

Now, I do not constitute a Local Union. Nevertheless, I presume that a few individual suggestions would be admissible; and, if right in that presumption, I would most respectfully beg leave to say, by way of introduction, that this question, though simple enough in itself, inevitably gives rise to other questions so intricate and numerous that even our best minds are apt to lose sight of it in pursuit of those to which it gives rise; and he who would readily take up his pen to offer a solution, would be bold indeed. But, while I freely confess my own utter inability to solve the problem, or any part thereof, I do believe that I can point out a way which, if religiously followed, will eventually lead to the solution of all problems by which organized labor is now and will be confronted.

The only way, under the sun, to find out what provision can be made, what means devised to better further the welfare of our organization is by thorough and wide-spread discussion. This is a fact that must be obvious to every think-

ing mind. Then we must provide some means by which such discussion can be intelligently carried on. At present we have none whatever. We cannot discuss such questions in our Local Unions with any degree of success, for two reasons; first, our time is all taken up by the regular routine business, in which the members are always more directly interested; and, secondly, because the several Unions have no means of discussing, one with another; nor can such questions be satisfactorily settled by a General Convention unless the same be thoroughly discussed and well understood previous to the meeting of such convention.

Nevertheless, these are questions that will, sooner or later, have to be met, discussed and solved, or we perish as an organization. Now, how are we going to do it? This is surely something else for Locals and members to think of.

It seems to me that what we most need at the present time is a good and efficient medium through which we can keep up a continuous and rapid exchange of ideas and suggestions, and in the selection of such a medium, there is but one worthy of mention, and that one is the daily newspaper.

Some seven or eight years since, I wrote an article on the feasibility of transforming THE CARPENTER into a daily paper, in which I pointed out some of the many advantages to be derived from such an enterprise, together with plans for raising the necessary funds for establishing the same on a financially-paying basis, and sent it to Brother P. J. McGuire for publication. That worthy promptly returned the article, stating that it was too long for publication, but if I would rewrite it, cut it down, and round out my sentences a little better, he would be glad to publish it. I would have done as requested but for one thing. The very next issue of THE CARPENTER, in which my article should have appeared, contained two columns of plans and specifications requisite to the construction of a tool chest. When I saw such inexcusable stupidity existing right at the very fountain-head of our organization, I was so thoroughly disgusted that I resolved to never again take up a pen in its defence. Why, any carpenter who has brains enough in his head to keep his skull from caving in, can build a tool chest that will answer his purpose. Space in THE CARPENTER is too valuable to be filled up with such stupid nonsense. Better that we first endeavor to find a use for the chests we have already. However, I did rewrite the article about a year ago, and sent it again to Brother McGuire, enclosing stamps for its safe return in case of a second rejection, but have not seen nor heard anything of it yet. Notwithstanding, THE CARPENTER is still resplendent with craft problems equally useless to the cause of labor as the ideal tool chest. If THE CARPENTER were enlarged and published at least weekly, and its pages devoted to matters of more importance, it would be of inestimable value to the Brotherhood.

That the study of craft problems is both interesting and elevating I will not attempt to deny, but I do maintain that, in the present great social, political and industrial crisis, their study is wholly out of place in the columns of THE CARPENTER. It is high time that we were realizing the fact that we are rapidly outgrowing the simple requirements of the workshop; that we are simply a trade-union no longer; that we are, in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, slowly but surely developing into a great and powerful political party; a party destined, sooner or later, to rule, not only these United States, but the world itself. Yes,

sir, whether we will or not, we are a political party. Most of the planks of our platform are still in the log, but the great band-saw of necessity is quietly and silently ripping them out one by one, and as they are ripped out we will have to stand upon them, for we will have nowhere else to stand. And he who has not the prophetic eye to foresee this end is wholly unqualified to discuss such questions as propounded by our General President. But as I am running it into politics, I suppose I will have to close up.

And now, let me say, in conclusion, that I fully realize the fact that I am only a carpenter; and as such am not aspiring to literary fame, but simply laboring for what I conceive to be the best for the welfare of my craft. And to all those who would decline to hear me, on account of my uncouth and insufficiently rounded-out manner of expression, let me kindly say, that very good fish sometimes swim in muddy water; that the man who stammers may speak the truth; and that a fact is no less a fact when told in the gibbering tongue of the untutored savage than it is when set forth in the brilliant and poetical measures of an Alexander Pope, and he who cannot read what I have written, nor comprehend its meaning, must be ignorant indeed. And last, but not least, as a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, I am a stockholder in the official journal of that body and, therefore, have an inalienable right to a voice in the management of that journal, and in pursuance of that right I would especially recommend that all craft problems be stricken out of the columns of THE CARPENTER, and the space given to the discussion of such questions as proposed by the G. P., and mentioned in this article. And when we have, by means of such discussion, succeeded in evolving THE CARPENTER into a daily newspaper, and by means of that evolution will have perfected the organization of our Brotherhood, and have secured social, political and industrial protection to all of its members, then we may, in all security, and within the bounds of all propriety, again take up the study of the higher branches of our trade through the columns of our official journal, and proceed to decorate its pages with geometrical figures of Utopian tool chests and facial pictures of the *General Executive Board*.

J. SPRAGUE, Local Union 266,
Stockton, Cal.

Comments on Mr. Hall's Attack on the Eight-Hour System and Brother Wood's Defence.

TACOMA, Wash.

I have read with much interest the December number of THE CARPENTER, containing "An attack on the eight-hour system" by Mr. J. W. Hall, and the very able defence presented by Mr. Wood.

The question has frequently been asked in my presence, "Why does THE CARPENTER give space to those who use it to attack the eight-hour system?" My answer would be, "Because it draws out discussion and argument, and our position on this subject is so well supported by the lessons of history, fortified by the verdict of experience, and the foremost economic writers of the times, that we can well afford to encourage a discussion of it."

It may be noted in the beginning that the article from Mr. Hall first appeared in the Worcester, Mass., *Telegram*. This justifies the presumption that Mr. Hall is a citizen of the State of Massachusetts, and he will pardon me, no

doubt, if I have occasion to refer to some excellent authority from that State during the progress of this argument.

He makes the complaint that the "bright and early hours of morning" are wasted by the men, who spend the time from seven until eight, sitting around smoking, spinning yarns, and, some of them, lined up before a bar drinking beer; and that, after five in the evening, with the "sun still two hours' high," no work is being done, and the men are again lined up before some bar in a rum resort; the contractor begins to get nervous as he sees the bright days passing and little being done, while his tools, etc., are rusting and the interest on the money they are worth is rolling up; buildings put up on land too valuable to hold as unproductive, seem like a doubtful investment; finally, some of those who have been wasting these bright hours will be calling on the city for coal and flour the coming winter—and, the climax is reached in the statement that "Life is not long enough to justify a man in lugging a lot of lazy beer-guzzling bums on his back and ruining his prospects in life."

In reply to the numerous objections of Mr. Hall, as stated above, I, on behalf of organized labor, enter a general denial, and can prove by the experience of his own State in labor legislation, and the testimony of some of her most eminent statesmen on the practical results of the shorter work-day, that he is in error; and I make the assertion that the long hours of toil, and not the shorter, are responsible for whatever of intemperance, attributable to either, is found in the case of the workingman.

In support of the statements just made, and of the further assertion, "That workingmen, as well as society in general, have been benefited by every reduction in the length of the work-day," I will quote authority which cannot be disputed.

Mr. Hall's own State of Massachusetts has enacted more labor legislation than any other State in the Union, and is now one of the foremost in wealth, education and morality. In 1874, Governor Washburn, of this State, who had previously opposed the movement for shorter hours, declared in his official address that, "It cannot be denied that the strength of mill operatives is becoming exhausted, and they are becoming prematurely old and losing the vitality requisite to the healthy enjoyment of social opportunity." And, again, officially: "The fact that there is unrest and dissatisfaction when man is confined to unremitting toil is one of the brightest and most healthy omens of the times. It is an indication that his better nature is struggling for emancipation; it is a happy sign of finer and nobler manhood in the future; such efforts for improvement should never be discouraged, but always encouraged."

Mr. William Gray, referring to the effects of the reduction from twelve to ten hours in the New England factories, said: "The testimony of all impartial persons, including the original opponents of the ten-hour act, goes to show that the manufacturing masses have proven themselves worthy of the boon conferred upon them. They have not abused the gift. Their intelligence has increased, their habits have improved, their social happiness has advanced; they have gained all, and more than all, they expected from the legislation. The intelligence, the general tone, the bearing of the operatives have kept pace with the advancement of the age. It would be scarce too much to say that the humble factory-worker, in securing just legislation, has

Continued on page 9, 2nd column.

THE CARPENTER.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1902



Labor Parasites.

FRANK DUFFY.

THIS is the age of trade unions. The laboring people of all crafts belong to them. The spirit of independence, protection and combination has spread to all classes. The right to work under more favorable conditions is being preached from pulpit, stage and platform. It is publicly acknowledged that the labor question is the most important one that confronts us at the present time; and yet, knowing all this, reading it in the daily press year in and year out, hearing it discussed on the street cars and in public places, we have men who are so blind to their own interests and welfare that they fail to see the necessity of belonging to a labor organization or Union of their trade or calling. They reap the benefits that the Union man fought for; they rob him of his rights; they steal from him that which he sacrificed so much for—shorter hours of toil and more pay. Yes, they even take his place and thus prevent him from working under better and more favorable conditions. Such men as these are a hindrance to prosperity, a detriment to mankind and enemies to trade unions. They are known as "scabs" and as such are despised. The very word "scab" hurts their finer feelings, if such they have. They gain everybody's ill-will. No one has any respect for them, even those who employ them in times of strikes look upon them as inferior beings, have no confidence in them, and are only too willing to part with them just as soon as they possibly can. They are traitors of labor. They cannot look you straight in the face, for they know in their hearts they are "wrong." They try to justify themselves by telling you that "Self preservation is the first law of nature;" that they must work to keep body and soul together, and the wolf from the door. Oh! what miserable, paltry excuses. What about the Union men and women, perhaps in more straightened circumstances, who sacrifice time, labor and money that better working, economic, industrial conditions may be established; who are ever ready and willing to give a kind word and a helping hand to those who falter by the wayside, who whisper:

"Be brave to their fellowmen."

"Take up the thread of Hope again."

And whose ambition is to see the "Brotherhood of mankind" firmly planted and maintained from the East to the West and from the North to the South. Are these people to be sacrificed to the greed and selfish motives of individuals devoid of all principle and honor? I say, No! A thousand times, No! You who are on the outside take heed; the day of retribution is at hand; labor organizations are becoming so powerful that there is no more room for such as you in this free country of ours, with all its great resources. You have your choice of two things: either join the Union and abide by its rules and teachings, or skip away to the land of no strives, no labor organizations, "no good,"—to the jungles of darkest Africa, among the apes, where you belong.

Union Profession and Practice.

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

THE puzzling question which arises most frequently in the mind of one who essays a thought is, of what avail to speak, if your effort go unheeded. Surely, no expressed thought is entirely lost, but the weight of it and the influence, if any, it may exert, are among the problems left to be solved only by conjecture. What one may utter may, at first, appear of doubtful sequence; may pass over the mind as of trivial consequence; leave no weight of impression of worth or veracity; may be entirely at variance with present fixed ideas or opinions; may seem to have no connection with the point which it aims to elucidate. But there is no seed so small or light that will not produce results, even in soil the most barren.

These thoughts arise from a contemplation of the immensity of thought and expression hourly spread before the thinking mind in the world of labor. Education is futile unless it is productive of good in its results. It is not only of good because receptive. It must be lasting; must impress its truthfulness and veracity with an emphasis such as will make its application one of usefulness and worth in the problems which constantly arise for solution in an economic struggle for the betterment of all alike.

Among the leading questions agitated for the correction of the evils which afflict, and have afflicted, mankind in the past ages of the world, are the claims of justice, liberty and equality, and they may be said to be paramount to all others; not only paramount and pre-eminent, but the basic principles of all human right and enjoyment.

No sane man can estimate the worth of justice or stop to calculate the cost of liberty. As to the worth of either, they will always weigh you in the same balance in which you weigh them. They apply to nations as well as men, and the nation who has not known them has never prospered. They are natural rights; they come from the Almighty Himself, and there can be nothing more truly great than the resolute firmness of a people who march, under the eye of God, to the conquest of those rights which they hold from Him without flagging for a moment; who think not of their wounds, their days of toil and their sleepless nights.

Justice is the harvest of nations; the bread of nations. Liberty is the wealth, the repose, the glory of nations. If there be on earth a people who think less of justice and liberty than the laborer does of his harvest, or the workman does of his daily bread, or the mariner of his repose, or the soldier of his glory—build around that people a high wall that their breath may not infect the rest of the world.

The struggle now going on—for it is yet a struggle—by the organized laboring masses of the civilized world is not a new one, though of possibly more formidable proportions and force than ever before. The claim for liberty, justice and equality has been urged in all the centuries past. From the days of Roman and Grecian dominance of power, down through the darkness and blight of the medieval period, up to the dawn of enlightenment which spread its first faint rays upon the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the weak had always been the helpless victim of the strong. Ignorance, bigotry and superstition was the lot and fate of the great mass of the human family in almost every clime and country; subjection and wretchedness hung like a pall upon the hopes and anxieties of the help-

less poor, and such a boon as of justice, liberty or equality never was even visionary in a dream. The earlier struggles which developed among the trade guilds was as an infant step toward a claim for more of an equality of rights. It was of feeble effort, because of the organized force of regal power and the banded possessors of landed estates. It is not necessary here to discuss how these possessions were obtained; invasion, robbery, rapine and murder, by fire and sword, had brought about the conditions which enabled the very few to lord over and enslave the many. It was not a question of right; it was the exercise of might. The many, though as a thousand to one, were powerless and helpless. They had no say, no choice, no alternative but to submit. Individual revolt meant the rack or the stake; a similar movement in numbers was subdued by armed force, with fire, bludgeon and sword. Dark was the age when such conditions were the rule. Natural law, natural rights, natural privilege were unknown, unrecognized. Ignorance, bigotry and superstition withheld the masses, as it aided the manor lords and robber barons, in their self-assumed power, to exercise and enforce despotic and arbitrary rule with such viciousness and tyranny as to bring the helpless dependents into utter subjugation and serfdom.

Few of our readers are ignorant of the conditions existing of which are here spoken, and it is not necessary to fill space to rehearse the incidents relating to the gradual breaking away of the dark clouds; the dawn of enlightenment which followed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; which spread its benign halo through the nineteenth, and now in the twentieth century crosses the threshold and brightens the homestead of the humblest of citizens to a realization of his power to obtain a full acknowledgment and recognition of his natural, lawful right to justice, liberty and equality before the law.

There are many who may think this recital of a superfluous character, but many millions of the human family exist who are yet ignorant of the power by which evolution of thought has brought about continued and continuing conditions for the welfare and happiness of the human race. The passing generations of humanity, in succession, have been reaping the blessings and enjoyments afforded by advancing civilization, improving on each other, as they follow. Serious realization is lost sight of in possession of rights, privileges and immunities which have fallen upon them as if by inheritance. Fortunately, or unfortunately, fate has imbued the masses with a confidence of stable security, with possibly a sufficient lack of responsibility. Are they responsible; are they not responsible, individually? not for the conditions they enjoy, but for a continuance of such conditions? Stop and give this latter query a thought and apply it individually.

While all are not in full enjoyment of that degree of justice and liberty sought for, and it may be considered beyond a possibility to deprive them of what measure they do enjoy, may not this degree be lessened or impaired, be encroached upon, little by little, by corrupt influences in the enactment, enforcement and exaction of measures—legislative, judicial or executive—which, if they will not destroy, will nullify, to a harmful extent, the force necessary for a full and complete realization and enjoyment of the justice, liberty and equality of rights enjoined by natural law, and guaranteed by constitutional authority and statutory law?

To guard against this evil is the duty of every man who claims for himself and fellows liberty and the equal and exact

justice which is his heritage. To perform this duty the responsibility falls upon the individual; and it is an accountability which cannot be shifted; no makeshift should excuse or relieve one from error committed by others when he himself has not made offer of individual protest by all the lawful means at his command.

And this brings us down to the point, that an uttered thought is as "sweetness on desert air" if it leaves no food for reflection. Eight or nine months will now elapse before each individual will be called upon, in his sovereign capacity, to assume his personal responsibility for some other individual who shall represent his wants and desires in the halls of legislation—State and National. The responsibility is one he cannot shift to other shoulders with credit and honor to himself. Neither demagogues, mountebanks, pot-house politicians nor ward heelers can stand in palliation for his guilt of crime if he fails to do his duty to himself, his fellows and his family. Partisan politics should have nothing to do in the selection of a man, either in State, legislative or Congressional halls who is to labor for the preservation of exact justice, universal liberty and equality of rights for all. It isn't at all necessary, nor is it lawful or legal to carry into or discuss partisan questions in trade union halls. Every member of a trade union is pledged to a maintenance of trade-union principles and tenets, pure and simple, and nothing should impair the solemnity of this obligation. Still, at the same time, there is nothing in trade unionism that binds a man to any particular line of thought, politically, religiously or otherwise, outside of the organization—nothing that prevents him from exercising the franchise as an independent sovereign of the State. He is the sole arbiter of his own destiny in the political field of choice.

Justice, liberty and equality are, however, the basic foundation stones of sound trade unionism, and if he, in the exercise of partisan political prerogatives, casts the weight of his individual suffrage against the preservation and maintenance of his own handiwork, he is, without question, a coward whom it were gross flattery to call traitor.

Have You Known Them?

Have you ever known a dreamer
Who droned the hours away,
Planning the work for to-morrow
That ought to be done to-day?
Have you ever known a toiler
Who marched in the ranks of care,
And carried another's burthen
Nor shrank from the double share?

Have you ever known an idler
Who wasted each precious day,
And shirked life's heavier duties
Through all of the stony way?
Have you noticed a valiant worker
Supports the drone in the hive,
And how strangely but still how surely
The lazy ones seem to thrive?

Again, have you heard a sluggard
Ask for his "daily bread,"
And prove by his idle dreaming
That "faith without works is dead"—
Condemning the sinful toiler
So busy the livelong day,
For being a slave to duty,
Working too hard to pray?

Let us hope a time is coming
For drone and toiler, too,
When each shall assist the other
Whate'er they find to do;
When the idler awakes from dreaming,
Wakes to the life of care,
And the weary rests from labor
To join in praise and prayer.

—Margaret Scott Hall.

Kirkwood, Ga.

PATRONIZE Union establishments, and buy only Union goods.

General Officers
of the
United Brotherhood of Car-
penters and Joiners
of America.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY:
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL PRESIDENT,
W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box, 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT,
T. M. GUERIN, 437 4th St., Troy, N. Y.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
W. D. MICHLER, 29 E. 31st St., Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,
A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 N. Taylor Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N. 1/2 St., Galveston, Texas.

FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford, Conn.

[All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to
the Secretary of the G. E. B.]

Much Obligated to Kohlsaat.

C. C. COALSCUTTLE.



WHEN Kohlsaat backed down, it was a great day for Chicago. Kohlsaat holds down the bench of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago. He prohibited the striking machinists from picketing and also from wagging their tongues in the presence of non-unionists. He declared that it was "treason" to do these things, and was "tyranny of the most desperate character."

Kohlsaat must have been in a dreadful rage. It is a wonder that his bench did not break down.

The machinists and other sympathetic workmen were stirred up by his injunction. But they were not terrified. They raised the dickens.

Whereupon, shortly afterward, Kohlsaat's "think tank" got running again. What's all that noise about? Are the strikers kicking? Where's the law-book? Let the machinists dry up.

But, anyhow, Kohlsaat modified his awful injunction. He came to the conclusion, after deep thought, that the striking machinists might be permitted to exercise "moral suasion" upon their competitors and indulge in "peaceful picketing."

That's something.

Much obliged to Kohlsaat.

The legal right of moral suasion in the case of a strike is a big thing. The machinists of Chicago must have been grateful for it.

Once again, and for the last time, much obliged to Kohlsaat.

The above is the posthumous article from the pen of our late esteemed contributor, JOHN SWINTON, which was referred to in our previous issue. The article, on the writer's request, had been "killed," being, in his opinion, too stale for publication. Although the Kohlsaat outrage may be a topic overshadowed by similar judicial actions of more recent date, we cannot afford to withhold from these columns our deceased and beloved friend's ever fluent remarks on any subject, (since we shall now be deprived of them forever), and herewith present to our numerous readers the long-deferred article.—[Ed.]

Speak Up! Mr. Cleveland.

JOHN SWINTON.



OW, Mr. Grover Cleveland, we would like you to tell us all about those "unreasonable and irritating demands on the part of labor" about which you recently spoke in a speech at Pittsburgh.

Let us know when and where any such demands were made. Let us know which of the Trade Unions made them, and whether any Local Union of this Brotherhood has ever been guilty. What were the results? In the name of the old rooster of Tweedledum! why was labor so stupid as to make demands that were "unreasonable and irritating?"

We should like to get some information on this subject from the ex-President of the United States.

There have been half a dozen large strikes this year, and we do not know of any one of them in which the demands were unreasonable. Certainly they were not so in the case of the machinists' strike, or the steel-workers' strike, or the San Francisco strikes, or the trolley men's strike, or the sweat-shop strikes, or any of the few local strikes in the carpenters' trade and other trades.

Let Mr. Grover Cleveland permit his memory to go back a few years, and tell us whether the demands of the men who took part in the big Chicago railroad strike, against which he used the regular army in an infamous manner, were "unreasonable." There is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland himself was tremendously irritated at that time; but this is no reason why he should now try to blacken the name of labor.

Looking at the facts in the case, we assert that the demands of labor have always been moderate. They are always less than reason would justify. They always fall short. They never come up to the measure of justice. Labor raises the crops, but gets only a small part of the harvest.

If Mr. Grover Cleveland will be pleased to let us know of any case in which there have been "unreasonable and irritating demands on the part of labor," we shall give his statement a high place in THE CARPENTER.

Comments on Mr. Hall's Attack on
the Eight-Hour System and
Brother Wood's Defence.

Continued from page 7.

been the civilizer and moralizer of his employer."

If this is true of a reduction from twelve to ten hours, is there anything to prove that further and greater benefits may not follow the general adoption of the eight-hour system? If so, Mr. Hall has neglected to quote his authority.

Professor Ely says that an increase in the length of the work-day confers no benefits; "while, on the other hand, it is yet to be shown that a decrease has ever, in any part of the world, tended to permanently reduce wages." Then why deplore the alleged fact that men are losing from seventy cents to ninety cents per day by reason of working eight instead of ten hours? Under the ten hour system, with its increased competition, and its greater drain on the physical resources of the toiler, who can say that they would not already be receiving less for the ten hours that Mr. Hall would have them work, than for the eight which they are now working?

The Governor of Illinois is authority for the statement that one of the largest employers in Chicago, who opposed the

movement for shorter hours in 1886, stated that "after the system was once started, he could not notice any increased drunkenness or disorder of any kind; that, on the contrary, the men seemed well behaved and attended faithfully to business." This same authority says that the condition of the artisans in the building trades, and of their families, has greatly improved under the eight-hour system.

Referring again to the recommendations of Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, in 1874, relative to the question of shorter hours, it is proper to state that the Legislature of that State appears to have acted on them, for a law was passed that year making ten hours the extreme limit for certain classes of labor.

The charge that the spare time of some of the workmen, under the shorter-day system, is spent in drinking and carousal, is somewhat old and threadbare, but is still made to do duty on occasions like the present. This kind of argument is always to be heard coming from the alleged friend of the workman who desires to advance his own interests in an attempt to convince him that his hope of reward lies in an unceasing round of toil; and that any spare time which he might obtain by reason of shorter days would only be wasted anyway, and dissipation would be the cause of his undoing.

It has always been the argument of tyrants that men were unfit for liberty; but this ceased to be a legal tender in this country along about the time of King George III., and now that the laboring man is beginning to do a part of his own thinking, it will not do to tell him that he shall not have the opportunity to improve, lest he abuse it. Lord Macaulay said: "If men are to wait for freedom until they shall have become good and wise in slavery, they will wait forever." The fact is that all this alleged argument against the eight-hour day finds no support among the economic thinkers of the times. Professor Henry Fawcett, who has for years occupied the chair of political economy in Cambridge University, England, has been a member of the English Parliament and Cabinet, and was once Postmaster General of the British Empire, says:

"There is, perhaps, nothing more to be regretted than the fact that extraordinary commercial prosperity and accumulation of wealth have hitherto done so little to shorten the hours of labor. It is unreasonable to expect that the moral qualities in man's nature can be duly developed if life is passed in one unvarying round of monotonous toil. We are constantly being reminded of the ennobling and elevating influence produced by contemplating the beauties of nature, by reflecting upon the marvels which science unfolds, and by studying the triumphs of art and literature. Yet no inconsiderable portion of the toiling masses are reared in such ignorance, and surrounded from early childhood to old age by so much squalor and misery that life could be to them scarcely more dreary or depressing if there were no literature, no science, no art, and if nature had no beauties to unfold. The undue length of time which men have been accustomed to work, represents, so far as many branches of industry are concerned, a thoroughly mistaken policy. In many instances it is undeniable that men would not only get through more work, but would do it more efficiently if they had more opportunity for mental cultivation and for healthful recreation. No small part of intemperance which is laid to the charge of laborers is directly to be traced to excessive toil. When strength becomes exhausted, and the body is over-fatigued, there often arises an almost uncontrollable desire to resort to stimulants."

This is not the language of a labor agitator, but of one of the most accurate writers of the times on economic questions. His testimony is in favor of shorter hours of labor; he points to the fact that excessive toil induces intemperance, and that man's nature is improved by healthful recreation and opportunity for study and social enjoyment.

It is historically true that every reduction of hours of labor in England has been followed by improvement in the physical, mental, moral and social condition of the laborers; that in the past forty years of organized and well-paid labor, the increase in the wealth of England has been greater than in all of her previous history. In that period her wealth has more than doubled. In South Australia, where the eight-hour system has been in operation for about forty years, general prosperity prevails, and it is called the "happy home of the workman." Our Consul, writing from there, reports that the "moral and physical condition of the people is sound and healthy."

We are told that the Masonic fraternity has, from the days of King Solomon, taught that the twenty-four hours of the day were divided into three equal parts—one of which was devoted to labor. It does not seem likely that this greatest of fraternal organizations would teach the eight-hour doctrine unless it had been found to be the wisest and best for the good of humanity.

Every reduction of the hours of labor has been followed by the mental, moral, social and physical improvement of the toilers. This is true of England, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, where is to be found the most intelligent laboring people in the world. In no other countries can be found such high classes of citizenship, and such lofty and patriotic sentiments among the people.

When one class of people is confined to, and is exhausted by manual labor, and another has the advantage of intellectual training, the former class will soon be in the absolute power of the latter. A man who returns from his work exhausted in body and mind is in no condition to exercise his intellect. The mind and body are in mutual sympathy, and when the physical faculties are prostrated with fatigue, it is impossible for him to apply his mind intelligently to the questions of the times, or win for himself a proper position socially. He has no opportunity to circulate among his fellow citizens, and take part in current events, and this, in time, engenders a feeling of discontent and antagonism to prevailing conditions. He becomes narrow and selfish, and a social friction is created which is injurious to all alike.

This is an age of wonderful development in all lines of industry. Great social and industrial problems are now before us, and are constantly arising for solution. Momentous consequences may follow a wrong solution of these problems. As we advance industrially and socially, a higher and more intelligent class of citizenship is needed to keep pace with events, and to steer the destiny of our country clear of shoals and breakers. Education among the masses of our people is the surest safeguard of national security. To insure this, let us demand for ourselves the time necessary for intellectual improvement, and for our posterity a larger heritage of moral, physical and intellectual vigor with which to solve the great problems of the future.

C. E. SELBY, Local Union 470,
Tacoma, Wash.

WITH organized labor the union label is the "paramount issue."

Ein Problem.

In der Dezember-Nummer des „Carpenter“ haben wir eine Notiz veröffentlicht über die, auf Einführung von Alters- und Invaliden-Versorgung gerichteten Bestrebungen der Arbeiter Oesterreichs.

Wir thäten dies mit der Absicht, unsere Mitglieder auf diese Frage aufmerksam zu machen und sie zu veranlassen, diesem Thema etwas näher zu treten. Dasselbe ist für unsere Mitglieder zwar nicht neu, denn in unserer im September 1900 in Scranton abgehaltenen Konvention wurde bekanntlich ein Zusatz zu unserer Constitution angenommen, welcher bedingungsweise für die Versorgung von Mitgliedern, die das sechzigste Lebensjahr überschritten haben, Vorkehrungen trifft. Der betreffende Paragraph: 184 der General-Constitution ist mit dem ersten Januar dieses Jahres in Kraft getreten; er bedeutet jedoch nur einen kleinen Schritt in der bezeichneten Richtung und da die präzise Ausführung derselben auf der nächsten Convention erst noch besprochen werden muß und darüber Verfügungen zu treffen sind, ist eine Erörterung der Frage in unserem Journale gewiß angebracht.

Die Frage der Alters-Versorgung oder Versicherung ist nicht nur im alten Europa, sondern auch in der neuen Welt eine brennende geworden; die Lage älterer Arbeiter in diesem Lande ist eine ebenso trostlose und in mancher Beziehung noch trostloser als in anderen Ländern. In keinem Lande hat die Entwicklung der Industrie eine so hohe Stufe erreicht, die Anwendung arbeitssparender Maschinerie einen solchen unheilvollen Einfluß auf die Arbeitsverhältnisse ausgeübt, in keinem Lande werden die Arbeiter zu einer so hohen Arbeitsleistung gedrängt, wie in Amerika. Vor wenigen Jahren noch wurde den amerikanischen Arbeitern auf ihre Forderungen nach kürzerer Arbeitszeit seitens der Unternehmer die stereotype Antwort zu Theil, daß verkürzte Arbeitszeit eine Steigerung der Waarenpreise in sich bürge und wenn gewährt, amerikanische Waare der Konkurrenz des europäischen Waarenmarktes unterliegen müsse. Seitdem haben die Arbeiter fast aller Berufsweige, begünstigt durch die bessere Geschäftslage, ihre Arbeitszeit vermindert und wir finden, daß gerade das Umgekehrte der Prophezeiung eingetroffen ist. Aus allen Theilen Europa's bringt gegenwärtig ein Nothschrei über amerikanische Konkurrenz; es werden Maßnahmen verlangt, um den Absatz amerikanischer Waare auf dem Weltmarkt zu beschränken, wenn nicht gar zu verdrängen. In der That! Amerika ist heute dasjenige Land, welches am billigsten produziert, welches die Waaren anderer Länder, selbstverständlich insoweit es sich auf Exportwaaren bezieht, im Preise unterbietet. Die Herstellungskosten amerikanischer Waaren sind heute geringer, als die Kosten in anderen Ländern hergestellter Waaren. Wir geben zu, daß die geringeren Herstellungskosten hiesiger Waare theilweise auf Conto des besseren Maschinenbetriebes zu setzen sind; daß aber amerikanische Löhne für ein gegebenes Arbeitsquantum, im Vergleich zu denen in anderen Ländern für dasselbe Quantum gezahlten, niedrigere sind, steht ebenso fest.

Und gerade die Thatsache, daß die Lebenshaltung amerikanischer Arbeiter, die übrigen seit der 93er Panik merklich gesunken, eine höhere ist, Australien vielleicht ausgenommen, beweist ebenfalls, daß ihre Arbeitsleistung eines gegebenen Zeitraumes eine größere ist, als die Leistung der Arbeiter anderer Länder im selben Zeitraume; da sie zur Befriedigung ihrer höheren Lebensansprüche mehr Lohn in gegebenem Zeitraume herauschlagen müssen. Diese Thatsachen führen uns zu dem für uns gewiß nicht schmeichelhaften Schlusse, daß der amerikanische Arbeiter das ergiebigste Ausbeutungsobjekt in den Händen der Unternehmer geworden ist. Nur muß man hier in Betracht ziehen, daß sich die amerikanische Arbeiterbevölkerung zum großen Theile aus Eingewanderten rekrutirt und meist aus solchen, die geringere Lebensbedürfnisse haben, also auch für geringere Löhne arbeiten können und gefügiger sind, wie der spezifisch amerikanische Arbeiter. Daß also letzterer für die bestehenden Produktions- und Arbeits-Verhältnisse nicht direkt verantwortlich gemacht werden kann.

Doch, wie dem auch sei, für uns ist dies bei der Erörterung unseres Themas nebensächlich; uns ist es hier nur darum zu thun, festzustellen, daß wir hier in diesem Lande billiger arbeiten, mehr leisten, mehr Kräfte bei unserer Arbeit aufwenden, als dies in anderen Ländern der Fall ist. In einem Worte, daß unsere Kräfte rascher verbraucht, wir eher zur Arbeit unfähig, und früher auf die Invaliden-Liste gesetzt werden, als anderswo. Ein jeder von uns kann es täglich an seinem eigenen Leibe erfahren, vorausgesetzt, daß er überhaupt Beschäftigung hat, welches großes Kräfte-Angebot es heute erfordert, um Bock oder Bormann zu befriedigen und das verlangte Quantum Arbeit herzustellen. Was soll also aus den älteren Arbeitern werden, wenn die Schanzerei und Schuferei, die jetzt gang und gebe ist, fort-dauert, bei der die Alten, wie wir zu sagen pflegen, gar nicht mehr mitkommen können? Und vergessen wir nicht, daß, es sei denn, daß uns was menschliches passiert, wir alle alt und gebrechlich werden; daß es nur eine Frage der Zeit ist, wann auch wir zu den Alten gezählt werden, die nur dann Beschäftigung finden, wenn sich gerade einmal ein außergewöhnlicher Rush (Arbeitsanstellung) einstellt und die man, sobald der Rush über, wieder laufen läßt. Was unser spezielles Gewerbe anbetrifft, so dürfen wir uns keine Hoffnung machen, daß es uns in absehbarer Zeit gelingen könne, die Produktions-Verhältnisse zu Gunsten älterer Kollegen zu beeinflussen; die Konkurrenz- und Profit-Wuth amerikanischer Kapitalisten hat ihren Höhepunkt noch nicht erreicht und man wird versuchen, immer noch mehr aus unseren Knochen herauszuschinden. Sollen wir nun die Hände in den Schooß legen und ruhig zusehen, bis die Gefahr, die uns früher oder später alle bedroht, uns über den Kopf gewachsen ist? Wir sagen Nein! wir müssen die Gefahr mit allen Mitteln bekämpfen und zu beseitigen suchen, wie es intelligenten Arbeitern gebührt. Die Einführung einer Alters-Versorgung für Mitglieder, welche ununterbrochen 25 Jahre lang unserer Brüderschaft angehört haben, ist eine Maßregel, die nicht zu verachten ist; aber sie ist zu ungenügend und unzureichend, es muß ein System der Alters-Versorgung geschaffen werden, unter dem allen zur Arbeit untauglich Gewordenen eine Gelegenheit zur Friftung ihrer Lebensbedürfnisse geboten werden kann.

Es ist dies ein Problem, welches in unsere sozialen Verhältnisse so tief einschneidet und so weitgehend ist, daß es auch in diesem Lande in nicht ferner Zeit, nicht nur die Aufmerksamkeit der Arbeiter, sondern auch die Aufmerksamkeit der ausbeutenden Klasse beanspruchen wird. Denn wir erklären es als ein Ding der Unmöglichkeit, mit den kargen Arbeiterlöhnen die Versorgung der immer mehr anwachsenden Anzahl älterer, schwächer, arbeitsunfähiger Kollegen bestreiten zu wollen. Dazu muß die ausbeutende Klasse, die Gemeinde, die Staats-Verwaltung und schließlich sogar die Bundes-Verwaltung herangezogen werden. Es muß ein Versorgungs-System geschaffen werden ähnlich dem in Deutschland schon unter dem Regime Bismarck's, wenn auch sehr mangelhaft, eingeführten und wie es gegenwärtig auch von der Regierung Frankreich's in Angriff genommen ist. Es wäre verkehrt und widersinnig, wollten wir Arbeiter, die wir täglich unsere Gesundheit und unser Leben zu Markt tragen, damit die ausbeutende Klasse Millionen über Millionen anhäufen und in Sauf und Braus schwelgen kann; wollten wir es unternehmen, auch noch die Opfer zu versorgen, die der Kapital-Moloch fortwährend in unseren Reihen erzeugt. Wir sind uns dabei vollbewußt, daß unsere poli-

tischen Verhältnisse gegenwärtig so gestaltet sind, daß eine Betheiligung an einer Alters-Versorgung der Gemeinde oder Staats-Verwaltungen, vorläufig als schwer erreichbar erscheint; aber wenn man die gewaltigen Umwandlungen der letzten Jahre auf industriellem Gebiete in's Auge faßt und beobachtet, in welcher überraschender Weise die Kapital-Konzentration und die Betriebs-Tristifizierung hier zu Lande vor sich geht, so muß man zu der Annahme gelangen, daß diese Umwandlungen auch auf die Produktions-Verhältnisse, wie auch auf die Denkungsweise der Arbeiter in politischer wie in ökonomischer Beziehung nicht ohne Wirkung bleiben und sie zwingen werden, ihre Interessen besser zu erkennen und zu wahren. Niemand kann die Arbeiter dieses Landes daran hindern, Gemeinde- und Staats-Verwaltungen so umzumodeln, daß ihren Interessen und ihrer Lage Rechnung getragen wird, wenn sie dies nur ernstlich wollen. Ist nicht jetzt schon die Armenversorgung in den Händen der Gemeinde-Verwaltungen? Werden nicht jetzt schon Hospitäler und Asyl von Staatswegen subsideirt? Die Ausdehnung des bereits bestehenden Versorgungswesens auf arbeitsunfähig gewordene Arbeiter wäre durchaus kein so großer Sprung, als daß sie nicht verwirklicht werden könnte. Doch, wir betonen es nochmals, so wie die Verhältnisse jetzt liegen, ist die Lösung dieses Problems noch in der Ferne. Nichtsdestoweniger, und gerade deshalb, sollten sich alle Arbeiter mit diesem Problem eingehend und ernstlich beschäftigen. Die Nothwendigkeit der Einführung einer Altersversorgung sollte in Erwägung gezogen und über die Ausführung dieser Maßregel, sowie über die dazu nöthigen Mittel berathen werden. Hierzu, soweit es unsere Brüderschaft betrifft, den Anlaß zu geben, ist der Zweck dieser Erörterungen.

— New York City Local Union 309 hat dem Organisator der N. Y. of L. für Porto Rico, Santiago Iglesias und seinen acht mitverantwortlichen Genossen und deren Familien den Betrag von \$50 zugewiesen. Iglesias ist Mitglied der Local Union 309.

Verhandlungen der 1. viertel-jährlichen Sitzung 1902 des General Executiv Boards.

15. Januar.— Der General Executiv Board eröffnete seine erste vierteljährliche Sitzung des Jahres an obigem Datum in der General-Office. Die Eröffnung sollte am 13. Januar stattfinden, ward aber durch Reisehindernisse des Sekretärs J. Miller und Krankheit J. F. Grimes verzögert.

Besätzlich der Appellation des Hudson County D. C. gegen Entscheidung des General-Präsidenten in der Angelegenheit des D. C. und der Local Unions 564 und 282 und A. Glum wurde beschlossen, mehr Beweismaterial zu verlangen und die Angelegenheit vertagt.

16. Januar.— Die Appellation gegen die Entscheidung des G. Präf. in Sachen der L. U. 240 und 382 und Geo. Kelly wurde in Erwägung gezogen. Der Board beschloß, den G. Präf. anzuweisen, L. U. 240 aufzufordern, alle Bilder und anderes Besitztum der L. U. 382, welches dieselbe vor der Aufnahme der L. U. 240 besaß, an die General-Office abzuliefern, um den rechtmäßigen Eigentümer der unsittlichen Gelder ermitteln zu können. Eine Appellation lag vor von G. C. Dodge gegen L. U. 177, Springfield, Mass., welcher letztere Ersteren bestraft hatte, weil er für einen Kontraktor gearbeitet, welcher der Arbeitgeber Affo. nicht angehörte. Der G. Präf. hatte die Appellation zurückgewiesen, weil der L. U. 177 keine Abschrift derselben zugestellt worden war, wie es die Constitution vorschreibt. Der Board fand, daß besagte L. U. unter einem Vertrage mit der Arbeitgeber Affo. arbeitet, welcher den Bestimmungen der Section 136 b der General-Constitution zuwiderläuft und instruirte den G. Präf., den Fall in Uebereinstimmung mit der Constitution zu erledigen.

Beweismaterial lag vor von allen Betheiligten in dem Falle der Appellation S. Schmid's von L. U. 678, St. Louis, gegen die Entscheidung des Gen. Präf., welcher die Erhebung einer außerordentlichen Eintrittsgebühr in diesem Falle seitens des St. Louis D. C. gut hieß. Der Board beschloß: daß, da S. Schmid einer Schädigung der Organisation nicht gezeigt werden kann, der D. C. nicht berechtigt war, eine höhere Eintrittsgebühr aufzuerlegen, und beschloß ferner, die Entscheidung des Gen. Präf. umzuwerfen und den St. Louis D. C. anzuweisen, S. Schmid den Betrag von 25 Doll. zurückzuerstatten.

Betreffs der Appellation des Manhattan D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des Gen. Präf. in der Angelegenheit Ed. Palmer's wurde beschlossen: Da Ed. Palmer die Manhattan Gewerkschaftsregeln nicht nur nicht verletzt,

sondern auch außerhalb des Borough befolgt hat, wird die Entscheidung des Gen. Präf., welcher das Straf-Verfahren gegen Ed. Palmer, sowie die Anweisung, seinen Arbeitsplatz zu verlassen, für null und nichtig erklärt, sanktionirt.

J. B. Williams von L. U. 22, San Francisco, appellirte gegen die Entscheidung des Gen. Präf. in seiner Angelegenheit gegen L. U. 36, Oakland. Da L. U. 36 die Bestimmungen der Constitution, Klagefälle betreffend, nicht beobachtet hatte, wurde der Fall L. U. 36 zur Wiedererwägung übergeben und diese angewiesen, ein neues Beschwerde-Verfahren einzuleiten, in Uebereinstimmung mit der Constitution.

Die Entscheidung des Gen. Präf. in der Beschwerde der L. U. 340, New York, Wm. M. Laughlin's Ansprüche auf Unfall-Benefit betreffend, wurde aufrecht erhalten. Dasselbe geschah mit dem ähnlichen Falle V. G. Colley's von L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.

Ein Schreiben lag vor von Wm. Gurd von L. U. 309, New York, Beschwerde führend über die Verweigerung einer Abgangskarte seitens der L. U. Die Anweisung des Gen. Präf., die Karte auszustellen, wurde von L. U. 309 nicht beachtet, und wurde beschlossen, dieselbe zu benachrichtigen, daß sie die Abgangskarte gemäß Section 113 a der Constitution ausstellen habe, und daß bei fernerer Weigerung der Board andere Maßregeln ergreifen werde.

17. Januar.— Eine Application der L. U. 28, Missoula, Mont., für Genehmigung einer Achtstundens-Forderung, konnte nicht berücksichtigt werden, da Section 133 der Constitution, die Genehmigung solcher Forderungen, wenn sie sich auf den Zeitraum vom 1. November bis 1. April bezieht, verbietet. Da aber die Verhältnisse in Missoula so liegen, daß gute Aussicht auf Erfolg vorhanden ist und L. U. 28 keinen finanziellen Beistand verlangt, wurde diese Bewegung unter Section 20 der Constitution inofficiell.

Eine Forderung der L. U. 309, New York, auf Rück-erstattung der Summe von \$122.85, Ausgaben, verursacht durch Gerichtskosten und Committee-Dienste in den Fällen Ernst und Jürstenticht, in welchen das Sterbegeld seitens der Gen. Office verweigert wurde, beschloß der Board, die Fälle an den Gen. Sekretär zurückzuverweisen und denselben zu instruieren, näheren Ausweis für die hohen Ausgaben für Committee-Dienste einzufordern.

Eine Appellation der L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., gegen die Entscheidung des Gen. Präf. betreffs der Ansprüche auf Sterbegeld M. Nieg's, wurde dahin erledigt, daß, da M. Nieg kein Voll-Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied war, aber vollen Beitrag bezahlte, der von ihm eingezahlte Betrag seine Verpflichtungen deckt und die Hinterbliebenen zu halbem Sterbe-Benefit berechtigt sind.

Eine Application war eingelaufen von L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., um Sanktionierung einer Forderung von 35 C. per Stunde, welche am 1. April in Kraft treten soll. Der Board beschloß, L. U. 377 auf die Bestimmungen der Constitution, Ausstände betreffend, aufmerksam zu machen und die Sanktionierung vorläufig nicht zu gewähren; doch würde dieselbe für später in Aussicht gestellt, wenn besagte L. U. die Gen. Office über die Situation auf dem Laufenden erhält.

Dasselbe Verfahren wurde eingeschlagen in der Erledigung der von folgenden L. U. eingelaufenen Applicationen: L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill.; 276, Oklahoma City; 824, Tamaqua, Pa.; 641, Washington, Pa.; 198, Dallas, Tex.; 822, Findlay, D.; 3, Wheeling, W. V.; und 146, Schenectady, N. Y.

L. U. 7, Indianapolis, sandte Abschrift einer Vertrags-Vorlage zur Regelung der Beziehungen der L. U. mit der Baunternehmer-Affo. Der Board beschloß, daß es wohl wünschenswerth sei, wenn Vorleute der Organisation angehörten, aber diese Frage den Local Unions überlassen bleiben solle.

Beschwerden liefen ein seitens des Manhattan D. C. über die Algamated Carpenters, welche ein Mitglied der L. U. 64 aufgenommen hatten, und es wurde das Verlangen gestellt, energische Maßregeln gegen letztere Organisation zu sanktionieren. Der Board beschloß, in dieser Angelegenheit vorläufig keine Stellung zu nehmen, da er sich für das geplante Vorgehen nicht begeistern könne.

In Erwägung einer Appellation der L. U. 798, Dallas, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des Gen. Präf. bezüglich der Ansprüche auf Unfall-Benefit M. Marcy's, hielt der Board diese Entscheidung aufrecht, weil nachgewiesen war, daß Marcy nicht körperlich verletzt, sondern seine Arbeitsunfähigkeit durch Paralysis verursacht wurde.

Ueber den Strike in Queens Borough, N. Y., wurde berathen und der dortige D. C. aufgefordert, über die Situation und Zahl der Betheiligten Information einzufenden.

Einer Application des Whoming Valley, Pa., D. C. um Bewilligung von Geldern, um ein Gerichtsverfahren gegen eine feindselige Firma einzuleiten, sah sich der Board nicht berechtigt, Gewähr zu leisten.

18. Januar.— Der Bericht der Delegaten zur Am. Federation of Labor Convention wurde in Erwägung gezogen, und da sich herausstellte, daß unsere Delegaten bezüglich der Controverse mit der Am. Wood Workers' Union kein befriedigendes Resultat erzielen konnten, wurde nachstehende Resolution angenommen.

Beschlossen: Der Gen. Sekretär ist hiermit angewiesen, ein Circular an alle Local Unions zu erlassen, welches denselben einschlägige und spezielle Instruktionen giebt und hervorhebt, daß wir unter Section 64 a unserer Constitution Mitglieder aufnehmen, welche in Sägewerken und in der Verfertigung innerer Dekorationsarbeiten beschäftigt sind, und Organisationen, welche aus so beschäftigten Arbeitern zusammengesetzt sind, Charters erteilen werden.

Die Revision der Bücher des Gen. Sekretärs und Schatzmeisters wurde aufgenommen und nahm den Rest des Tages in Anspruch.

20. Januar. — Der D. C. von Springfield, Mass., reichte eine Appellation ein gegen die Entscheidung des Gen. Präf., indem derselbe Section 14 der Nebengesetze dieses Distrikts verworfen hatte. Es handelte sich hier darum, daß Mitglieder nur für Contractor arbeiten sollen, die selbst Carpenter sind. Der Board entschied im Sinne des Gen. Präf., auf Grund der Thatsache, daß viele unserer bedeutendsten Arbeitgeber das Gewerbe nicht erlernt haben.

L. U. 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., beschwerte sich über Nicht-Unterstützung in ihrem Lohndut und über gewisse Bestimmungen unserer Constitution, welche die L. U. als für die Mitglieder schädlich bezeichnet. Der Board beschloß, daß er für die Bestimmungen der Constitution, welche ihn unter Umständen verhindert, Forderungen zu genehmigen, nicht verantwortlich gemacht werden könne. Ferner: daß ein Vertreter der General-Office nach Silver Creek geschickt wurde, welcher alles in seinen Kräften stehende gethan habe, um die Differenzen zu schlichten und da nummehr nur noch wenige Mitglieder in dieselben verwickelt seien, von ferneren Schritten in der Sache abzusehen.

Eine Appellation lag vor von L. U. 478, Bronx Borough, N. Y., gegen Nicht-Gewährung der Unfall-Versicherungs-Ansprüche Bruder Michels wegen Beitrags-Mißstände. Der Board fand, daß das Mitglied Jahre lang Kranken-Benefit ziehen kann, aber für den Betrag von 200 Dollars allen Ansprüchen zu entsagen gewillt ist und daß L. U. 478 wünscht, daß der Board einen Theil dieses Betrages bewilligt. Da die dauernde Arbeits-Unfähigkeit Bruder Michels dem Board nicht erwiesen erscheint und Kranken-Unterstützung eine lokale Angelegenheit ist, wurde beschloffen, daß der Board nicht befreit sei, dem Wunsche der L. U. 478 zu willfahren.

Ein Schreiben war eingelaufen von L. U. 309, New York, welches den Board darauf aufmerksam macht, daß letzten Herbst ihre bei Brunswick, Balke & Colander beschäftigten Mitglieder ausgeschlossen wurden, weil die Firma mit dem Amalgamated Wood Workers einen Vertrag eingegangen ist, welcher geringeren Lohn und größere Arbeitszeit vorschreibt, als die bei der Bruderschaft übliche. Es wurde beschloffen, diese Angelegenheit dem Executive-Committee der American Federation of Labor zu unterbreiten und dasselbe darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß die Taktik der Am. Wood Workers die Unterminierung anderer Organisationen zur Folge habe.

Schreiben des San Francisco D. C., der Bericht J. M. Miller in derselben Sache und ferner das Resultat der Abstimmung der San Francisco Lokal-Unions bezüglich der Zugehörigkeit zum Labor Council, lagen vor. Der Board kam zu dem in seiner Oktober-Sitzung gefaßten Schlusse, welcher darin besteht, daß irgend eine L. U. einem Labor Council angehören kann, vorausgesetzt, daß diese in ihrer Zugehörigkeit zu einem Build. Trades Council die Arbeitsregeln der Bruderschaft befolgt.

Sekt. 3 Art. II. des San Francisco Build. Trades Councils wurde nicht aufgegeben, indem dieser Paragraph einen Uebergriff in die Rechte der Lokal-Unions involviert. Der Board beschloß ferner, daß die Mitglieder der Oakland Lokal-Unions in ihrer Arbeit durch Mitglieder der San Francisco Lokal-Unions nicht gehindert werden dürfen wegen ihrer Zugehörigkeit zu dem Oakland Build. Tr. Council, daß letztere volle Bewegungsfreiheit in Oakland haben soll und ferner, daß Oakland Mitglieder in San Francisco anerkannt werden müssen so lange sie sich den Bestimmungen der Sekt. 117 der General-Constitution unterwerfen.

Dem Queens Borough, N. Y., D. C. wurde die Summe von 500 Dollars als Strike-Unterstützung bewilligt.

Betreffs mehrerer, auf einen Beschluß des Executive-Committees der Am. Fed. of Labor bezüglichen Schreiben, wurde beschloffen, es diesem Committee zu überlassen, seinen Beschluß auszuführen und die Schiffszimmerleute zu veranlassen, unserer Bruderschaft beizutreten.

Da die Bemühungen des General-Sekretärs in Washington die legale Anerkennung eines Union-Labels der Bruderschaft durchzusetzen, erfolglos waren, wurde beschloffen, die gesetzliche Registrierung des Labels in jedem einzelnen Staate einzuholen.

21. und 22. Januar. Die Revision der Finanzbücher wurde während dieser beiden Tage fortgesetzt.

23. Januar. Mehr Beweis-Material war eingelaufen in dem Mafgalle der L. U. 564 gegen L. U. 282 und Hudson Co. D. C. Es fand sich, daß der D. C. L. U. 564 bestraft und suspendiert hatte, weil sie A. Glum, ein Ex-Mitglied der L. U. 282, aufnahm. Der General-Präsident begründete seine Entscheidung gegen den D. C. dadurch, daß L. U. 564 A. Glum hätte ausstoßen sollen, wenn er sich weigerte, seine Mißstände an L. U. 282 zu begleichen, daß aber der D. C. kein Recht hatte, L. U. 564 zu suspendieren und noch weniger einen Ausstand gegen dieselbe anzuordnen. Gegen diese Entscheidung appellirte der D. C. Die später eingegangenen Dokumente wiesen nach, daß der Geschäfts-Agent A. Glum nach L. U. 564 wies und daß letzterer bereit war, alle Mißstände zu entrichten. Und da ferner nachgewiesen ist, daß A. Glum nur wegen Nichtbezahlens seiner Beiträge an L. U. 282 gestrichen wurde, beschloß der Board, daß die Suspension der L. U. 564 ungeschehen war, ferner, daß laut Sekt. 79 und 80 eine solche Maßnahme nur dem General-Präsidenten laut Sekt. 21 der Constitution zusteht und daß der D. C. L. U. 564 wieder aufnehmen hat und kein D. C. eine Lokal-Union suspendieren kann.

L. U. 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., theilte in einem Schreiben mit, daß die Angehörigen Fred. Johnson's ein Gerichts-Urtheil erwirkt hätten, daß denselben das von der Gen. Office verweigerte Sterbegeld ausbezahlt werden müsse. Daraufhin beschloß der Board die Verweigerung rückgängig zu machen und die Verabfolgung des Sterbegeldes anzuordnen.

Der Fall Stephan Abriance von L. U. 340, New York,

Sterbe-Benefit betreffend, wurde bis zu weiterer Untersuchung zurückgestellt.

Einer von L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., geplanten Agitation für höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit wurde die Sanktionierung vorenthalten, bis mehr Information über Situation und Aussicht in diesem Falle eingelaufen ist.

Dasselbe geschah mit den Appellationen ähnliche Fälle betreffend, des D. C. von Syracuse, N. Y., L. U. 843, Jentintown, Pa., 746 Norwalk, Conn., 77 Elk Rapids, Mich. und 233 Binghampton, N. Y. In einem Schreiben der L. U. 299, West Hoboken, N. J., wird Klage geführt gegen L. U. 200, New York, wegen Verletzung der Sekt. 73 der General-Constitution. Diese Angelegenheit wurde an den Gen.-Präf. verwiesen.

Eine Appellation A. W. Mellor's von L. U. 747, Oswego, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präf., wurde abgewiesen, da diese Entscheidung berechtigt war, indem die Appellation nicht in der von der Constitution vorgeschriebenen Zeit eingereicht wurde. In diesem Falle hatte L. U. 747 das Mitglied um \$2.50 bestraft wegen Nicht-Theilnahme an der Labor Day Parade.

24. Januar. Der Gen.-Präf. unterbreitete einen umfangreichen Bericht über den gegenwärtigen Stand unserer Bruderschaft und deren bedeutendes Anwachsen, macht auf Sekt. 184 aufmerksam, welche Bestimmung am 1. Januar in Kraft getreten ist, macht verschiedene Vorschläge in mannigfachen Punkten und gab eine Uebersicht über die Vorgänge bezüglich des suspendirten General-Sekretärs und Schatzmeisters P. J. McGuire. Die verschiedenen Punkte dieses Berichtes wurden erwogen und dem General-Sekretär Instruktionen erteilt betreffs Ausföhrung der Sekt. 184, Druck des „Carpenter“ und Deposition der Gelder auf zwei Banken gemäß Verfügung durch Urabstimmung.

Im Falle Alex. Leith's von L. U. 324, Woodside, L. J. N. Y., hatte der Gen.-Präf. entschieden, daß die Appellation, weil zu spät eingereicht, unzulässig sei. Der Board fand jedoch nach Einsicht des Beweis-Materials, daß der Mannhatten D. C. die L. U. 324 von der Strafe, welche er Alex. Leith auferlegte, nicht rechtzeitig in Kenntnis gesetzt hatte. Der Board beschloß, obige Entscheidung umzuwerfen und wies den Gen.-Präf. an, den Fall nach seinen Verdiensten zu erledigen.

Eine Applikation einer Anzahl Carpenter in Porto Rico für einen Charter wurde an die nächste Convention verwiesen.

25. Januar. L. U. 80, Chicago, beklagte sich darüber, daß die Gen. Office keinen Spezial-Deputirten ernannt habe, um eine Untersuchung ihrer Bilder vorzunehmen. Es wurden sofort Anordnungen zur Erledigung dieser Angelegenheit getroffen.

Da L. U. 662, Ellwood, Ind., dem Board die Anzeige machte, daß sie betreffs ihres abgewiesenen Verlangens nach finanzieller Unterstützung an die nächste Convention appelliren werde, wurde der General-Sekretär angewiesen, alle auf diesen Fall bezüglichen Dokumente in Bereitschaft zu halten.

In Erledigung eines Schreibens der L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn., wobei es sich um die Bestrafung von Mitgliedern handelt seitens eines D. C. außerhalb des Wirkungskreises einer L. U. entschied der Board, daß in solchen Fällen die Strafgesetze von der L. U., welcher das bestrafte Mitglied angehört, kollektiv und dem Außerleger der Strafe aufzuerlegen werden müssen.

Eine Resolution wurde vorgelegt, welche den General-Präsidenten auffordert, die durch Frank Duffy's Resignation im Board entstandene Vakanz auszufüllen; zugleich aber war auch ein Schreiben des Gen.-Präf. vorhanden, in welchem er dem Board mittheilt, daß er A. L. Beagle als Mitglied des Board ausersehen habe, um die Vakanz zu füllen. Diese Ernennung wurde gutgeheißen.

Eingelaufene Schreiben von L. U. 25, Toledo, D., 350, Nashville, Tenn., und 79, New Haven, Conn., wurden erledigt und Antwort beschloffen.

Ein Schreiben des Geschäfts-Agenten in Louisville, Ky., verlangte die Wieder-Erwägung eines Board-Beschlusses bezüglich Strike-Gelder. Der Board sah keinen genügenden Grund, um dem Verlangen zu willfahren.

27. Januar. Der Gen.-Sekretär der Painters und Paperhangers sandte ein Schreiben ein, welches in Erwägung gezogen wurde und der Gen.-Sekt. wurde angewiesen, sich in der von Obigem gewünschten Weise mit den New Yorker D. C.s in Verbindung zu setzen.

Schreiben, adressirt an Miller, Sekretär des Board, von P. J. McGuire, lagen vor, nebst Rechnung für Gehalt im Betrage von \$1000 und Abschrift seiner Vertheidigung gegen die vom Board gegen ihn erhobenen Anklagen. Hiervon wurde Einsicht genommen und beschloffen, die ganze Angelegenheit dem Advokaten zur Begutachtung und Erledigung zu überweisen. Hierauf Berathung.

Ausland.

Ein Gesetz-Entwurf zur Regelung der Arbeits-Verträge in Schweden.

Den schwedischen Arbeitern soll die Bewegungsfreiheit beschnitten werden. Eine Kommission des schwedischen Reichstages hat einen Gesetzesentwurf zur Regelung des Arbeitsvertrages ausgearbeitet, der zumeist die Interessen der Unternehmer wahrnimmt und für die Arbeiter nur minimale Schutzbestimmungen enthält, wie Verbot des Trucksystems, Kündigungsfrist, zulässige Höhe der Strafgeelder. Die Unternehmer dagegen sollen das Recht erhalten, bei jeder Lohnzahlung ein Fünftel des fälligen Lohnes einzubehalten, bis die Summe von zwölf Tage-

löhnen erreicht ist. Löst der Arbeiter widerrechtlich das Arbeitsverhältniß, so sollen nicht nur diese 12 Tage Lohn verfallen, sondern auch noch Bußen von 5 bis 200 Kronen verhängt werden, und in besonders schweren Fällen, wenn die Arbeitsniederlegung Gefahren mit sich bringen kann, soll noch eine weitere Erhöhung der Bußen eintreten und bei Verletzung von Personen oder grober Schädigung des Eigenthumes auf Gefängnißstrafe erkannt werden können. Kommen allgemeine Interessen in Betracht (z. B. bei Gas- und Wasserwerken), dann soll Strike als Dienstvergehen angesehen und ebenfalls mit Gefängniß bestraft werden. Von Bestrafungen der Unternehmer, wenn diese ihren Verpflichtungen den Arbeitern gegenüber nicht nachkommen, scheint in dem Entwurfe nichts enthalten zu sein.

Eine Arbeitgeber-Konvention der Baugewerke Deutschlands.

In Frankfurt a. M. tagte kürzlich der Arbeitgeber-Verband der Baugewerke Deutschlands, bei dessen Beratungen die Einführung einer einheitlichen Lohnskala und Arbeitsregeln für das ganze Land, das Haupt-Thema bildete. Das von den Arbeitern beanspruchte Recht, bei der Feststellung der Arbeits-Bedingungen mitzuwirken, wurde von verschiedenen der anwesenden Herren Arbeitgeber energisch bekämpft, fand jedoch schließlich Anerkennung. Die Frage der einheitlichen Lohnskala wurde als eine unannehmbar erklärt und abgewiesen.

Die Kongresse der Arbeitskammern, Hilfskassen und Genossenschaften in Italien.

Der vorjährige Kongreß der italienischen Arbeiterkammern hat eine erhöhte Bedeutung, insofern es ihm gelang, eine zentralistische Organisation der italienischen Arbeiterkammern herbeizuführen und die in manchen Gebieten bereits erheblich gewachsenen und äußerst rührigen Landarbeiterorganisationen der Gesamtorganisation anzuschließen. Im vorigen Jahre bestanden 48 Kammern, von denen nur 22 auf dem 4. Arbeiterkammertag in Mailand vertreten waren. Diesmal war ihre Zahl auf 57 angewachsen, die 262,000 organisierte Arbeiter umfassen und 58 Vertreter zum 5. Kammerarbeitertag in Reggio Emilia entsandt hatten. Der Kongreß tagte am 19. und 20. Oktober, gleichzeitig mit den Kongressen der Hilfskassen und Genossenschaften. Am 21. Oktober fand ein gemeinsamer Kongreß dieser drei Korporationsgruppen statt.

Der Arbeiterkammertag beschloß zunächst die Wiederherstellung der bereits früher bestandenen Zentralisation in vervollkommneter Form. Während bis 1898 nur eine Art Zentralsekretariat bestand, das aber lediglich den Namen eines solchen führte, wurde diesmal eine aus 7 Personen bestehende Kommission (Comitato Federale) eingesetzt, die im Wesentlichen die Verbindung zwischen den Kammern und Gewerkschaften aufrecht erhalten und im Sinne unserer Generalkommission thätig sein soll. Insbesondere soll sie auch mit den Gewerkschaftsvertretungen des Auslandes in Verbindung treten zum Zwecke der Regelung der italienischen Auswanderung in einer Weise, die etwaige Nachteile für die italienische Arbeiterbewegung, wie auch für diejenige anderer Länder verhindert. Auf sozialpolitischem Gebiete soll sie die Anregung für Arbeiterschutzgesetze geben und die Propaganda dafür in die Wege leiten. Das Committee wird seinen Sitz in Mailand haben und es wird den angeschlossenen Arbeiterkammern eine Beisteuer auferlegt, die dem Committee eine Einnahme von 8000 Lire sichert. Die Steuer wird derart vertheilt, daß die finanziell schwach gestellten Kammern am geringsten belastet werden; ein Theil derselben wird auf die Mitgliederbeiträge, ein Theil auf die kommunalen Subventionen umgelegt; außerdem sollen diejenigen Kammern, die über ein freies Lokal verfügen, 1/2 Prozent ihrer Brutto-Einnahme als Extrasteuer abführen. Der

Antrag, eine engere Verbindung mit den Hilfskassen und Genossenschaften einzugehen, fand keine Zustimmung; man stieß sich an den noch stark kleinbürgerlichen Charakter dieser Korporationen und betonte den ausgeprägten Klassencharakter der Kammern. Dagegen betonte der Kongreß um so energischer die Zugehörigkeit der Landarbeitergewerkschaften zur wirtschaftlichen Arbeiterbewegung. Diese Gewerkschaften waren meist von Sozialdemokraten als Parteiorganisationen in's Leben gerufen und wirken lebhaft in politischem Sinne. Sie haben indeß auch große Landarbeiterstrikes organisiert und Verbesserungen ökonomischer Natur erzielt. Ihre Zulassung zu den Kammern fand zwar Widerspruch, weil letztere lediglich wirtschaftliche Organisationen seien. Der Kongreß erkannte indeß den vorwiegend ökonomischen Charakter der Landarbeiterorganisationen und die Nothwendigkeit ihres Anschlusses an die Kammern.

Alter der Strikes.

„Arbeits-Einstellungen haben schon im grauen Alterthume stattgefunden, obgleich, der Verschiedenheit der Zustände angemessen, sie früher eine etwas andere Gestalt hatten, als heutzutage“, sagt die „Philadelphia Times“. „Als gelegener Anfangspunkt derartiger Bewegungen mag der Fall der Hebräer in Ägypten angeführt werden, welchen die Ägypter damit zu unterdrücken versuchten, daß sie ihnen immer noch größere Lasten aufbürdeten. In der vorchristlichen Zeit und im Mittelalter finden sich ebenfalls viele historische Erzählungen, worin sich die Arbeiter gegen das, was sie als materielles Unrecht ansahen, auflehnten. Die Zünfte oder alten gewerblichen Organisationen in England, welche aus Meistern sowohl als aus ihren Gesellen zusammengesetzt waren, trugen etwas dazu bei, die Verhältnisse zwischen Arbeitgebern und Arbeitern zu mildern. Diese wurden von Heinrich dem Achten unterdrückt und, obgleich unter den nachfolgenden Regierungen wiederbelebt, wurden nie wieder so tüchtig wie sie gewesen waren.“

Wie gegenwärtig bekannt ist, sind in England zuerst Gewerkschaften organisiert worden. Ursprünglich waren diese Arbeiter-Verbindungen dort unter schweren Strafen mehr oder weniger verboten. Der ausgedehnte Gebrauch von Maschinen Ausgangs des 18. Jahrhunderts gab den Gewerkschafts-Prinzipien einen großen Aufschwung und bis zum Jahre 1820 war die meiste, wenn auch nicht alle Geseßgebung gegen diese Arbeiter-Verbindungen in England ausgemerzt. In Frankreich waren die Arbeiter weniger erfolgreich in der Beseitigung gesetzlicher Hindernisse. Dort war Zugehörigkeit zu einer Gewerkschaft strafbar bis zum Jahr 1868. Im selben Jahre fand der Gedanke der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation in Deutschland an Wurzel zu fassen.

„Das Recht, als Körperschaft zu protestieren, wurde von den Arbeitern Amerikas früh beansprucht. Der erste Strike in diesem Lande, von dem geschriebene Kunde vorliegt, als Resultat einer solchen Verbindung, fand im Jahre 1741 statt. Wo er sich ereignete, wird nicht gesagt, jedoch denkt man, es sei in Boston gewesen. In diesem Falle wurden die Führer wegen Verschwörung prozessirt. Die Schuhmacher brachten den nächsten großen Strike zu Stande. Er fing an im Jahre 1796 und dauerte drei Jahre. Die Seeleute in Philadelphia standen in 1803 für höhere Löhne aus. Die Führer wurden arretirt und erlitten Zuchthausstrafen. Bei einem New Yorker Schuhmachersstreik, 1809, kam das Wort „Scab“ zuerst in Gebrauch und bei einem Buchdrucker-Strike im Jahre 1821 wurde der liebe Name „Matte“ zuerst als Bezeichnung für einen Nicht-Unionmann in Umlauf gesetzt. Der erste Frauenstrike ereignete sich im Schuhmacher-Gewerbe in Lynn. Aufruhr, als Begleit-Erscheinung von Strikes, wurde vor 1848 nicht erwähnt. Dieses ereignete sich in Pittsburg und, obgleich ernster Natur, war kein Verlust an Menschenleben zu beklagen.“

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1902, of the General Executive Board.

JANUARY 15—The G. E. B. met in regular quarterly session at the General Office on the above date. The meeting of the Board had been called for January 13th, but owing to a two days' illness of Brother Grimes and to Brother Miller's unavoidable delay en route, the sessions began on the 15th.

An appeal by the D. C. of Hudson county against the decision of the G. P. in the case of said D. C. and Local Unions 564 and 282 and A. Glum, was acted on. After reviewing the lengthy evidence pro and con it was decided to call on the parties involved for further evidence.

JANUARY 16—The appeal against the decision of the G. P. in the case of Local Unions 240 and 382 and George Kelly was taken up for consideration. The G. E. B. after carefully reviewing the evidence resolved to lay the matter over and required the G. P. to demand from Local Union 240 to turn over to him all books and property belonging to Local Union 382 prior to the granting of charter to Local Union 240, for the purpose of determining the rightful ownership of the disputed funds.

An appeal was submitted from G. C. Dodge against Local Union 177, Springfield, Mass., who imposed a fine on said Brother for working for contractors who were not of the wood-working line and not belonging to the Master Carpenters' Association. The G. P. had dismissed the appeal on the ground that a copy of same had not been deposited with L. U. 177 in compliance with the Constitution. The G. E. B. found that the L. U. is working under an agreement with said association contrary to Section 136 of the General Constitution and therefore instructed the G. P. to decide this case on its merits and in accordance with the Constitution.

Evidence was submitted from all parties concerned respecting an appeal of Henry Schmidt of L. U. 578, of St. Louis, against the decision of G. P. sustaining the St. Louis D. C. in imposing a special initiation fee of \$25 on the appellant. The G. E. B. decided that the imposition of this initiation fee was not justified, no injury having been inflicted on the organization by the action of Brother Schmidt; and the G. E. B. further reversed the decision of the G. P. and resolved to call on St. Louis D. C. for the reimbursement of the amount of \$25 to Brother Schmidt.

Regarding an appeal of Manhattan D. C. against the decision of G. P. in the case of Ed. Palmer it was resolved: The Brother not having violated the Manhattan trade rules governing wages, but on the contrary had observed them even outside of Manhattan Borough, the ruling of the G. P. in declaring the fine imposed on Brother Palmer as well as the order to quit his employment invalid, be sustained.

Appeal of J. B. Williams of L. U. 22, San Francisco, against decision of G. P. in the case of Brother Williams vs. L. U. 36 of Oakland, Cal., L. U. 36 not having observed the laws governing trials, and the appellant not having been supplied with a copy of charges as prescribed by Section 171b, also other sections not being complied with, the G. E. B. referred the whole matter back to L. U. 36 for reconsideration, the new trial to be conducted in conformity with the law.

Appeal of L. U. 340, New York city, against action of G. S.-T. in disallowing disability claim of William M. Loughlin. The G. E. B. decided to sustain decision of G. S.-T.

The same course was taken respecting an appeal of L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., against decision of G. S.-T. disallowing the death claim of V. G. Colley.

A communication to the G. E. B. from William Huck of L. U. 309, New York, was submitted, stating that writer had been refused a clearance card by said L. U. and the order of G. P. to issue the card not been heeded. The G. E. B. ordered L. U. 309 to issue a clearance card to Brother Huck according to Section 113a of the Constitution, and if the order be not complied with other measures would be taken.

JANUARY 17—An application from L. U. 28, Missoula, Mont., for endorsement of an eight-hour movement to be inaugurated on January 1st was received and Section 133 of the Constitution prohibiting the sanction of a general strike between November 1st and April 1st the G. E. B. withheld its official sanction, but judging from various papers submitted, indications being such that the eight hours may be obtained without resorting to a strike, and Union 28 not requiring any financial assistance, this movement was endorsed under Section 20 of the General Constitution.

A bill to the amount of \$122.85 from L. U. 309, New York, expenses incurred by said L. U. in defending law suits in the death claims of Ernest and Furchenicht. The G. E. B. decided to refer this matter back to the G. S.-T., with instructions to obtain from L. U. 309 information as to the disposal of these cases in court and all correspondence in the matter between them and General Office, also reasons for the large expenditure for committee services in the cases.

An appeal by L. U. 127, Derby, Conn., against decision of G. S.-T. in disapproving death claim of Michael Ring was considered. The claim had been dismissed, the Brother apparently being in arrears. Later correspondence showing that he was a semi-beneficial member, but had been paying full dues, and the amount paid placing him in good standing, the G. E. B. decided that Brother Ring was entitled to the claim of a semi-beneficial member.

An application from L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., for sanction and financial aid in a movement for 35 cents an hour, to take effect on April 1st, was received. The G. E. B. resolved to call the attention of L. U. 377 to the laws relative to strikes and not to sanction this movement at the present time, but if said L. U. would in the meantime keep the General Office thoroughly informed on the situation the application would be taken up later on.

The same course was taken in a similar application from L. U.'s 433, Belleville, Ill.; 276, Oklahoma City; 824, Tamaqua, Pa.; 541, Washington, Pa.; 198, Dallas, Tex.; 822, Findlay, O.; 3, Wheeling, W. Va., and 146, Schenectady, N. Y.

A copy of a proposed agreement between L. U. 7, Indianapolis, and the Builders' Association was read. In reply the Board held that if possible it is desirable that foremen be members of the organization, but that such matters should be left to the discretion of the Local Unions.

A communication from Manhattan D. C. complaining of the Amalgamated Carpenters having admitted a member of L. U. 64 and applying for sanction and financial assistance in measures of retaliation, was acted on. The G. E. B. decided that the application not being in proper form and involving too radical a course, definite action could not be taken at the present time.

In consideration of an appeal of L. U. 798, Dallas, Tex., against the decision of G. S.-T. in the disability claim of A. Marcy the G. E. B. sustained this decision, there being no evidence showing that the Brother had received any injury, his disability having been caused by paralysis.

The strike in Queens Borough, N. Y., was taken into consideration, and it was decided to call on the D. C. of said Borough for information relative to conditions and number of men out.

An application from D. C. of Wyoming Valley, Pa., for an appropriation of \$500 in aid of a legal fight against an obnoxious firm was received, but the G. E. B. did not feel justified in making the appropriation.

JANUARY 18—The report of delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention was taken up for consideration, and finding that our delegates had been unable to reach a satisfactory settlement of the controversy between the U. B. and the Amalgamated Wood Workers the G. E. B. adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the G. S.-T. is hereby instructed to issue by circular specific instructions to all the Local Unions of the U. B. stating that under Section 64a we admit to membership planing mill machine men and workers on interior finish and that the U. B. will issue charters to men so employed. The audit of the G. S.-T.'s books was taken up and occupied the remainder of this session.

JANUARY 20—Appeal of Springfield, Mass., D. C. against decision of G. P. in disapproving Section 14 of their by-laws. The contested point in this case was that members can only work for contractors who themselves are carpenters. The G. E. B. decided to sustain the decision of G. P. in view of the fact that many of our largest employers never learned the carpenter trade.

Complaint was received from L. U. 853, Silver Creek, N. Y., of the action of the G. E. B. in not supporting them in their lockout, as well as of certain standing laws, thus causing hardship on the Local Unions. The G. E. B. decided that they are not responsible for the laws preventing them from granting certain applications, and the General Office having sent a representative to Silver Creek and done all in their power to adjust the difficulty and, furthermore, there being at the present time but few men involved, to take no further action in the matter.

Appeal from L. U. 478, Bronx Borough, N. Y., against disallowance of disability claim of Brother Michels on account of his arrearages. It was found that the disabled Brother is entitled to draw sick benefit for years, but is willing to renounce all claim on the L. U. for a consideration of \$200, and that L. U. 478 desires the G. E. B. to appropriate part of the amount. The disability not being apparent in this case, and sick laws being a local affair, the G. E. B. found that they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

A communication from L. U. 309, New York, was submitted, stating that last Fall their men were locked out by the firm of Brunswick, Balke & Colender, this firm having entered into an agreement with the Amalgamated Wood Workers, whose members work for a lower scale of wages and longer hours than the members of the U. B. It was resolved to lay this matter before the American Federation of Labor Executive Committee and to call their attention to the fact that the tactics applied by the A. W. W. have a tendency of undermining the U. B.

Correspondence from San Francisco, D. C. and the report of J. R. Miller on the difficulties existing in that city, and also vote of the Local Unions in San Francisco respecting the affiliation with the Labor Council were thoroughly discussed and action taken similar to that taken by the Board in their October session, being in substance that any L. U. may be affiliated with a Labor Council providing they comply with working rules of the U. B. in their affiliation with any Building Trade Council.

Section 3 Article II. of the San Francisco Building Trade Council's laws were disapproved, they infringing on the rights of Local Unions of the U. B.

The G. E. B. further decided that members of Local Unions in Oakland shall, in their employment,

not be discriminated against by members of San Francisco because of their relations with the B. T. C. of Oakland, and that said Council should have full jurisdiction over that city, and further, Oakland members must be recognized in San Francisco as long as they comply with Section 117 of our Constitution.

The amount of \$500 was appropriated in aid of the members on strike in Queens Borough, N. Y.

Upon receipt of numerous communications in regard to a decision of the Executive Committee of American Federation of Labor respecting ship carpenters, it was left with that body to enforce their decision and compel ship carpenters to join the U. B.

The efforts of the G. S.-T. to have a Union Label of the U. B. recognized in Washington having failed he was instructed to take the necessary steps to have the Label registered and made legal in each State.

JANUARY 21 and 22—The audit of the books was resumed and continued during these two days.

JANUARY 23—More evidence having arrived in the case of L. U. 564 vs. L. U. 282 and the Hudson county D. C. it was taken up again. It appeared that the D. C. had fined and suspended L. U. 564 for admitting A. Glum, an ex-member of L. U. 282. The G. P. in his decision against the Hudson county D. C. held that L. U. 564 should have expelled Brother Glum if he refused to square up with L. U. 282, and also that the D. C. was wrong in suspending L. U. 564 and order a strike against their members. It is this decision the D. C. appealed from. Documents submitted showing that the Business Agent had taken Brother Glum to L. U. 564, and that said Brother was willing to pay all charges held against him, and further that the Brother had been suspended for the non-payment of dues, the G. E. B. decided that the suspension of L. U. 564 was illegal and that according to Sections 79 and 80 the determination in such cases being vested with the G. P., as per Section 21 of the Constitution, and that L. U. 564 must be readmitted and no D. C. can suspend any L. U.

A communication from L. U. 471, Brooklyn, being received stating that judgment had been obtained against them in the death claim of Fred. Johnson it was resolved to reverse the disapproval of the claim and order its payment upon receipt of further information. Action on the death claim of L. U. 340, New York, in the case of Stephen Adriaance, was deferred until the G. S.-T. has made further investigation as to date of the Brother's admission.

In regard to official sanction of a movement for shorter hours and increase of wages contemplated by L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., action was deferred until further information as to situation and prospects were received. Similar action was taken in an appeal for financial assistance from D. C. of Syracuse, N. Y.; 843 Jenkintown, Pa.; 746, Norwalk, Conn.; 77, Elk Rapids, Mich., and 233, Binghamton, N. Y.

A complaint by L. U. 299, West Hoboken, N. J., charging L. U. 200, New York, of violation of Section 73 of Constitution was referred to the G. P.

An appeal from A. W. Mellot of L. U. 747, Oswego, N. Y., against decision of G. P. was dismissed and the latter's decision sustained, said Brother not having entered his appeal in the time allowed by court. It appeared that the Brother was fined by his Local \$2.50 for not parading on Labor Day.

JANUARY 24—The G. P. submitted a report dwelling on the rapid growth of the U. B. and its present condition, calling attention to Section 184 which went into effect on January 1st, reviewing the case of suspended G. S.-T. P. J. McGuire and offering suggestions on various other subjects.

Taking up the different points mentioned in this report the G. S.-T. was given instructions relative to the carrying out of Section 184, also in regard to printing of CARPENTER and depositing of funds in two banks, as decided by referendum vote.

Appeal of Alex. Leith of L. U. 324, Woodside, L.I., N. Y., against decision of G. P. This officer decided that Brother Leith had no legal right to appeal against action of Manhattan D. C. in placing fine on him, the time allowed for appeal having expired. The G. E. B. finding that L. U. 324 had not been notified of said action of Manhattan D. C. in due time reversed decision of G. P. and decided that the case should be passed on its merits.

An application for a charter from Porto Rico carpenters was referred to the next convention.

JANUARY 25—L. U. 80, Chicago, complaining of G. P. not appointing a special deputy for examination of the L. U. books it was decided that this matter should immediately be attended to.

The G. S.-T. was instructed to have all papers prepared relative to L. U. 652 of Elwood, Ind.'s demand for financial aid, said Union having notified the G. E. B. of their appeal to next convention.

In disposing of a communication received from L. U. 196, Greenwich, Conn., regarding members fined by D. C. outside of a L. U. jurisdiction the G. E. B. decided that in such cases the fine must be collected by the fined Brother's L. U. and forwarded to the D. C. imposing the fine.

A resolution was adopted calling on G. P. to fill the temporary vacancy in the G. E. B. caused by Brother Duffy's resignation, and a communication from G. P. was received stating that he had appointed Brother A. L. Beagle, of L. U. 306, Newark, N. J., for that position. The appointment was approved.

Communications from Local Unions 25, Toledo, O.; 350 Nashville, Tenn., and 79, New Haven, Conn., were acted on and reply ordered.

A communication was received from Louisville, Ky., Business Agent demanding reconsideration of a former decision of G. E. B. relative to strike pay. The G. E. B. saw no sufficient reason to comply with demand.

JANUARY 27—A communication from G. S.-T. of Painters and Paperhangers was taken into consideration and the G. S.-T. instructed to communicate with New York D. C. on the matter as per request of writer.

Communications from P. J. McGuire addressed to J. R. Miller, Secretary G. E. B., and to G. S.-T. Duffy, including copy of defence on charges preferred against him by G. E. B., and also bills for salary amounting to \$1,000 were submitted, read and decided that the whole subject matter be referred to attorney for his consideration and action.

Adjourned.

J. R. MILLER,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
FRANK DUFFY, G. S.-T.



Notices under this head cost \$2.00 apiece.

LOCAL UNION 112, Butte, Mont.

WHEREAS, God has plucked a bright blossom from our midst; it is for a purpose none of us dare to divine; he also can pour balm upon our crushed hearts; and

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of a worthy member, our faithful Brother, JOHN GRABENSTEIN, who was an earnest worker in the cause of unionism, and one who merited the love and respect of all who knew or had met him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of our deceased Brother in this time of great need; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy of the same be presented to the family, a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

DANIEL F. SLATIN,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN, } Committee.
BENJ. JAMES.

LOCAL UNION 558, Charlotte, N. C.

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite mercy, has called from us the wife of our beloved Brother, R. D. DEER; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union tenders to the afflicted family of Brother Deer our sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we have our charter draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our monthly journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

S. W. RANKIN,
R. A. DRY, } Committee.
J. W. STANCL.

LOCAL UNION 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WHEREAS, In view of the sad and untimely death of Miss Bessie, daughter and only child of Brother A. TRACY; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God, we deeply regret and join with the grief-stricken family to mourn their sad loss. Brother TRACY has been a very faithful worker in the cause of unionism here for many years; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, also to the Utah Labor Journal for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

THOMAS WATKIN,
R. E. CURRIE,
F. A. STRICKLAND,
T. A. BUSSMAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 573, Rye, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Builder above, in His all-seeing wisdom and providence, to call from labor in our midst our beloved Brother, WILBUR C. LYON.

WHEREAS, We shall all feel the loss of our Brother's jovial good nature and sterling integrity in Local Union No. 573; be it

Resolved, That while bowing in submission to the will of God, we sincerely regret the death of our Brother, we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this bereavement; be it further

Resolved, That we devote one page of the minutes to these resolutions of respect; that we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, send a copy to the bereaved family and the local papers and also a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WILLIAM N. EDWARDS,
ANDREW H. BATTEN,
JULIUS ROSENQUEST, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 166, Rock Island, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst our Brother, ANCEL JOHNSON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and relatives, and that we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be entered on our minutes, one be sent to our daily papers and also one be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. F. VALENTINE,
G. KLOTZ, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 496, Kankakee, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, ROBERT J. HOMBERG.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and Brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minute-book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, and a copy of them be sent to the bereaved family, one to our official journal, THE CARPENTER and also one to our local papers for publication.

ROBERT F. JANSEN,
AUG. KLAMM,
HENRY NEUMAN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 885, Woburn, Mass.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the architect and builder of the universe, to take unto Him our beloved Brother, JAMES LONG; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one commanding the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union extend to the bereaved wife of our deceased Brother their heartfelt sympathy in this hour of affliction; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting as a tribute of respect; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be presented to the bereaved wife and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES McDONALD, Recording Secretary.
Local Union 885.

LOCAL UNION 849, Manitowoc, Wis.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our Brother WILLIAM PLINSKE; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the orphans in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minute-book of this Local Union and a copy sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

L. E. ALLEN,
JOE. GAUTHIER,
JOHN HARDOW, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 112, Butte, Mont.
WHEREAS, In trials like these we are disposed to cast over human weakness the symbol of charity so seldom spread during life, but at this time we view in bright array the deeds of a whole life to the memory of our esteemed Brother and Unionist, GEORGE B. CAINE; and

WHEREAS, His life was pure, upright, noble and just, his deeds honorable, worthy, lofty and holy, his courage true; and

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother CAINE this Union has lost a worthy member, a devoted friend and an honest man. Let us together view with deep satisfaction the record of his whole life, and while lamenting his loss let us imitate his virtues. In his death, his life will be revered and his memory cherished among us; and may it be

Resolved, That the Brothers of Local Union 112, of Butte, Mont., in meeting assembled, render their tribute and seek leave to place their votive offering to the dead; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife and family of the deceased Brother, that a copy be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent our official organ, THE

CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

DANIEL F. STATEN,
FRED. H. ALLEN,
WM. H. PIERCE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 362, Pueblo, Colo.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the God of Right and Justice to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, H. C. DAYTON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as members of Local Union 362, Carpenters and Joiners of America, extend to the sons and daughters and their families our heartfelt sympathy; that we deeply mourn with them in their sad affliction; that we sincerely condole with the family on the dispensation with which it has pleased the Almighty to afflict them, and commend for consolation to him who is the only consoler of all sorrows; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions of sympathy be placed on the records of our Union, a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. E. WESTBROOK,
R. M. MILLENGER,
JOHN GLEASON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 199 Chicago, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove by death our worthy and esteemed Brother, JAMES BONTIS; and

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother BONTIS Local Union 199 laments the loss of a faithful member and the community at large a respected citizen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family of the deceased Brother in their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, a copy be sent to the bereaved wife and also be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

J. C. FOH,
W. W. MCGARY,
N. J. JOLLY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 277, Philadelphia, Pa.
WHEREAS, God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken unto Himself our esteemed Brother, DAVID I. DOUGLAS; and

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother DOUGLAS Local Union 277 regrets the loss of a sturdy defender of the principles of unionism and a Brother respected and beloved by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 277 hereby tenders its most sincere sympathy and condolence to the bereaved wife and family of the deceased Brother in their sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy forwarded to the widow of the deceased and a copy sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for insertion.

CHARLES B. KULP,
WM. J. FORD,
JAS. J. KERR, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 428, Fairmont, W. Va.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, T. F. SCHROYER; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and Brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a page in our minute-book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

H. R. HICKMAN,
W. F. PARKE,
WM. A. STEVENS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 199, Chicago, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder to remove by death our esteemed and worthy Brother, WILLIAM NOTSON; and

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother NOTSON Local Union 199 laments the loss of a member who was ever ready to assist the needy, a man who was kind and courteous to all with whom he met; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this our mutual loss; and further

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on our minutes in memorial of the esteem in which Brother NOTSON was held by our Union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, a copy be sent

to the local papers and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. B. FITZPATRICK,
JOHN DAVIDSON,
W. N. MCGARY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 55, Denver, Col.
WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has taken from our midst our esteemed Brother and friend, GEORGE J. HANNAFORD, and while we mourn the loss of our dear Brother and offer our heartfelt sympathy to the sad and lonely widow, yet it is with Brother HANNAFORD as, sooner or later, it will be with all—his work is done; he no longer toils with us nor does he meet with us in the interests of Local unionism, but has left us and joined the union of eternal rest; be it

Resolved, That the charter of this Union be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be presented to the bereaved wife and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. J. PENN,
W. R. MARTIN,
J. F. BABCOCK, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 55, Denver, Col.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the High Supreme, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst our Brother, W. C. BRACKNEY; and

WHEREAS, We, as a band of Brothers and friends, deeply deplore the loss of our esteemed Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy for the bereaved family, and that we drape the charter of our Union in mourning for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased Brother and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. J. PENN,
W. R. MARTIN,
J. F. BABCOCK, } Committee.

CLAIMS PAID IN JANUARY, 1902.

NO.	UNION.	NAME.	AM'T.
408	7	Joseph Dohl	\$200 00
409	10	Elizabeth A. Martin . . .	50 00
410	20	Richard Hanna	200 00
411	22	Albert R. Gould	200 00
412	29	Lawrence R. Kurtz	200 00
413	33	David Nagle	200 00
414	36	John M. Ducher	50 00
415	43	John W. Heim	200 00
416	44	Henry B. Schroeder	200 00
417	47	Mrs. Margaret A. Esser . . .	50 00
418	55	Emma R. Kastle	50 00
419	69	Edward Smith	200 00
420	72	Mrs. Amelia E. Wells	50 00
421	87	Andrew Jungbaur	50 00
422	109	Patrick J. Frain	200 00
423	112	O. C. Burg	200 00
424	114	J. W. McArthur	50 00
425	142	Mrs. Elizabeth Boundy . . .	50 00
426	144	Thomas Lary	50 00
427	146	William H. White	200 00
428	166	Axel E. Johnson	200 00
429	167	James Sheridan	50 00
430	172	Frank Belmont	200 00
431	209	Conrad Peter (dis)	400 00
432	222	Charles W. Parker	100 00
433	240	Thomas Cummings	200 00
434	257	Mrs. Fannie K. Goldsmith . .	50 00
435	277	David T. Douglass	50 00
436	306	Robert Pierson	200 00
437	309	Louis A. H. Schuler	200 00
438	309	Frank Hemmer	200 00
439	363	August Brandenburg	200 00
440	374	Fred. Posson	50 00
441	785	Mrs. Teresa Kampsen	50 00
442	429	Mrs. Florence A. Benier . . .	50 00
443	453	Mrs. Mabel Darrow	50 00
444	467	Henry Scheel	200 00
445	476	Mrs. Elizabeth Mullen	50 00
446	496	Robert Homberg	100 00
447	503	Henry Gauchat	200 00
448	515	Mrs. Mary Teilborg	50 00
449	521	Mrs. Ida Johnson	50 00
450	563	John Sherwin	50 00
451	688	Mrs. Sarah T. Hudson	50 00
452	698	Mrs. Anna Wing	50 00
453	715	James Sheridan	200 00

Total \$5,900 00
Wife claims \$700 00
Disability claim 400 00

Local Unions Take Notice.

R. McFarland has presented his application for membership to Local Union 809, Owensboro, three times in succession and was rejected each time for just cause.

You should not allow a non-union man to work with you on a union job if you can avoid it. You can very likely avoid it by demanding his card. If he has none, notify the business agent.

FINANCIAL REPORT

DISBURSEMENTS FOR MONTH ENDING JANUARY 31, 1902.

Death claims No. 337 to 407	\$8,075 00
Balance of Loland claim, L. U. 114 . . .	150 00
Litigation (on account Auditing Books)	200 00
Counting vote on suspension	65 30
Salaries and clerk hire	555 61
Wm. D. Huber, G. P., services and exp .	135 00
F. Duffy, G. S.-T., travelling expenses .	8 42

Organizing—	
A. C. Cattermull (Western States).	210 00
J. F. Grimes (Southern States)	115 50
G. R. Murray (N. Y. and Conn)	149 90
W. J. Shields (N. Y. and Mass)	114 47
Donald Glass (Canada)	45 80
W. J. Ford (York, Pa.)	33 05
F. C. Walz (R. I. and Conn)	22 12
C. B. Newhart (Berwick, Pa.)	15 86
Jerome Jones (Marietta, Ga.)	10 70
J. R. Riley (Danbury, Conn)	10 00
C. A. Thompson (Ridgway, S. C.)	9 96
E. C. Odell (Paterson, N. J.)	9 17
Louis Housen (Stillwater, Minn)	6 40
F. R. Farry (Thompsonville, Ct)	6 35

Delegation to A. F. L.—	
J. R. Nelson	198 75
A. W. Schwartz	136 05
H. Blackmore	129 75
J. H. Slayton	119 48
Joseph Cummings	102 75

CARPENTER—	
" Printing and mailing	1,337 50
" Special Writings, Cuts, &c.	30 35

Supplies for Locals—	
" Stationery and Books	880 50
" Seals and Daters	25 80
" Prepaid Expressage	96 47

Office Expenses—	
" Sundries	11 41
" Postage	81 09
" Stamped Envelopes	64 20
" Telegrams	32 48
" Rent for December	50 00

Tax to A. F. of L. for November 266 67

Total \$13,511 86

RECAPITULATION—ACCOUNT FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Balance on Oct. 1 . \$68,013 12	
Receipts for Oct . 20,428 72	
" " Nov. 19,240 96	
" " Dec. 20,114 07	

Total . . . \$127,796 87

Disbursements for Oct . 12,856 48	
" " Nov. 15,079 06	
" " Dec. 13,511 86	

Bal. in bank Jan'y 1, 1902 } 86,812 29
(C's in transit deducted)

Cash on hand 37 18

Total \$127,796 87

EXPULSIONS

HERMAN HEYN, the former Treasurer of Local Union 583 Jeffersonville, Ind., has been expelled by that Union for the embezzlement of Local funds.

G. N. HAMLET has been expelled from Local Union 425, Des Moines, Iowa, for obtaining money under false pretences.

Remedy for Coughs.

A home remedy for a cough is the following: Take half the quantity of castor oil that can be purchased at the druggist's for 5 cents and put it over the fire to simmer. Add a cupful of granulated sugar and half a lemon from which the seeds have been removed. Allow the mixture to simmer for fifteen minutes or so, taking care not to let it become dark in the process. Strain, bottle and take a teaspoonful when the cough becomes troublesome.

WHEN buying goods always have the clerk show the union card.



FOR TAX, ASSESSMENTS, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending JANUARY 31, 1902.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1	\$166 20	140	\$3 80	279	\$18 25	419	\$41 20
2	79 20	141	25 25	280	4 60	420	2 40
3	44 40	142	146 80	281	88 70	421	6 40
4	79 80	143	7 90	282	14 20	422	1 00
5	58 80	144	15 40	283	8 20	423	154 95
6	21 20	145	10 90	284	63 40	424	8 40
7	212 00	146	98 05	285	26 60	425	18 00
8	162 40	147	19 80	286	5 30	426	129 80
9	47 50	148	26 90	287	47 25	427	58 20
10	171 00	149	8 00	288	26 60	428	20 20
11	84 80	150	8 60	289	12 75	429	58 40
12	69 20	151	41 70	290	26 20	430	4 60
13	41 20	152	14 30	291	12 50	431	13 40
14	11 60	153	9 40	292	3 20	432	27 60
15	15 00	154	16 40	293	10 60	433	20 00
16	68 00	155	25 80	294	25 40	434	7 60
17	7 00	156	4 20	295	4 50	435	8 20
18	6 40	157	5 60	296	28 75	436	16 25
19	97 80	158	12 55	297	20 00	437	2 80
20	20 20	159	24 75	298	33 85	438	23 00
21	25 40	160	5 00	299	8 00	439	1 10
22	180 20	161	9 60	300	18 80	440	42 70
23	19 40	162	10 80	301	46 80	441	31 00
24	22 60	163	14 20	302	11 85	442	4 70
25	41 85	164	121 80	303	101 40	443	22 60
26	47 00	165	13 80	304	10 65	444	35 00
27	27 15	166	59 40	305	226 70	445	2 40
28	19 50	167	21 00	306	7 50	446	6 40
29	151 39	168	56 90	307	27 80	447	20 45
30	10 60	169	5 60	308	3 40	448	52 20
31	37 40	170	26 46	309	4 40	449	15 15
32	127 60	171	20 14	310	6 35	450	17 00
33	20 60	172	2 00	311	28 40	451	47 00
34	8 40	173	20 20	312	11 80	452	18 50
35	88 20	174	14 10	313	32 80	453	5 60
36	89 70	175	45 85	314	18 05	454	110 80
37	8 20	176	33 60	315	17 20	455	28 00
38	28 40	177	6 40	316	32 60	456	7 40
39	9 90	178	26 10	317	6 80	457	3 60
40	8 00	179	52 50	318	2 40	458	7 60
41	24 40	180	98 40	319	7 40	459	8 65
42	37 50	181	4 65	320	38 80	460	8 65
43	11 60	182	4 65	321	16 00	461	39 85
44	30 30	183	4 50	322	11 85	462	34 00
45	11 00	184	6 60	323	25 00	463	9 80
46	58 50	185	22 80	324	6 60	464	25 80
47	56 15	186	15 60	325	7 60	465	11 60
48	44 80	187	56 60	326	3 75	466	51 20
49	53 05	188	100 70	327	39 00	467	29 20
50	76 60	189	21 20	328	10 20	468	47 4 00
51	18 00	190	6 20	329	12 60	469	9 00
52	41 00	191	27 30	330	27 70	470	15 80
53	153 40	192	11 20	331	14 15	471	9 00
54	24 50	193	8 00	332	3 40	472	46 45
55	8 10	194	21 60	333	6 40	473	2 20
56	110 20	195	24 00	334	44 20	474	5 80
57	19 60	196	131 40	335	53 00	475	27 80
58	15 40	197	46 40	336	9 00	476	18 20
59	39 40	198	76 85	337	2 80	477	118 00
60	110 40	199	4 80	338	11 40	478	4 40
61	33 40	200	63 00	339	5 65	479	4 40
62	43 95	201	19 60	340	2 00	480	31 80
63	28 20	202	2 40	341	5 60	481	25 20
64	8 40	203	32 50	342	4 70	482	6 75
65	33 40	204	12 40	343	16 10	483	16 40
66	3 60	205	6 00	344	64 80	484	19 80
67	12 40	206	35 95	345	55 65	485	92 50
68	5 20	207	40 60	346	10 40	486	34 60
69	11 80	208	119 80	347	10 60	487	18 45
70	50 80	209	11 20	348	22 00	488	19 80
71	115 60	210	11 10	349	8 00	489	19 20
72	22 00	211	8 20	350	78 20	490	37 00
73	67 20	212	7 60	351	14 30	491	31 80
74	49 05	213	20 20	352	15 00	492	15 60
75	32 80	214	18 35	353	5 20	493	6 40
76	23 75	215	3 00	354	26 00	494	17 00
77	64 40	216	3 00	355	15 00	495	10 40
78	62 40	217	79 25	356	108 20	496	8 10
79	2 80	218	17 00	357	67 75	497	10 70
80	23 10	219	11 40	358	15 40	498	4 60
81	10 80	220	18 00	359	7 80	499	10 60
82	54 70	221	20 40	360	48 00	500	21 00
83	25 20	222	25 00	361	14 80	501	36 60
84	138 65	223	17 60	362	12 05	502	6 60
85	49 55	224	40 80	363	15 60	503	2 00
86	9 80	225	14 00	364	8 00	504	102 80
87	11 00	226	31 90	365	4 60	505	5 20
88	16 20	227	18 00	366	60 85	506	26 00
89	14 35	228	16 20	367	126 95	507	5 60
90	8 05	229	21 80	368	4 20	508	11 10
91	7 80	230	22 40	369	27 20	509	22 45
92	46 00	231	41 40	370	12 50	510	58 20
93	36 55	232	28 20	371	7 40	511	52 80
94	48 80	233	10 90	372	8 00	512	17 00
95	12 20	234	2 20	373	17 40	513	10 80
96	10 60	235	3 60	374	13 20	514	5 60
97	8 20	236	22 20	375	6 20	515	12 80
98	38 60	237	23 60	376	18 70	516	6 00
99	60 80	238	37 25	377	10 40	517	6 90
100	88 05	239	8 60	378	92 80	518	5 40
101	51 80	240	14 45	379	17 25	519	8 00
102	7 55	241	11 00	380	34 30	520	11 10
103	58 50	242	8 20	381	14 40	521	532 46 10
104	61 10	243	13 60	382	62 00	522	3 40
105	55 20	244	5 20	383	24 35	523	17 60
106	106 55	245	18 40	384	5 00	524	10 00
107	77 10	246	25 35	385	15 40	525	8 60
108	20 85	247	91 20	386	30 40	526	10 00
109	20 40	248	25 80	387	15 40	527	9 40
110	47 40	249	9 10	388	36 60	528	48 80
111	7 60	250	48 40	389	3 25	529	10 00
112	11 60	251	7 20	390	3 55	530	11 90
113	35 00	252	29 00	391	50 00	531	10 00
114	8 80	253	8 50	392	20 00	532	6 70
115	21 30	254	17 45	393	1 75	533	10 60
116	62 95	255	9 40	394	6 40	534	33 70
117	15 00	256	19 40	395	5 80	535	28 80
118	22 80	257	4 40	396	5 40	536	39 40
119	1 50	258	53 10	397	3 20	537	1 00
120	36 10	259	16 20	398	14 90	538	7 80
121	14 40	260	7 40	399	36 80	539	20 50
122	200 95	261	7 70	400	6 40	540	6 10
123	28 40	262	23 00	401	1 10	541	9 40
124	16 20	263	26 20	402	27 00	542	14 00
125	45 60	264	27 55	403	7 80	543	17 60
126	24 00	265	24 20	404	5 60	544	3 80
127	28 70	266	77 90	405	47 80	545	25 80
128	20 40	267	180 70	406	26 10	546	28 00
129	33 20	268	20 40	407	3 00	547	83 10

Moneys Received.

(CONTINUED)

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
564	\$22 20	665	\$5 80	774	\$59 60	885	\$11 00
565	7 90	666	9 20	775	6 40	886	25
566	18 40	667	30 10	776	4 30	887	19 40
567	25 80	668	13 00	777	6 60	888	21 45
568	3 40	669	2 25	778	19 60	889	11 40
569	8 80	670	3 60	779	6 75	890	29 00
570	14 00	671	12 40	780	15 40	891	14 80
571	6 00	672	12 40	781	10 00	892	21 80
572	6 00	673	26 40	782	2 75	893	11 60
573	9 00	674	8 80	783	4 40	894	11 40
574	16 40	675	19 20	784	5 80	895	2 40
575	28 80	676	6 40	785	10 40	896	20 60
576	3 60	677	14 50	786	7 20	897	20 80
577	3 60	678	13 55	787	10 00	898	9 00
578	11 40	679	6 60	788	4 80	899	16 60
579	15 00	680	10 70	789	7 20	900	19 35
580	8 40	681	37 30	790	37 40	901	40 00
581	2 40	682	14 60	791	15 00	902	8 80
582	7 55	683	7 80	792	9 20	903	13 00
583	7 40	684	10 40	793	45 95	904	6 20
584	47 60	685	12 20	794	6 00	905	5 40
585	10 40	686	10 00	795	3 80	906	4 70
586	10 85	687	11 15	796	5 20	907	5 60
587	14 90	688	24 40	797	25 50	908	55 95
588	41 40	689	9 00	798	9 00	909	11 60
589	10 80	690	4 60	799	2 00	910	8 80
590	30 30	691	13 40	800	4 80	911	10 60
591	64 00	692	41 80	801	9 00	912	14 40
592	6 40	693	4 00	802	9 00	913	7

DELAWARE.

626. WILMINGTON—Sam. Lysinger, 925 Spruer st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—F. J. Niedomanski,
358 N. st., S. W.
884. "—Robert Dows, 1002 C st., S. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
605. "—A. C. MacNeill, 1028 E. Bay st.
627. "—J. M. McDonald, 216 Madison st.
655. KEY WEST—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
354. "—(Col.) Joseph Hannibal,
304 Julia st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zaragoza.
107. "—(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Tarragona.
864. ST. AUGUSTINE—F. Edgerton, St. Augustine.
531. ST. PETERSBURG—D. H. West, Box 112.
420. TAMPA—(Col.) Wm. LeCount, 1707 16th st.
696. "—W. C. Benton, 118 W. Palm ave.
819. WEST PALM BEACH—W. J. Roundtree,
West Palm Beach, Fla.
859. "—(Col.) Eugene Williams.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Secretary Dist. Council,
M. J. W. Thompson,
25 Culberson st.
317. "—(Cars) Ed. D. Saye,
339 Luckie st.
329. "—J. M. Vaughan, 362 W. North av.
439. "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
542. "—J. T. Beauchamp.
288. AUGUSTA—A. T. Long.
872. "—(Col.) D. V. White, 1107 Green st.
527. BRUNSWICK—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
865. "—V. J. Jones, Cor. E and M sts.
684. CEDARTOWN—W. H. Tillery.
313. COLUMBUS—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
501. DARIEN—R. M. Levine.
793. GAINESVILLE—T. E. Stewart.
MACON—Sec. District Council, W. Lewis.
144. "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326. "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Genl. Del.
651. "—R. J. Stevenson, 466½ Cotton ave.
752. MARIETTA—J. A. Kile.
411. ROME—G. L. Trammell.
SAVANNAH—Secretary Dist. Council,
521 Oak st.
256. "—L. A. Harris, 502 Margaret st. W.
318. "—(Col.) J. W. Anderson,
625 Cemetery st.
261. VALDOSTA—J. F. Crosby.

IDAHO.

398. LEWISTON—J. L. Barham.
635. BOISE CITY—H. A. Palmer.
220. WALLACE—E. L. Wood.

ILLINOIS.

377. ALTON—Chas. E. Grace, 635 E. 3d st.
788. ANNA, ILL.—W. H. Trece.
916. AURORA—C. E. Confer, 184 Fox st.
741. BEARDSTOWN—J. W. Day.
433. BELLEVILLE—Herman Neff, 1011 W. Main.
975. BENTON, ILL.—A. H. Fedro.
63. BLOOMINGTON—S. Cunningham,
610 S. Clinton st.
804. CAIRO—A. L. Sandersen, 2405 Com ave.
939. CAMPBELL HILL—L. Wohlmann,
Campbell Hill, Jackson Co.
841. CARBONDALE—Nathan D. Brown.
737. CARLINSVILLE—Guy Murphy.
293. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 431 N. ave. B.
588. CARTERSVILLE—L. C. Holland.
367. CENTRALIA—J. F. Adcock.
41. CHAMPAIGN—Wm. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
518. CHARLESTON—F. C. Huffman,
20 Madison ave.
549. CHESTER—H. E. Brinkman.CHICAGO—Secretary Dist. Council,
Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block,
56 Fifth avenue.
1. "—W. G. Schardt, 59 5th ave., Room 503.
10. "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13. "—R. O. Behnke, 568½ Ogden ave.
21. "—(French) P. Hudson, 207 S. Center av.
54. "—(Boh.) Jno. Dlouhy, 1900 S. Homan ave.
58. "—Otto Anderson, 1833 N. Clark st.
62. "—(Eaglewood) A. Wistrom,
6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
70. "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot,
2106 38th Place, Chicago, Ill.
80. "—(Moreland) H. J. Sharpe,
2440 Ohio st., Chicago.
141. "—(Grd Crossing) J. Murray,
1310 70th Place.
181. "—K. G. Torkelson,
1614 N. Central Park ave.
199. "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham,
8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.
242. "—(Ger.) T. Deutzmann, 523½ Fifth av.
416. "—Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave.
Pilsen Sta.
419. "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings.
434. "—(Kensington) (Fr.) Wm. J. McPhail,
11560 Lafayette st.
504. CHICAGO—(Jewish) S. Ziskind,
53 Newberry ave.
521. "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen,
715 W. Division st.
566. "—(Oak Park) Gus. Franks,
913 Woodbine ave.
272. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—W. E. Howard,
1914 Chicago rd.869. CHILLICOTHE—William Nash.
204. COFFEE—W. A. May.
295. COLLINSVILLE—M. J. Dooner.
239. DANVILLE—W. S. Ochiltree, 212 E. Williams.
742. DECATUR—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water st.
953. DEKALB—Roy Spicer, 304 S. 7th st.
928. DIVERNON—Oscar Scott.
790. DIXON—Robt. McMaster,
Cor. 9th and Ottina sts.
510. DUQUOIN—J. R. Kendol.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378. EDWARDSVILLE—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
363. ELGIN—J. C. Jensen.
480. FREEBURG—Henry Schiek.
719. FREEPORT—D. W. Wagner, 19 Addison st.
360. GALESBURG—C. J. Johnson,
879 Washington ave.
805. HAVANA—Grant Hole.
581. HERRIN—Chas. Stoner.
481. HIGHWOOD—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
904. JACKSONVILLE—Wm. Robinson,
131 Richard st.
174. JOLIET—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
496. KANKAKEE—R. Janson, 151 Greenwood av.
141. KEWANEE—Chas. Winkquist, Gen. Del.
647. LA GRANGE—Geo. Howard.
250. LAKE FOREST—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
336. LA SALLE—William Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
387. LEBANON—C. J. Moore.553. LINCOLN—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505. LITCHFIELD—Emery Small.
633. MADISON—George Watson, Venice, Ill.
689. MAKANDA—L. B. Gurley.
593. MARION—Madison Vandell.
781. MARISSA—Samuel Nairne.
765. MASCOUAT—Edward Hoerd.
847. MATTOON—C. T. Peterson, 913 N. 20th st.
843. METROPOLIS—B. P. D. Schroder.
241. MOLINE—J. C. Fuller, 1505 20th ave.
230. MT. OLIVE—Fred Garrels.
604. MURPHYSBORO—J. F. Slaughter, 227 N. 7th st.
671. NEW BADEN—Julius Hummel.
552. ODIN—T. D. Stroup.
745. O'FALLON—W. J. Wittig.
681. OTTAWA—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
648. PANA—W. L. Wright.
644. PEKIN—Geo. P. Chase, 510 So. 3rd st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrens ave.
733. PERCY—W. C. Fisk.
195. PERU—Dave George.
723. PONTIAC—L. E. McCombs, 314 S. Plum st.
139. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison st.
792. ROCKFORD—J. Hoeberg.
166. ROCK ISLAND—Ans. Anderson, 917 11th ave.
798. SALEM—S. M. Pratts.
479. SPARTA—H. C. Pilars, Box 326.
16. SPRINGFIELD—Thos M. Blankenship,
817 N. 14th st.631. SPRING VALLEY—D. F. Dilts.
156. STAUNTON—H. F. Kruse.
695. STERLING—A. H. Hess.
495. STREATOR—Edw. Kraske,
1112 S. Bloomington st.
748. TAYLORVILLE—Terry Rape.
807. TOLUCA—Peter J. Senninger.
448. WAUKEGAN—Geo. Williams,
123 Jefferson ave.
903. WINSTANLEY—Geo. Joergensen,
2812 Olive st., E. St. Louis, Ill.
418. WITT—Samuel Kessinger.

INDIANA.

477. ALEXANDRIA—Clarence Noble.
352. ANDERSON—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694. BOONVILLE—C. H. Bohrer.
431. BRAZIL—E. D. Wilder, 115 S. Franklin st.
483. CANTON—J. L. Oliver.
944. DECATUR—W. E. Russell.
565. ELKHART—D. B. Hughes, 114 N. 5th st.
652. ELWOOD—R. H. Mount, 115 N. 18th st.
90. EVANSVILLE—Sam. Sterk, 920 E. Ills st.
282. FT. WAYNE—William Scheiman,
1724 Oakland st.
160. GAS CITY—F. M. Thomas.
908. GOSHEN—M. M. Uby, Olive st.
509. HAMMOND—W. W. Dicks, 410 Indiana ave.
213. HARTFORD CITY—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary Dist. Council,
S. S. Willoughby,
5733 Rasole Ave., Irvington, Ind.
40. "—(Ger.) William Hoff,
908 Sanders st.
281. "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
909. JASONVILLE—S. R. Emerson.
533. JEFFERSONVILLE—John Russ, 812 7th st.
734. KOKOMO—C. L. Price.
215. LAFAYETTE—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487. LINTON—Frank Flowers.
365. MARION—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman st.
795. MONTEZUMA—Frank Wittenmyer.
592. MUNCIE—H. P. Baker, Box 474.
436. NEW ALBANY—Geo. W. Lemmon,
203 W. Spring St.392. PERU—Wm. Miller.
619. PETERSBURG—W. D. Good.
935. PRINCETON—James Davidson, 713 N. Race st.
912. RICHMOND—O. A. Lauk, 417 S. 9th st.
896. RUSHVILLE—Wm. Wooling.
413. SOUTH BEND—Chas. L. Hallowell,
710 Laport ave.
795. SULLIVAN—R. E. Rice.
205. TERRE HAUTE—L. L. Davidson,
231 S. 14½ st.
VINCENNES—A. C. Pennington,
Cor. 7th and Scott sts.
812. "—John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
598. WABASH—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll st.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

653. CHICKASHA—J. G. Miller.
445. WAGONER—Charles Allen.

IOWA.

788. ALBIA—H. C. McCormick.
315. BOONE—M. L. Connert, 815 Arden st.
534. BURLINGTON—Harry Chambers,
623 Market st.
308. CEDAR RAPIDS—M. Carpenter,
339 4th ave., W.
597. CENTREVILLE—J. A. DeFrance.
772. CLINTON—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
364. COUNCIL BLUFFS—F. H. Stover.
554. DAVENPORT—Ewald Riepe, Daviest, N. W.
103. DES MOINES—A. H. Weeks, 1216 Laure st.
425. "—(Mill) L. R. French, 205 10th st.
673. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
234. FORT DODGE—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
511. HITEMAN—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523. KEOKUK—C. P. Hultman, 1609 Fulton st.
767. OTTUMWA—H. I. McCarrell.
879. RED OAK—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948. STOUT CITY—George Wingfield.
552. WATERLOO—W. C. Eickelberg,
cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS.

253. ARGENTINE—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753. ATCHISON—E. W. Munsel.
942. FORT SCOTT—A. B. Stoner, 710 Clark st.
123. IOLA—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
138. KANSAS CITY—Geo. McMullin,
836 Muncie Boulevard.
535. "—W. H. Fasnacht, 689 Garfield av.
458. LAWRENCE—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499. LEAVENWORTH—G. McCaully,
210 N. Fifth st.
561. PITTSBURG—B. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
153. TOPEKA—W. H. Crimmings, 718 Lincoln st.
201. WICHITA—W. E. Youngmeyer,
1228 S. Santa Fe ave.

KENTUCKY.

725. BOWLING GREEN—R. L. Carter,
5th and Park sts.
641. CENTRAL CITY—L. N. Jenkins.
712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1602 Kavanaugh st.
785. "—Jos. Stellman,
1698 Woodburn ave.
937. FULTON—L. H. Howard.
851. HENDERSON—J. G. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—James Western,
1006 E. 7th st.
103. "—M. L. Christian, 625 Fifth st.
214. "—(Ger.) Jacob Schneider,
915 E. Chestnut st.
811. MAYFIELD—A. O. Hughley.
698. NEWPORT—George Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
809. OWENSBORO—J. W. Clark, 1211 Hall st.
559. PADUCAH—Walter England, 133 N. 3rd st.

LOUISIANA.

929. CROWLEY—Aug. F. DaCosta, Box 582.
874. JENNINGS—Chas. Killinger.
888. MONROE—W. J. Lorraine, Box 353.
758. "—(Col.) Frank McNeal.
NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. "—F. Duhrkop, 616 Cadiz st.
551. "—(Col.) J. Burley,
1526 S. Roberson st.
739. "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
397. RUSTON—J. M. Ackerson.
85. SHREVEPORT—W. J. Hurst, 1166 Texas ave.
764. "—W. J. Burnite, 323 Caperton st.

MAINE.

914. AUGUSTA—Irving H. Humphrey, 81 Gage st.
621. BANGOR—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459. BAR HARBOR—N. W. Cheney,
20 Holland ave.
407. LEWISTON—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517. PORTLAND—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leland st.,
Woodfords.
787. SKOWHEGAN—Anson Savage.
348. WATERVILLE—Asa Richardson.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44. "—(Ger.) Harry Bosse,
125 N. Montford ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

395. ADAMS—C. W. Wells, B st.
831. ARLINGTON—M. A. Ross.
878. BEVERLY—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
BOSTON—Secretary Dist. Council,
J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder st.,
Dorchester, Mass.
33. "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester ave.,
Dorchester.
954. "—I. Becker, 30 Norman st.
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.
386. DORCHESTER—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor
View st., Dorchester.
218. E. BOSTON—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian st.
443. CHELSEA—P. S. Mulligan, 26 Poplar st.
438. BROOKLINE—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
629. SOMERVILLE—F. X. P. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
625. MALDEN—Robt. V. Townsend,
121 Tremont st.
780. EVERETT—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
846. REVERE—Jesse S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
821. WINTHROP—Fred S. Campbell, 29 Main st.
889. ALLSTON—Percy Maxner,
110 Academy Hill Road, Brighton.
624. BROCKTON—Leroy S. Mitchell, 96 Battles st.
441. CAMBRIDGE—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass. ave.
685. CHICOPEE—Edmond Blanchette,
87 Exchange street.
858. CLINTON—Omer Harvey.
950. DANVERS—George Crosby.
892. DEDHAM—Reuben Carleton, 22 Church st.
225. FALL RIVER—Arthur Sampson, 208 Horton
FITCHBURG—W. H. Howard, Jr.,
169 Roulstone st.
860. FRAMINGHAM—Thos. K. Hill,
S. Framingham.
570. GARDNER—Joseph E. Cornier, Box 15.
910. GLOUCESTER—Wm. T. Bride, 7 Winchester st.
782. GREENFIELD—Wm. Lapoint.
82. HAVERHILL—George A. Frost, Box 401.
421. HINGHAM—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
390. HOLYOKE—P. Provost, Box 56, Williamansett.
656. "—M. J. Gleason.
400. HUDSON—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802. HYDE PARK—Jas. Faulkner,
419 Hyde Park ave.
111. LAWRENCE—T. M. Kelley, 79 Willow st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794. LEOMINSTER—Frank I. Brown,
15 Harrison st.
49. LOWELL—Jos. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688. LYNN—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
924. MANCHESTER—W. Hallen.
962. MARLBHEAD—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
939. MATTAPAN—James Hedtler, Oceola ave.
777. MEDFORD—Thomas H. Flynn, 15 South st.
760. MELROSE—Calvin Fletcher,
39 Boardman ave.
867. MILFORD—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847. NATICK—Nels. J. Swanson, 15 Grant st.
275. NEWTON—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st.
Watertown, Mass.
680. NEWTON CENTRE—F. C. Boiesner,
1241 Centre st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351. NORTHAMPTON—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
784. NORTH EASTON—John Johnson, Box 17.
866. NORWOOD—Peter D. MacDonald, 162 Lenox
PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
762. QUINCY—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
888. SALEM—D. A. Schantz, 291 Essex st.
861. SOUTHBRIDGE—L. E. Jacques.
SPRINGFIELD—Secretary of Dist. Council,
A. G. Hurd.
96. "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring.
177. "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
862. WAKEFIELD—Reuben J. Lefave, Reading.
540. WALTHAM—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
823. WEBSTER—J. W. Negus.
222. WESTFIELD—L. H. Andrews.
708. WEST NEWTON—D. M. Chandler,
25 Dunstan st.
938. WEST ROXBURY—A. W. Borden, 36 Beach.
848. Weymouth—Geo. B. Loring,
East Braintree.979. WILLIAMSTOWN—Arthur Brooks.
885. WORURN—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
WORCESTER—Secretary District Council,
P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
28. "—Alfred Anderson, 88 Jaques ave.
408. "—(Fr.) J. A. Laflamme, 65 Orient st.
720. "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson,
11 Elizabeth st.
877. "—(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr.,
32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN.

105. ALPENA—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512. ANN ARBOR—Wm. Dupsoff,
415 W. Jefferson st.
871. BATTLE CREEK—B. U. Parker,
165 Battle Creek ave.
116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898. BENTON HARBOR—G. W. Ayres.
797. CHARLEVOIX—Jas. Saunders.
19. DETROIT—O. H. Mullin, 16 Beach st.
303. "—Otto Kunkel, 352 Maple st.
577. ELK RAPIDS—Robert Rex.
FLINT—Edwin Shanen, 1500 Beach st.
335. GRAND RAPIDS—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130. HANCOCK—Arthur Pickett.
651. JACKSON—J. F. Morrell, 110 S. Pleasant st.
297. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park st.
958. MARQUETTE—Jas. E. Scanlan.
341. MARINE CITY—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
109. MUSKEGON—O. T. Brakeman, 102 Hudson av.
609. OTTAWA—H. L. Foye.
791. PETOSKY—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
585. PORT HURON—C. E. Seeback,
2340 Walnut st.59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334. "—Wm. Billington,
828 Bonds st., W. S.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell,
227 Magazine st.
226. TRAVERSE CITY—Ed. J. Hammond,
406 Wadsworth st.
693. WEST BAY CITY—H. H. Durant,
306 South Centre street.
814. WYANDOTTE—L. Graslev, 55 Orange st.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. 6th st.
951. BRAINARD—Henry P. Starkey.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—John Franzen,
3339 Columbus ave.
548. "—(Millwrights) Henry B.
Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.
930. ROCHESTER—R. S. Woods.
930. ST. CLOUD—Henry Steckling.
957. STILLWATER—Martin Blanchard.
87. ST. PAUL—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307. WINONA—A. M. Gage, 421 Dakota st.

MISSOURI.

922. FARMINGTON—S. P. Counts.
721. FLAT RIVER—L. J. Feltz.
607. HANNIBAL—M. B. Velic, 830 Centre st.
945. JEFFERSON CITY—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
311. JOPLIN—J. G. Easterly, 1407 Penn ave.
4. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
48. KIRKSVILLE—W. H. Wellbaum.
934. MARSHALL—Clay Lamons.
740. NOVINGER—T. E. Wiggins,
Box 185, Novinger, Mo.
978. SPRINGFIELD—Otto Pauly, 745 South st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13thSt. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
Henry Blackmore, 604 Market st.
(Ger.) Charles Thoms,
2100 Victor st.
45. "—(Ger.) Hy. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton.
47. "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chippewa.
73. "—Geo. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester ave.
257. "—W. C. Rolster, 4222 Manchester ave.
578. "—(Stairs) Aug. Stohmann,
1946 Sidney st.
970. VICKSBURG—Wm. Miller, 306 Fayette st.
491. WEBB CITY—E. G. Chapman, 702 Prospect.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345. BILLINGS—J. F. Gilchrist, Box 845.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—Dan. Reyen.
923. HAVRE—Grant Emery.
153. HELENA—S. N. Hokenquest, 1000 Bedford st.
911. KALISPELL—J. S. Edwards, Box 127.
8.6. LATHROP—W. A. Hawley.
28. MISSOULA—John Dunn.

NEBRASKA.

113. LINCOLN—Geo. Daggett, 1144 Washington.
427. OMAHA—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth st.
279. S. OMAHA—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 20th st.

NEVADA.

971. RENO—W. H. Lyon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

538. CONCORD—T. A. Smart, 93 Pillsbury st.
931. MANCHESTER—George W. Turney,
23 Appleton st.
579. NASHUA—A. C. Blaine, 73 Walnut st.
921. PORTSMOUTH—John A. Parsons, 3 Pearl st

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—R. D. Whitlock,
Ocean Grove.
880. BERNARDSVILLE—Geo. H. Abers.
121. BRIDGETON—H. Wilson, 156 East ave.
20. CAMDEN—A. L. Harkness, 584 Carman st.
594. DOVER—Halsey M. Hiller, 19 Guy st.
941. EAST ORANGE—Edw. Henning, 9 Sterling.
519. E. RUTHERFORD—K. J. Jorgenson,
Madison st. and Passaic ave.,
Carlstadt, N. J.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
265. HACKENSACK—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
57. IRVINGTON—DeWitt C. Smith,
Box 127, Hilton, N. J.
HUDSON Co.—Sec. Dist. Council,
Geo. Williamson, 77 Sherman ave.,
Jersey City.
432. ATLANTIC CITY—G. T. Goff, 2505 Arctic ave.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek,
721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391. HOBOKEN—Wm. Weidemer, 554 1st st.
467. "—(Ger.) H. Schneider,
139 Columbia ave., J. C. H.
299. WEST HOBOKEN—Charles K. Burhans,
147 Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.
139. JERSEY CITY—G. R. Edsall,
311 Communipaw ave.
118. "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr.,
830 Walnut W. Hoboken, N. J.
282. "—Wm. Hafner, 6 North st.,
J. C. Hts.
482. "—L. F. Ryan, 160 Eighth st.
564. "—Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st.
Jersey City H'g'ts, N. J.
157. "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove,
120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
383. BAYONNE—A. Cohen, 522 Ave. C.
486. "—Chas. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.
305. MILLVILLE—F. Reives, 217 Oak st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Harry Baldwin,
Friendship place.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.NEWARK—Secretary Dist. Council,
John Sterling, 41 New st.
119. "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st.,
Bloomfield.
120. "—(Ger.) Chas. Herman, 73 Westcott
148. "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly st.
306. "—A. L. Beagle, 122 N. 2d st.
723. "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. Tenth st.
330. NEW ORANGE—E. C. Pollock.
349. ORANGE—Robt. Patterson, 63 Cruter st.
325. PATERSON—S. Sixx, 185 Hamilton ave.
490. PASSAIC—J. Van Weil, Lodi, N. J.
65. PERTH AMBOY—Fred Christensen,
170 Brighton ave.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Jacob S. Sowe, 42 Fox st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front
842. PLEASANTVILLE—Hiram J. Hahn,
Box 261.
781. PRINCETON—Thomas Cashill.
537. RAHWAY—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358. ROSELLE—Edward P. Mannon.
455. SOMERVILLE—E. Opydek.
961. SUMMIT—E. Ackerman.
31. TRENTON—J. L. Pancoast, 43 W. State St.
620. VINELAND—Geo. P. Albertson, 513 Park ave
320. WESTFIELD—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Donner st.

NEW MEXICO.

840. CLOUDCROFT—U. R. Christman.
511. ROSWELL—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 402 8d st.
659. "—(Ger.) John Lather, 219 Sherman.
270. ALEXANDRIA BAY—F. H. Hamilton.
6. AMSTERDAM—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453. AUBURN—S. L. Thompson, 58 Seward ave.
614. BALDWINVILLE—John Forgar.
24. BATAVIA—Peter Moys, 3 Buile st.
233. BINGHAMTON—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132. "—(Mill) John Erhardt, Jr.
355. "—(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
874. "—R. A. White,
450 Rhode Island st.
440. "—Sam. Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
502. CANANDAIGUA—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446. CARTHAGE—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
308. CLAYTON—L. C. Purdy.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 302 Remsen st.
700. CORNING—Gus Hammerstrom.
503. DEPEW—J. M. Witherspoon.
649. DOBBS FERRY—Harry Roth.
466. DUNKIRK—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532. ELMIRA—H. Lewis, 40 Walnut st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—John F. O'Brien.
673. FORT EDWARD—Geo. S. Brigham.
754. FULTON—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
187. GENEVA—W. A. Maycock, 300 William st.
229. GLEN FALLS—Clayton T. Sawin,
21 Chester st.
380. HERKIMER—W. H. Sasman, Mohawk.
542. HORNELLVILLE—John Brennan,
Park Hotel.
149. IRVINGTON—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357. ISLIP, L. I.—F. Moynihan, L. I. Bay Shore
403. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
251. KINGSTON—J. Devo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727. LAKE PLACID—E. D. Marshall,
Newman, Essex Co.
635. LIBERTY—F. Hotchkiss, Box 173.
516. LINDENHURST—Wm. Pitsch,
Amityville, L. I.
591. LITTLE FALLS—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.
290. LOCKPORT—Wm. Markley, 90 Mulberry st.
543. MAMARONECK—Thos. Russell.
574. MIDDLETOWN—Simeon Wood, 89 Olive st.
646. NEWARK—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301. NEWBURG—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
718. "—George Booker,
191 Cedar Road.
NEW YORK CITY—Secretary of Executive
Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broad-
way, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
51. "Sec. Manhattan Borough Dist. Council
56. "K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
64. "(Fl'r Layers) Jos. Hefner,
400 9th ave., L. I. City.
200. "E. C. Glock, 44 Park ave.,
Paterson, N. J.
240. "(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.
285. "T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
309. "(Framers) Wm. Larson, 2127 3d ave.
340. "(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska,
442 E. 81st st.
375. "D. G. Smith, 341 W. 151st st.
382. "(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2nd ave.
467. "John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
468. "(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
473. "W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
476. "Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave.,
Jersey City, N. J.
497. "Wm. E. Schwarz, 29 Fulton ave.,
Astoria, L. I.
509. "(Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer, 243 E. Tenth
513. "Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
575. "(Ger.) Paul Reinhardt, 1501 Ave. A.
576. "(Stair) H. Blot, 681 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707. "(Fr Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d.
724. "Charles Camp, 114 Bradhurst ave.
774. "J. H. Browne, 44 E. 13th st.
12. "J. T. Nittke, 460 W. 20th st.
32. "Sec. Brooklyn Borough Dist. Council,
Jas. MacDonald, 211 59th st.
100. "Geo. Frank, 56 Fifteenth st.
126. "(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Juergens,
90 Linden st.
147. "Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
175. "M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
247. "Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
258. "W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
291. "Wm. Schweikert, 516 Calton st.
381. "M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
451. "(Ger.) Wm. Braun,
233 Bleeker st.
471. "J. G. Lehte, 723 43d st.
471. "Wm. Carroll, 702 Bergen st.
634. "Fred. Small, 202 58th st.
639. "Robert Napier, 361 Hoyt st.
786. "August Sohns, 166 53d st.
387. "(Ger. Millwright)
Henry Maak, 357 Linden.
464. "Sec. Bronx Borough Dist. Council,
E. S. Odell, 921 Fleetwood ave.
478. "T. J. Breslin, 3300 Park ave.
40. "(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
172. "H. H. O'Connor, 77 W. 124th st.
212. "KINGSBRIDGE—E. J. Morrison,
7 River st.
493. "WESTCHESTER—John Magnuson.
202. "Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst,
136 W. Lincoln ave.
593. " "—Wm. T. Wood,
87 Stevens ave.
906. "WILLIAMSBURG—Charles Moder,
12 4th st.
640. "Sec. Queens Borough Dist. Council,
F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
81. CEDARHURST, L. I.—Robert Graef,
Woodmere, L. I.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—M. Murphy, Box 38.
714. FLUSHING—P. S. Field, 151 Locust st.
907. GREAT NECK, L. I.—J. V. Kennedy.
613. JAMAICA—Chas. Stout, Box 46.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—John Engel,
141 Newton Road.
507. CORONA, L. I.—P. A. Anderson,
Box 13, Corona.
601. ROCKAWAY BEACH—Edward F. Closs,
Oceanus, N. Y.
128. WHITESTONE—H. Sey.
901. WOODHAVEN—Thomas Tuttil, Oakley
ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
324. WOODSIDE, L. I.—John Fargeson, Box 92.
RICHMOND BOROUG—Sec. Dist. Council,
James N. Maine, 43 State st.
606. PORT RICHMOND—Wm. Houseman, 68 Col-
umbia ave., N. Brighton.
567. STAPLETON, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
322. NIAGARA FALLS—F. M. Perry, 523 23d st.

369. NORTH TONAWANDA—Wm. H. Newman,
301 Falconer s.
310. NORWICH—Jesse Faulkner, 88 S. Broad st.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 498.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546. OLEAN—L. L. Granger, Irving st.
747. OSWEGO—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk st.
163. PEEKSKILL—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
77. PORTCHESTER—Ase Palmer, 111 Smith st.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. H. Shaffer,
33 Mansion st.
72. ROCHESTER—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179. "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231. "—Adam Fay, 28 Yale st.
573. RYE—Julius Rosenquist, Box 283 Railroad.
600. SARANAC LAKE—L. W. Divine.
412. SAYVILLE, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146. SCHENECTADY—A. F. Wiley, 532 Pierre st.
963. "—(Mill)—P. Shoemaker,
90 Washington ave.
835. SENECA FALLS—Thomas Laughlin,
8 Boardman st.
553. SILVER CREEK—C. E. Abbey.
SYRACUSE—Sec. Dist. Council,
15. "J. A. Horton, 252 James st.
26. "—(Ger.) Martin Ohman, 151 Mary st.
192. "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
895. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey st.
78. TROY—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
636. "—(Mill) Robt. Finn, 1858 7th ave.
918. TUPPER LAKE—Matthew Hammell.
389. TUXEDO—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
278. WATERLOO—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
337. WHITESBORO—Joseph McWinie, Box 42.
53. WHITE PLAINS—Chester Lovett, 50 Grove.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulise, 47 Maple st.
726. "—Fred. Saerup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—G. C. Lumly, 51 Blanton st.
558. CHARLOTTE—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D st.
530. HENDERSONVILLE—D. B. Jackson.
744. KINGS MOUNTAIN—A. K. Falls.
630. RALEIGH—Geo. T. Ray, Oak Dale ave.
831. "Wm. Faulcom, 225 W. North st.
826. SPRAY—J. L. Gatewood.
632. WAYNESVILLE—W. C. Phillips.
899. WILMINGTON—Fred. P. Baldwin,
808 N. 4th st.
915. "—Harold H. Harris,
612 Wood st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—Oliver Sciver, 302 Water st.
530. ASHTABULA—D. Nobel.
509. BARBERTON—J. T. Montgomery.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3038 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
486. BYESVILLE—J. W. Dilley.
245. CAMBRIDGE—H. W. Messick.
143. CANTON—C. A. Rimmel, 603 W. 3rd st.
589. CHILLICOTHE—S. S. Duffy, 507 E. 2d st.
CINCINNATI—Sec. Dist. Council,
2. "J. H. Meyer, 244 Seegar ave.
209. "J. H. Meyer, 2504 Seegar ave.
327. "—(Ger.) Aug. Weiss, 969 Gest.
628. "—(Mill) E. G. Landherr,
3212 Beresford ave.
664. "Geo. T. Petry,
4131 Spring Grove ave.
667. "Stair B. C. Menkhous,
172 Westwood ave.
676. "D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st.,
Station D.
692. "Geo. Frederick, 2008 Sanders
J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Sec. Dist. Council,
11. "Wesley Workman, 483 Prospect st.
14. "Jas. Runney, 60 Clara st.
39. "Thos. W. Keller, 1140 Payne ave.
393. "(Boh.) Jos. Krojce, Reza ave.
449. "—(Ger.) T. Wehrlich, 16 Parker
(Ger.) Fred. Behrens,
228 Burton st.
COLUMBUS—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494. "J. Nicholson, 157 E. 4th ave.
863. CONNEAUT—John Orford.
525. COSHOCTON—S. S. Wagoner, 320 N. 6th st
DAYTON—Sec. Dist. Council,
104. "F. Collier, 308 Geyer.
346. "—John Wyrich, 110 Best st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. M. Newell, Box 164.
557. E. TOLEDO—H. E. Holloher,
322 Wisconsin st.
204. E. PALESTINE—Ed. Warner.
822. FINDLAY—J. B. Alsapch, 1221 Summit st.
637. HAMILTON—W. A. Stewart,
169 Grand Boulevard.
182. LIMA—Henry Herrod, 140 South River st.
703. LOCKLAND—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705. LORAIN—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854. MADISONVILLE—Thos. Devine.
735. MANSFIELD—Ed. Stanffer, 47 W. 1st st.
881. MASSILLON—Robert Setterlin.
356. MARIETTA—Edw. Stewart, 633 6th st.
749. MT. VERNON—W. W. Martin,
205 S. Mechanic st.
136. NEWARK—Sherman R. Frisoe,
59 William st.
404. PAINESVILLE—J. Tucker.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. 3d st.
940. SANDUSKY—Fred. J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
660. SPRINGFIELD—Wm. S. Eastwood,
131 W. Clark st.
186. STEUBENVILLE—F. B. Throckmorton,
Cor. 5th and Slack sts.
243. TIFFIN—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J. Arnold, 540 Wabash st.
168. "—(Ger.) W. Morlock, 1203 Page st.
168. "Chas. Woehler, 806 Missouri st.
25. "W. Marlock, 1203 Page st.
405. WELLSVILLE—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. E. Anderson, Forest ave.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes,
1321 Central ave.

OKLAHOMA TER.

117. CHANDLER—Jas. Bradberry.
763. ENID—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913. GUTHRIE—R. A. Doty,
1105 W. Noble, Guthrie.
902. LAWTON—Edw. M. Kurtz.
276. OKLAHOMA—F. M. Agee, Box 131.
292. SHAWNEE—J. P. Singleton, 100 W. Main st.
572. STILLWATER—D. S. Landis, Box 316.

OREGON.

917. ASTORIA—John S. Sjogren,
W. S. S. Columbine st.
535. BAKER CITY—W. L. Finch, Box 415.
50. PORTLAND—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

465. ARDMORE—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211. ALLEGHENY CITY—M. M. Willis,
314 Danson st.
237. "—(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill rd.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. C. Knappenberger,
531 N. 8th st.
900. ALTOONA—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.
264. BERWICK—J. M. Bellis, Col. Co.
833. BERWYN—M. L. Montgomery.
406. BETHLEHEM—H. S. Ehrigott,
422 E. Broad st.
773. BRADDOCK—Chas. Kearns,
1133 Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte
500. BUTLER—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean st.
813. CARBONDALE—F. J. Love, 92 Cemetery st.
571. CARNEGIE—John G. Garbart,
Elliot, P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
845. CLIFTON HEIGHTS—Frank Quantin.
587. COATSVILLE—S. A. Bell.
321. CONNELLSVILLE—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts st
703. DORRANCETOWN—Eugene Gunton,
Forty Fort, Pa.
580. DUBOIS—James Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501. EAST STROUDSBURG—H. Slutter.
421. ELWOOD CITY—M. Klingensmith, Box 755.
403. ERIE—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
905. FRANKLIN—T. A. Nicklen, Third Ward.
482. FREELAND—Jacob C. Nagel.
238. GREENSBURG—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HANOVER—Charles W. Unger.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Pepper st.
129. HAZLETON—Wm. H. McHore,
103 S. Poplar st.
288. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr.,
110 W. Tenth ave.
545. KANE—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
208. LANCASTER—Elmer E. Ehly, 640 Lake.
677. LEBANON—Cyrus Snavely,
336 Shaffertown Road.
255. MCKEE'S ROCKS—E. E. Gregg,
Coranopolis, Pa.
827. MCKEESPORT—O. D. Rhodes, 228 Pine st.
536. MEADVILLE—C. W. Robinson.
974. MONESSEN—H. Singley.
711. MT. CARMEL—Joseph C. Camp, 41 S. Poplar.
415. MT. JEWETT—Thomas B. White.
216. NANTICOKE—Wesley H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st
414. NEW BRIGHTON—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
296. NEW CASTLE—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
383. NEW KENSINGTON—J. H. Moser, Box 68,
Parnassus, Pa.
397. NORRISTOWN—J. W. Printz, 1047 Powell st.
830. OIL CITY—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st.,
South Oil City.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. Dist. Council,
8. "W. J. Ford, 10 8 Harlan st.
122. "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
227. "—(Germantown) J. E. Martin,
120 E. Duval st.
238. "—(Kensington) W. Neill,
2575 Memphis st.
277. "—(Ger.) Joseph Oyer, 814 N. Fourth.
359. "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
463. "—(Mill) Jos. F. Heilmann,
2101 Monmouth st.
964. "—(Frankford) Geo. A. Harper,
4350 Paul st.
972. "Chas. H. Riley,
S. E. Cor. Reese and Sommerset sts.
Jas. Wetton, 3516 Warren st.
F'r Layers.
JENKINTOWN—Wilson Hillegas,
Glen side.
PITTSBURGH—Sec. of Dist. Council,
W. J. Kelly, 1212 Gibbon st.
142. "—H. G. Schomaker, 1206 Sherman ave.
164. "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2145 Rose st.
165. "—(E. E.) F. A. Kinsey, 200 Dennesson av
202. "—G. W. McCausland, 6088 Hoeveler st.
230. "—W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th.
251. "—J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
385. "—A. Paton, 2541 Castor st.
402. "—(Ger.) R. Linnert, 131 1/2 12th st., S. S.
401. PITTSBURGH—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150. PLYMOUTH—Wm. Deitz, 67 Willow st.
228. POTTSVILLE—Henry Gundrum,
740 Water st.
492. READING—F. L. Degler, 1128 Elm st.
834. REYNOLDSVILLE—W. J. Burris.
145. SAYRE—F. J. Holenback.
563. SCRANTON—P. J. Conlon,
Sloan ave. and Lincoln Hts.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Gr.) Edw. W. Rech,
742 Locust st.
699. SEWICKLEY—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
37. SHAMOKIN—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert st.
268. SHARON—C. F. Bastress, 49 Jefferson st.
709. SHENANDOAH—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal st.
838. SUNBURY—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa ave.
824. TAMAGUA—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
966. TOWNSHIP—J. L. Teets.
552. VERONA—James Davis, Box 20.
541. WASHINGTON—J. Y. McClain,
17 N. Wade ave.
248. WEISSPORT—David Snyder.
93. WILKES-BARRE—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
102. "—A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665. "—(Mill) J. G. Steinhauer,
73 E. North st.
430. WILKINSBURG—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691. WILLIAMSPORT—W. H. Irwin, 324 Locust st
936. WILMERDING—R. D. Walizer,
1012 Halket ave.
WYOMING VALLEY, D. C.—Roy E. Jacobs,
301 N. Washington st.
191. YORK—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

977. ARCTIC—Jos. I. Saucier.
176. NEWPORT—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183,
Valley Falls, R. I.
94. PROVIDENCE—J. H. Cook, 238 Lockwood st.
217. WESTERLY—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st
801. WOONSOCKET—Jos. Gabor.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159. "—W. E. Mosiman,
291 Rutledge ave.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson,
1523 Taylor st.
949. "—W. E. Barnette, 1103 Pendleton.
140. "—J. P. Westbury, 1233 Lumber st.
221. FLORENCE—J. W. Brown.
697. GRANITEVILLE—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant,
Warrenville, S. C.
808. "H. J. Parkman.
875. MULLINS—Chas. M. McKay.
876. "—(Col.) H. J. Foxworth, Box 14.
689. ROCK HILL—J. B. Clyburn.
947. RIDGEWAY—P. P. James.
736. SUMTER—W. B. DeLorme.
960. UNION—F. J. Elliot.
SOUTH DAKOTA.
197. LEAD CITY—W. E. McGimans, Box 794.
783. SIOUX FALLS—D. M. McDonald.

TENNESSEE.

759. CHATTANOOGA—W. H. Hathaway,
837 E. 8th st.
779. CLARKSVILLE—W. R. Lowe.
259. JACKSON—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hotton.
225. KNOXVILLE—D. W. B. Hope, 1002 Hanna av.
MEMPHIS—Dist. Council, Frank Welting,
105 S. 2d st.
152. "—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219. "—Thos. M. Edmonds,
124 Robeson st.
394. "—J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
350. NASHVILLE—W. C. Stevenson, 515 Ash st.
968. SHERMAN HEIGHTS—J. F. Horner.

TEXAS.

770. AMARILLO—F. D. Cordrey.
300. AUSTIN—J. A. Crawford, Box 182.
392. BEAUMONT—M. C. McGee, 54 Long ave.
185. CLEBURNE—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville
731. CORSCANA—W. A. Loving, 1411 W. 5th ave.
881. DALHART—T. E. Green.
193. DALLAS—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
371. DENISON—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
544. EL PASO—S. Fisher, Box 631.
743. ENNIS—John Saples.
339. FORT WORTH—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506. GAINESVILLE—J. I. Siddall, 529 Gladly st.
GALVESTON—Sec. of Dis. Council,
Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526. "—Wm. Lames, 22d and Winne sts
611. "—(Ger.) A. Stein, Jr.,
2008 Mechanic st.
572. GEORGETOWN—J. W. Barnett.
974. GRAND SALINE—J. M. Hubbard.
856. GREENVILLE—W. H. Orr, 149 S. Texas st.
693. HILLSBORO—Jas. P. Severns.
114. HOUSTON—E. T. Hogan, 1810 Prairie ave.
80. HUBBARD CITY—V. A. Broadway, Box 197.
953. HUSTON—C. E. Heath, 2005 Providence st.
140. LAMPASAS—L. R. Scott.
820. LOCKHART—S. P. Holmes.
855. MARSHALL—J. Read, 513 N. Bollwar st.
445. MARLIN—H. Ely.
692. MINERAL WELLS—W. H. Prague.
873. PALESTINE—R. G. Berry, 467 Reagon st.
529. PARIS—W. B. Hamilton, 621 N. Travis st.
610. PORT ARTHUR—F. J. McKenize, Box 203.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) T. Jaunernig,
1111 E. Commerce st.
717. "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197. SHERMAN—W. E. Harrington,
311 W. Lost st.
729. STEPHENSVILLE—Sam. Long.
596. TAYLOR—J. T. Sudduth.
555. TEMPLE—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602. TERRELL—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379. TEXARKANA—H. Crabtree,
Twentieth and Pine sts.
622. WACO—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686. WAXAHATCHIE—R. W. Abott.
608. WEATHERFORD—T. E. Love.
781. WEST—W. W. Park.

UTAH.

450. OGDEN—Robt. Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
184. SALT LAKE CITY—J. N. Spalding.

VERMONT.

481. BARRE—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683. BURLINGTON—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
679. MONTPELIER—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590. RUTLAND—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.

VIRGINIA.

967. CHARLOTTESVILLE—W. L. Salmon.
456. DANVILLE—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
887. HAMPTON—J. R. Perlatier.
403. LYNCHBURG—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373. NEWPORT NEWS—(Col.) P. R. Shell,
150 18th st.
396. "—R. W. Vaden, 1250 25th st.
331. NORFOLK—B. B. Bardin, 2285 Church st.
447. PORTSMOUTH—L. W. G. Scorey,
628 London st.
388. RICHMOND—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
683. "—(Mill) Jos. Keller,
1118 W. Clay st.
319. ROANOKE—T. H. Pettus, 321 4th st., S. E.

WASHINGTON.

883. ABERDEEN—L. Moody.
562. EVERETT—J. W. Mece, 3002 Maple ave.
775. GRAYS HARBOR—J. A. Aeteson, Hoquiam.
758. NEW WHATCOM—F. W. Johnson, Box 341.
936. OLYMPIA—F. M. Canaday.
528. REPUBLIC—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
131. SEATTLE—H. Holkamp, 1817 7th ave.
338. "—(Mill) J. H. Stafford, Latona.
98. SPOKANE—N. A. Meservey, 2324 Bridge av
470. TACOMA—A. Mundren, 1416 S. Ninth st.

WEST VIRGINIA.

976. BLUEFIELD—B. H. Cooper.
435. CHESTER—H. J. Haraker.
236. CLARKSBURG—H. J. White.
428. FAIRMOUNT—W. R. Hickman,
608 Fairmount ave.
702. GRAFTON—C. L. Welt, 110 Walnut st.
302. HUNTINGDON—C. A. Burns, 525 Ninth st.
800. PARKERSBURG—C. K. Pettit, 811 21st st.
893. WELLSBURG—G. W. Cain.
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN.

955. APPLETON—Jacob Brown.
926. BELOIT—Jos. Lathers, 409 Euclid ave.
776. FOND-DU-LAC—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest ave.
836. JANESVILLE—M. C. Mathews, 10 Dixon st.
161. KENOSHA—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
290. LAKE GENEVA—Ed. Rowland.
314. MADISON—Carl Gruendlor, 423 W. Mifflin st
849. MANITOWOC—W. W. Braasch,
1401 S. Main st.
68. MENOMONIE—Wm. Zitelman.
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of Dist. Council,
L. J. Fellenz, 564 Madison st.
188. "—Chas. Felsch.
522. "—(Ger.) Robert Hoppe, 659 24 1/2 st.
896. "—(Mill) Adolph Hinkfurth,
1019 7th st.
252. OSHKOSH—Casper Fluor, 55 Grove st.
91. RACINE—Hans. Frederickson, 721 Racine st.
657. SHEBOYGAN—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th st.
344. WAUKESHA—Geo. F. Pfeffer, 401 Lake st.
755. WEST SUPERIOR—H. W. Nichols,
1905 18th st.

WYOMING.

469. CHEYENNE—L. E. Frey, K. P. Block.

THE CARPENTER.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Lebanon, Ill.
Albany, N. Y.	Lenox, Mass.
Allegheny City, Pa.	Lockland, O.
Alton, Ill.	Long Beach, Cal.
Anderson, Ind.	Long Branch, N. J.
Ardmore, Pa.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Ashland, Wis.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Argentine, Kan.	Los Gatos, Cal.
Atlanta, Ga.	Lowell, Mass.
Auburn, N. Y.	Lynn, Mass.
Austin, Tex.	Madison, Ill.
Bakersfield, Cal.	Malden, Mass.
Bayonne, N. J.	Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Beachmont, Mass.	Marion, Ind.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Maywood, Ill.
Belleville, Ill.	McKeesport, Pa.
Berkeley, Cal.	Memphis, Tenn.
Berwyn, Pa.	Menlo Park, Cal.
Bessemer, Col.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bloomington, Ill.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Boston, Mass.	Moline, Ill.
Boulder, Colo.	Mooreland, Ill.
Braddock, Pa.	Montclair, N. J.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Mt. Olive, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Brookline, Mass.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Muncie, Ind.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Butte, Mont.	Newark, N. J.
Cambridge, Mass.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Camden, N. J.	New Britain, Conn.
Canon City, Col.	New Castle, Pa.
Carnegie, Pa.	New Haven, Conn.
Carondelet, Mo.	New London, Conn.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	New Orleans, La.
Centralia, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Newport, R. I.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Newport, Ky.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Newton, Mass.
Coffeen, Ill.	Newtown, N. Y.
College Point, N. Y.	Newton Centre, Mass.
Collinsville, Ill.	New York, N. Y.
Colorado City, Col.	Norwich, Conn.
Colorado Springs, Col.	Oakland, Cal.
Columbus, Ohio.	Oak Park, Ill.
Council Bluffs, Ia.	Odin, Ill.
Covington, Ky.	Omaha, Neb.
Corona, N. Y.	Orange, N. J.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Ouray, Col.
Dallas, Tex.	Palo Alto, Cal.
Danville, Ill.	Pasadena, Cal.
Davenport, Ia.	Peoria, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Percy, Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Perth Amboy, N. J.
Detroit, Mich.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Dorchester, Mass.	Plainfield, N. J.
Duluth, Minn.	Portchester, N. Y.
East Boston, Mass.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Portland, O.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Elizabeth, N. J.	Pueblo, Col.
Elwood, Ind.	Quincy, Ill.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Racine, Wis.
El Paso, Tex.	Randsburg, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	Revere, Mass.
Eureka, Cal.	Riverside, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Rochester, N. Y.
Evansville, Ind.	Rock Island, Ill.
Fall River, Mass.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Florence, Colo.	Roswell, N. M.
Flushing, N. Y.	Sacramento, Cal.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Saginaw, Mich.
Fremont, Col.	Salem, Ill.
Fresno, Cal.	Salida, Cal.
Galveston, Tex.	Salt Lake, Utah.
Geneva, N. Y.	San Antonio, Tex.
Gillette, Col.	San Diego, Cal.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Grand Junction, Colo.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Great Falls, Mont.	San Jose, Cal.
Greenwich, Conn.	San Mateo, Cal.
Hartford, Conn.	San Rafael, Cal.
Haughville, Ind.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Hanford, Cal.	Santa Cruz, Cal.
Flaverhill, Mass.	Scranton, Pa.
Highland Park, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Highwood, Ill.	Sewickley, Pa.
Hoboken, N. J.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Holyoke, Mass.	Shreveport, La.
Homestead, Pa.	South Chicago, Ill.
Houston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Hubbard City, Tex.	South Evanston, Ill.
Hyde Park, Ill.	South Englewood, Ill.
Independence, Col.	South Omaha, Neb.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Spokane, Wash.
Irvington, N. J.	Springfield, Ill.
Irvington, N. Y.	Springfield, Mass.
Jersey City, N. J.	Stamford, Conn.
Joliet, Ill.	Staunton, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City, Kan.	St. Louis, Mo.
Kensington, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.
Kingston, N. Y.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Stockton, Cal.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Streator, Ill.
La Junta, Col.	Swampscott, Mass.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Lawrence, Kan.	Tacoma, Wash.
Lawrence, Mass.	Toronto, Can.
Leavenworth, Kan.	Tiburon, Ca.

Eight-Hour Cities—Continued.

Toledo, O.	Waco, Tex.
Topeka, Kan.	Washington, D. C.
Terrell, Texas.	Waterbury, Conn.
Town of Lake, Ill.	Watsonville, Cal.
Tremont, N. Y.	Waukegan, Ill.
Trenton, N. J.	Westchester, N. Y.
Tucson, Ariz.	West Hoboken, N. J.
Union Hill, N. J.	West Newton, Mass.
Unionport, N. Y.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Utica, N. Y.	Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Vallejo, Cal.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Vancouver, B. C.	Worcester, Mass.
Van Nest, N. Y.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Venice, Ill.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Victor, Col.	

Total 251 cities.

MEXICAN LABOR SLAVES.

Startling Reports of Conditions Said to Exist in Mexico.

That the life of a Mexican laborer is not one long round of pleasure is generally known, but that slavery practically exists with the knowledge of the Mexican Government and, furthermore, that it is abetted and encouraged by officials representing American companies is rather startling information for those living on this side of the border.

Yet such is the statement made by a gentleman who for the last few years has lived in Mexico and has made a close study of the labor situation there. "This gentleman is a German by birth and an American by adoption. He is thoroughly imbued with the American idea of quality and was much shocked when he discovered the condition of which he has written to a friend in New York.

As he is now in Mexico in a more or less remote section, he requests that his name be withheld for after divulging the condition of affairs he writes: "I would run a good chance of being thrown into jail under any pretext within forty-eight hours and of being deprived for two or three months not only of my liberty, but also of any means to establish a case against any one."

So much for his idea of Mexican justice. But he is a gentleman of such standing that his word cannot be doubted.

The letters referred to deal specifically with conditions at Velardena. It is here that the plant of the Velardena Mining and Smelting Company is located. At Velardena the writer asserts that he was the witness of revolting "acts of slavery and persecution perpetrated by the white masters on the native laborers, for slavery it is with a vengeance at this much heralded dawn of the twentieth century."

In the first place, it is pointed out that the so called hacienda, or plantation law under which the mining companies operate, is at the bottom of the virtual system of slavery. On every hacienda, as even the mining estates are termed, anyone living within its confines is obliged to give his labor to the owner of the land. This, as can easily be seen, amounts to serfdom pure and simple.

Starting with this law as a basis, the operators, through their subordinates, have upreared a monstrous system in which the principle of the right of the laborer is said to have no place. As for any hope of relief for even the most flagrant abuses from the civil courts, that is cut off, as it is alleged that the rural judges receive stipends from the companies in spite of its being prohibited by the laws of Mexico and thus become mere creatures of clay in the hands of the wealthy operator or his representatives.

As may be expected under such conditions, cruelty flourishes, cruelty which smacks of downright barbarism. If a laborer proves recalcitrant, he is treated most summarily.

DON'T DO THAT

Put nails in your mouth (because you are ruining yourself eating iron-rust and dust) when you can buy *The Combination Nail Apron*, that will feed you out the nails one at a time, from a three penny to a ten penny, common or finishing, as fast as you can take hold of them—faster than you can get them from your mouth.

A nail saver; no lost nails. This apron has separate pockets for rule, pencil, nail-set and jack-knife, and side loops for hammer. Claimed by carpenters and woodworkers to be a most useful article. Made of the best 12 oz. duck, *white or striped*, leather trimmed. **Manufactured by Union Labor.** To introduce this combination apron, we will sell 10,000 of them at the low price of 35c. each; club lots are 3 for \$1.00. Cash with order.

Address all orders to the **Northern Awning Supply Co.**
TOLUCA, Marshall County, ILLINOIS

CARPENTER SALESMEN WANTED in every county to take orders and put up the Best Awnings Made. 50 cents per hour. Send for samples and blank order sheets, and commence in your spare time, before some non-union agent gets ahead of you. Send all orders to the above address.

We Teach wherever the mails reach



What The International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., are doing:
First—Teaching mechanics the theory of their work.
Second—Helping misplaced people to change their work.
Third—Enabling young people to support themselves while learning professions.

250,000 students and graduates in Mechanical, Electrical, Steam, Civil and Mining Engineering; Architecture, etc. When writing state subject in which interested.

International Correspondence Schools,
Established 1891. Capital \$1,500,000.
Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

NEW CATALOGUE OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE

We will soon issue a new Catalogue of Builders' Hardware which will be sent free to Builders and Consumers of these goods.

If you are interested send us your name for our mailing list.

We have been selling Carpenters' Tools and Builders' Hardware for 53 years past.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.

209 Bowery, New York
Since 1848.

CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS COUGES | PLANE IRONS & C.

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD."

THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFGS. MILLBURY, MASS.



Sworn Circulation of THE CARPENTER, 54,000 Copies Monthly.

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men.

The housing of the natives is most wretched—mere huts, mud huts of the type the original Briton may have lived in. Even for this mockery of a shelter the paltry sum of 10 cents is collected for rent.

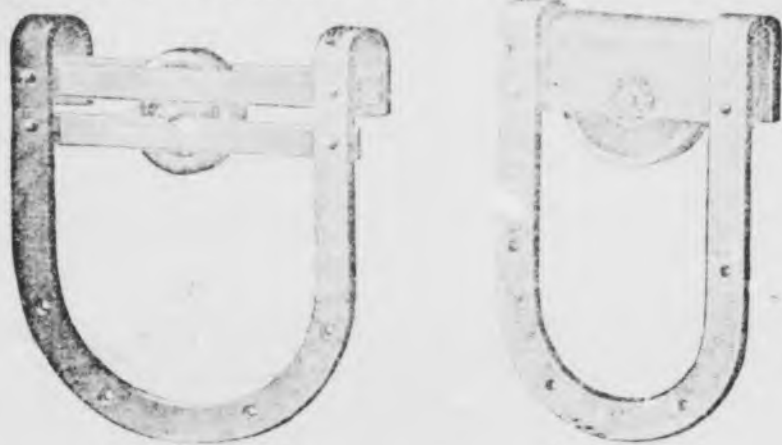
"The company's store system alone is most outrageous," writes the informant. "Every native is compelled to spend from 50 to 80 per cent. smelter men 50 per cent., miners 80 per cent. of this hard-got wages, ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50 per day in merchandise, whether he be in need of it or not, on the same day on which he has earned them or, failing to do so, find his 'boleta' (ticket on the company's store) canceled."

While much of the blame for this condition of affairs is laid at the door of the petty officials, it is said by the writer that the higher officials must share the responsibility, as they visit the mines and cannot but observe the abuses.

"It seems incredible," concludes the writer, "that the boasted influence of America can have such little effect across the border line."

THE basis of the shorter work-day movement is recognition of the truth that man does not live to work, but works to live.

LANE'S BARN DOOR HANGERS



We are the originators and largest makers of U-shaped hangers. Get the **GENUINE LANE HANGER** for best satisfaction.

ALSO LANE PARLOR DOOR HANGERS.

Goods Sold by All Hardware Dealers.

LANE BROTHERS COMPANY

422-54 PROSPECT ST.

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

Do You set the teeth of your saws, or

TRADE MARK

Do You just bend them?

MORRILL'S No. 95 SAW SET

Neber Fails to set them just right.

No guesswork or skill required in using this Saw Set. :: :: :: ::

Chas. Morrill, Broadway and Chambers St. NEW YORK CITY



The Celebrated Barton Tools.

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "Carpenter."

MACK & CO., Sole Makers,



Brown's Race,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, an interesting very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address:

F. BRAIS & CO.

49 Lindus Street, Cleveland, Ohio
PRICE 25 CENTS
Agents Wanted



Moderate-Cost Houses

may be tastefully trimmed at but small expense if use is made of

Wrought Bronze Hardware

It is durable, inexpensive and as carefully designed and finished as the costliest art goods. Write for booklets.

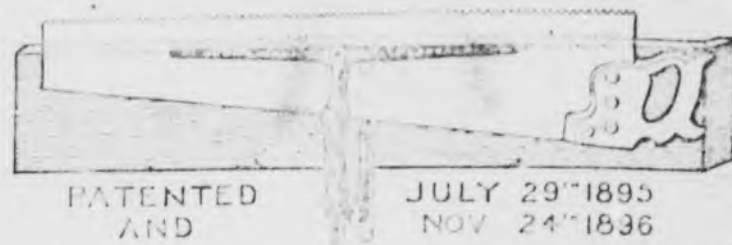
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.



Wrought Bronze
Door Pull

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE
100 N. 3RD ST. PHILADELPHIA



PATENTED
AND

JULY 29th 1895
NOV 24th 1896

A NEW SELF-FASTENING FOLDING SAW-CLAMP

It will instantly fasten itself in any position, without the aid of screws, nails or other fastenings. It is the most perfect of its kind, weighs 2 1/2 lbs., folds up 11 1/2 x 8 1/2 inches, and is carried in pocket, made of best malleable iron. \$1.00 each

GUNN & HANNAH
PITTSBURG, PENNA.

ENVELOPES

furnished to Local Unions at 25 cents per 100, only when ordering 1000 or over; orders of 500 will be filled at the rate of 40 cents per 100; less than 500 will not be printed. Visiting Cards, 50c per 100.

GEO. W. GIBBONS 906 FILBERT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKING CARDS, PLAIN OR TINNED EDGES. SAMPLES FREE

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK



Each and every tool bearing this brand, or any other brand signifying that it is one of

Plumb's Tools

is a tool for which your customers will soon learn to look.

The more they look for it, and the more often they come to you for tools of this kind, the better it will be for the longevity of your business.

You make money by selling over and over to the same customers.

You will continue to sell over and over to all tool users, as long as you sell them Plumb's Tools.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Incorporated,
PHILADELPHIA.

The "GENUINE" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by R. H. BROWN & CO. from the Best Quality JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

R. H. BROWN & CO. - New Haven, Conn.

MATHEMATICAL
AND GRAPHICAL

ROOF FRAMING

BY G. D. INSKIP

This work is specially prepared and written for the Mechanics. By the use of tables, he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley with ease and accuracy, from one-eighth of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

PRICE, CLOTH, \$2.00

Sent post-paid on receipt of price. Address

F. DUFFY, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPENTER

Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 3
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy

The DISSTON SAW

Will do more work with less exertion and hold its cutting edge longer than any other brand.

Fully Warranted

as to material
and manufacture.



For additional
information
Send a Postal
for Our
Pamphlet,

"PRACTICAL HINTS TO MECHANICS"

Henry Disston & Sons

Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

Philadelphia, Pa.

TAINTOR

POSITIVE
SAW SET

Thousands of this tool have
been used and they are high-
ly recommended by ALL who
use them.



If your Hardware Dealer
does not handle them, don't
take an inferior set because
you can have it just as
good.

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK

Black Diamond Files and Rasps

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Twelve
Medals
Awarded at
International
Expositions



Special
Prize
Gold Medal
at Atlanta
1895

BLACK DIAMOND FILE WORKS

Est. 1893 G. & H. BARNETT COMPANY Inc. 1895
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES ARE THE BEST



"Practically Unbreakable"
says the World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893

GOLD MEDALS

Paris, 1900 . . . Buffalo, 1901

BOMMER SPRING HINGES
FOR SALE BY DEALERS IN BUILDERS HARDWARE.



STAND EVERY TEST

The real test of overalls is wear. Those that last longest, never rip, are the
cheapest to buy and the best to wear.

KEYSTONE NEVER RIP OVERALLS

stand the racket—they are the most durable, and, of course, the most economical.
They are made of the best materials for the purpose, cut, sewed and re-inforced by
experienced union labor. Made in white, blue and stripes.

We also make a fine assortment of trousers for work, house and street. Working
pants from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a pair. Corduroy trousers that are almost indestructible.

Made for 21 years in a model shop without a single strike. Our name on the
ticket always.

CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL CO., Newburgh, N. Y.

Starrett's Carpenters' Square

This is our famous Combination Square,
which comprises in one tool Rule, Level,
Plumb, Try Square, Mitre Square, Depth
Gauge, etc. The Rule is graduated one edge
each in 8ths, 32ds, 12ths and 48ths, especially
for Carpenters' use.



No. 23

PRICES: 9 inches . . . \$1.25 18 inches . . . \$2.25
12 " . . . 1.50 24 " . . . 2.75

Sent prepaid on receipt of price

Send for Free Catalogue, No. 16 V, of Fine Mechanical Tools, 112 Pages, Illustrated

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

ATHOL, MASS.
U. S. A.

ESTABLISHED 1832

THE GRAND PRIX

A Special Gold Medal



The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**

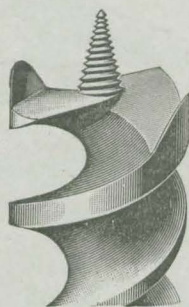


Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.

The "Original Jennings"

**AUGERS AND
AUGER BITS**

Genuine have
"RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the
round of each bit



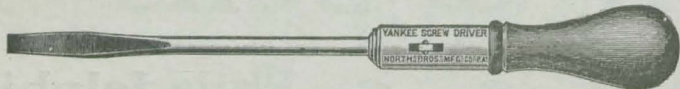
For Sale by all
Hardware Dealers

The . . .
Russell Jennings
Manufacturing Company

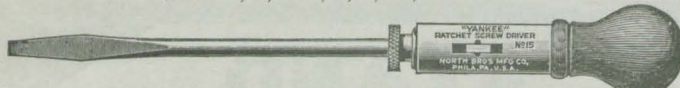
DEEP RIVER, Conn., U. S. A.

OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



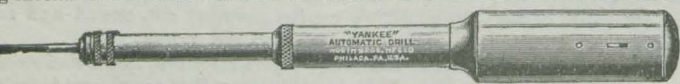
"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS
AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

U. S. A.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES

Corrugated face or smooth face. Checkered rubber handles or enameled wood handles.

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough temper. Solid tangled bolster. Heavy mall ferule. Fluted handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade-mark CHAMPION is on each blade.

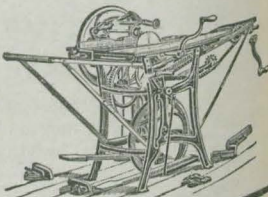
Foot and Hand Power Machinery

COMPLETE OUTFITS

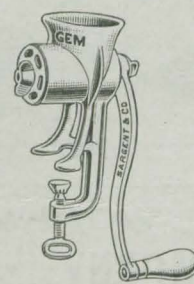
Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



Hash for Breakfast



It is good when it isn't the comic paper board-ing-house kind. But to make hash requires chopping, and the use of the chopping bowl and knife early in the morning disturbs the household, besides being laborious. Sargent's Gem Food Chopper will enable you to prepare hash without noise, and it is useful in the preparation of many other dishes, dainty and substantial. It is carefully made and nicely tinned; self-cleaning and self-sharpening. It

chops all kinds of meat, both raw and cooked; fruits, vegetables, crackers, bread, eggs, cheese, nuts and other foods. Chops easily, quickly and quietly; is easy to take apart, easy to put together, easy to adjust. Send for booklet.

Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere

Sargent & Co. Manufacturers New York

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 3
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Our Local Union 539 is getting along nicely. We are growing in membership, taking in new members every meeting night.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—In regard to the situation here we have to say that trade is very dull at present. Every train brings newcomers who increase the number of our unemployed, there being no opportunity to obtain work. Carpenters would do well to stay away from this city for a while at least.

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The firm of Gove, Marston & Co., hails from Westerly, R. I., and is not a Western concern, as erroneously stated in January CARPENTER. We would still warn all brothers not to pay heed to their advertisements. They compel carpenters to work nine hours for small pay.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Trade in the building line is fair for winter season, and there is prospects of improvement in mill work. With the coming spring we anticipate a revival of building that will eclipse the past season. Many improvements in the way of increased pay, and better conditions in general, are hoped for.

QUEENS BOROUGH, N. Y.—The Local Unions in this borough are prospering, and our anticipations as to good prospects for this district are being fulfilled. We are now in mid-winter and still we have initiated sixty-one new members since January 1. We are gaining the confidence of the men, and are determined to keep it.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Trade outlook is fair but we are considerably hampered by non-union men from Marion, Elwood, Anderson, Muncie, and a few other localities, who make Kokomo their dumping ground. We have one contractor who compels his men to sign an agreement to work for them for a year, and a certain firm is trying to injure our Trades Council in every way possible. So you can see that we have our hands full and that this is a place to be avoided by Union men.

COSHOCOTON, Ohio.—We held a joint meeting with our contractors in the latter part of January which was a complete success. Everything passed off agreeably and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Our new scale of wages has been signed by nine of our eleven con-

tractors, leaving yet two to fall in line, but they both having expressed themselves favorably, we anticipate no trouble.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Having thus far failed to enter into any agreement with our contractors in reference to the wage question, we would advise all carpenters, trimmers, painters, masons and plumbers not to come on here until our difficulties are adjusted.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The condition of our Union was never brighter. On February 8 and 15 we initiated thirty new members. We have now 75 per cent. of all eligible craftsmen in our Union. The rest will undoubtedly soon realize the many and broad lines on which organized labor is working and also join the fold.

WICHITA, Kan.—We write these few lines to let you know that we are still in existence and growing in membership. We recently held an open meeting, with Bro. Michler, of Kansas City, in attendance, and as a result we obtained several applications. There are plenty of carpenters in the city to do the work on hand.

LAMPASAS, Texas.—Two-thirds of our men are idle and cannot obtain employment. This goes to show that work in this place is very dull indeed. There is a railroad going to be built between Burnet and our city, but no contracts are let as yet. Many men have come here already on account of this project but they are sorry for it and glad to get away.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—On the 7th of February Local Unions 722 and 882 consolidated the combined membership of 120, retaining the charter of Local Union 722. Work is very slack here just now, and as we have made a demand for eight hours and are determined to enforce the shorter workday on May 1st, Union men should avoid this locality and pay no attention to fictitious reports in daily papers.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The seven local Unions located in Union county have formed a District Council. On May 1 we shall make an effort to have the working hours uniform all over the county, eight hours per day. While we do not anticipate much difficulty in the pursuance of our object it would be well for all carpenters to render us assistance by staying away until we have accomplished our purpose.

Stay Away From Nashville

Our local Union in Nashville, Tenn., is making energetic efforts to better their condition. All carpenters are requested to keep away from that city until this movement has come to a successful issue.

No Show for Carpenters in St. Louis Before April or May

We have a large number of members in arrears. This of itself shows how the supply and demand stands for labor here. We need no outside help for at least three months to come. No contracts for the World's Fair buildings have been awarded, and when that is done the ground must be graded and the foundation put in before carpenters will be needed. You cannot express it too strongly in our journal that men should not come here before April or May.

Keep Away from Boston Pending Difficulties

We once more urgently call on all of our members and carpenters in general to stay away from Boston, Mass., until such time as our men have succeeded in reaching a settlement of their grievances with the boss carpenters. All means possible will be used to avoid a strike, still, our Boston brothers are well prepared and ready to fight should the fight be forced upon them. At all events it is desirable that carpenters should keep away pending the negotiations and difficulties eventually arising.

Look Out for Him!

Contractor C. J. Williams, formerly a member of Local Union 456, Danville, Va., but recently of Local Union 875, Mullins, S. C., has left like a thief in the night for parts unknown, owing his men their wages, nor was he in good standing when he left. C. J. Williams is a Union man when the case suits him, and, when not, drops out. He is an injury to any Union. Look out for him!

A Warning!

The Oklahoma City (O. T.) Building Trades Council has issued a circular to all men engaged in the building line, calling their attention to the fact that at this moment Oklahoma City is overrun with a great number of idle men. The Building Trades Council cautions men employed in the building trades to keep away from that overflowed district while several trades are moving for better conditions, and requests them not to come on to that city in search of employment until next May, this being the earliest date when such may be obtained without injury to the movement now in progress.

An Effective Open Meeting

ALTOONA, Pa.—On January 30th our Local Union 900 held an open meeting and listened to a rousing address delivered by J. D. Hicks, ex-Congressman

from our district. Mr. Hicks' arguments were so effective that every non-union man present filed his application before leaving the hall. On Friday, our regular meeting night, we initiated four new members and six further applications were received. We have adopted a new scale of wages, to take effect on May 1st, and providing for a minimum of 27½ cents per hour. We have also demanded the Saturday half holiday, to be observed during the months of June, July, August and September, and no work shall be done on Labor Day. So far the majority of our contractors, recognizing our demands to be very moderate, are not finding any fault with them, and it looks as if we could control the situation.

J. H. I.
Local Union 900.

Anniversary of Bowling Green Union a Big Hit

Local Union 725 held its anniversary on February 12, which was a delightful occasion, and the first entertainment of this kind held in the city of Bowling Green. The 300 persons present were addressed by Bro. F. H. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Beville, Hon. William (Fish) Cook, D. S. Jackson, D. B. Dearing and F. G. Gottwaller. The exercises were interspersed with selections of good vocal and instrumental music and refreshments served in abundance. The members feel very proud of the success of the occasion.

Information Wanted

Local Unions or brothers who can give any information as to the location of the relatives of our late Brother Moses Hamlin are hereby requested to kindly communicate with the General Office. Brother Moses Hamlin was a member of Local Union 922, Farmington, Mo., and on February 18th, fell from a building and was killed. Prior to his initiation in Local Union 922 he presumably belonged to some Union located in the State of Massachusetts.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Leadville, Col.
Scranton, Pa.	Jasper, Ala.
Long Branch, N. J.	Independence, Col.
Galveston, Tex.	Dallas, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Chester, Ill.
Winnipeg, Man.	Jacksonville, Fla.
York, Pa.	New Orleans, La.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Waynesville, N. C.
Canon City, Okla.	Sacramento, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Greenville, Tex.	Tampa, Fla.
Sharon, Pa.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Norfolk, Va.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Brantford, Ont.	Lampasas, Tex.
Haywood, Cal.	Macon, Ga.



Circular Letter

PHILADELPHIA, March, 1902.

We expect a monthly statement from the Financial Secretary of each local Union under the jurisdiction of this organization, giving the information in detail as called for in the blanks supplied for that purpose, so that a correct record may be kept at this office of our growth and prosperity. It is absolutely necessary that this report be made in full and forwarded here regularly. Many of our Secretaries are neglectful in performing this part of their duty, and for months do not send in a report at all. Why this is so is more than I can understand. When the list of delinquent Secretaries is published in our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, many complaints are made for so doing. No doubt they do not want to be called to account by the local Union, and no doubt they do not want to let the members know they have been neglectful in doing their duty. However that may be, I wish to call the attention of our members to the fact that if they want the business of this organization attended to in a business-like manner they must do their part also, and do it faithfully and well. They must insist that the official reports of their Union be sent here regularly and on time. This will facilitate matters in the General Office, and be valuable information to have on hand for future reference. In this way we can compile statistics from time to time, showing our increase or decrease, as the case may be, which no doubt will be a source of satisfaction to us all.

It often occurs that Secretaries ask a number of questions on the back page of this monthly blank which require immediate attention. This practice should cease in the future. In filing away these reports the last page may be overlooked, and consequently the questions asked are never answered. The result is dissatisfaction, complaints and more letter writing. If there is anything you wish to call our attention to it is particularly requested that you do so on the official notepaper of your local Union. Above all, do not order supplies on the back of these reports. It is our desire to forward supplies as promptly as possible, so that they may arrive on time for the next meeting of the Union. If it should happen that the report is filed away before the order is filled, it may be forgotten altogether, thereby creating an impression that we are careless at this end of the line. In order to avoid occurrences of this kind I would recommend that the monthly reports be used only for the purposes they are intended for, and that all communications and orders be sent here on official note-paper, properly sealed and signed.

FRANK DUFFY,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Where is W. O'Mara?

Any local Union member or reader having cognizance of the whereabouts of a carpenter by the name of W. O'Mara will kindly communicate with the General Office, and will by so doing greatly oblige his mother. W. O'Mara left New York city about seven years ago, and has since never been heard of.

Loving kindness is greater than laws, and the charities of life are more than all ceremonies.—*The Talmud*.

Correction

We hereby call the attention of Local Unions and members to a typographical error in our Financial Report appearing on page 13 of the February *CARPENTER* in about half the copies issued. The caption "Disbursements for Month Ending January 31, 1902," should read "Disbursements for Month Ending December 31, 1901." The error was discovered too late to make the correction in the entire number of copies issued.

Take Notice

Section 184 of our General Constitution, which provides for a superannuation benefit, as by order of the Scranton Convention, went into effect on the 1st of January last. The provisions of this section will be conscientiously carried out by the General Office, awaiting further decision on the subject by our next convention.

Attention!

We learn that many of our members are under the impression that the two pages of this journal printed in the German language are merely reproductions or translations of a portion of the contents of the concurrent issue in English. The adoption of this latter course by a number of trade journals, such as *The Bricklayer and Mason*, and others, may be the cause of some of our members and readers being so wrongly impressed. We therefore desire to state that the German department of *THE CARPENTER*, while conducted on strictly trade union lines and principles, is a department entirely independent of the English department, containing leading articles and other matter originating solely in this General Office, and without incurring any expense whatever for translation. The same is and will be the case with regard to occasional insertions of the French language.

—[Ed.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

On the General Vote on Special Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1902.

William D. Haber, General President,
United Brotherhood of C. & J. of A.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We, the undersigned committee appointed by you to count the votes of the Local Unions on the question of holding a special convention in the city of Philadelphia as soon as possible, beg leave to submit the following report:

The vote of the following Locals was rejected, having been mailed after February 1st: 874, 898, 830, 680, 849, 817, 647, 576, 441, 883 and 845. Vote of Locals 280, 338, 368 and 773 was not counted, they having returned a unanimous vote—no figures given to show the numbers for or against. Locals 603, 668, 286 and 377 sent communications asking for a reconsideration of their vote. Disallowed, there being no evidence to show that they had reconsidered the same at a special called meeting. Received a communication from 730, but no return of official vote received. The vote of 954 was not counted, they not having voted on the question as submitted by the General Secretary-Treasurer.

We find that the total vote cast was 23,268: Yes—10,243; No—13,025.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. KELLY,

Local 31, Trenton, N. J.

C. B. KULP,

Local 277, Philadelphia.

JAMES GAGAN,

Local 42, New Rochelle, N. Y.

RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE ON QUESTION OF SPECIAL CONVENTION

LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST	LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST	LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST	LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST
1.....		318	192.....	8	2	404.....	17		624.....		62
2.....		119	193.....	1	16	406.....		8	625.....	1	71
3.....	56	10	194.....	11	7	407.....		9	627.....	59	1
4.....	84	2	195.....	13	6	408.....	79	1	628.....	1	58
5.....	3	41	196.....	71	1	409.....	23	1	629.....	19	4
6.....	27		197.....		37	412.....	12		630.....	15	
7.....	4	108	198.....	28	47	413.....	8	40	631.....		29
8.....		151	199.....	1	52	414.....	2	9	633.....	23	2
9.....	2	44	201.....	12	2	416.....		43	637.....		31
10.....		268	202.....	3	67	419.....	1	63	639.....		50
11.....	140	8	203.....		38	423.....	78	1	641.....	9	
12.....	88		204.....	7		424.....	3	5	643.....	12	21
13.....	3	15	206.....	44		426.....	176		644.....		8
14.....	24	11	207.....	20		427.....	19	67	648.....	31	10
15.....			208.....	6		428.....		27	649.....		13
16.....	7	2	210.....	71	3	429.....	46	5	650.....	3	15
17.....			211.....	115	11	430.....	25		651.....	26	
18.....	2	120	212.....	46	1	431.....		30	652.....	8	10
19.....	14	42	214.....		19	432.....	21		654.....	8	
20.....		97	216.....	11		433.....		79	655.....	1	17
21.....	50	6	218.....	38	1	434.....		24	656.....	14	27
22.....	14		224.....	7	67	435.....		12	657.....	2	14
23.....	44	2	227.....	24		436.....	15	8	659.....		37
24.....	58		229.....	9	33	438.....	22	4	660.....	1	
25.....	94	35	231.....	1	167	439.....		12	661.....	1	46
26.....	33	33	232.....	17	2	440.....	37		662.....	10	
27.....	16		234.....	15	7	441.....	46	3	664.....	25	
28.....	1	180	235.....	13		442.....	12		665.....	14	1
29.....	19	23	236.....	21		443.....	35		667.....		27
30.....	45	2	237.....		14	444.....	5	27	668.....	14	2
31.....	27		238.....	6	22	448.....	1	33	669.....	6	4
32.....		201	239.....	10	25	451.....	65	1	673.....	12	30
33.....		69	240.....		123	452.....		7	674.....		19
34.....	5	27	242.....	118		453.....	1	35	676.....	2	21
35.....	40	3	245.....	36	1	454.....		40	677.....	5	11
36.....	3	62	247.....	1	95	455.....	11		678.....		21
37.....	1	23	251.....	13		457.....	22	64	679.....		28
38.....	8	2	252.....	17		458.....	12	2	682.....	1	24
39.....	4	36	254.....	26		459.....	41	9	683.....	2	48
40.....	2	51	255.....	14		460.....	3	16	686.....		2
41.....	5	28	256.....	36		461.....	3	12	688.....		
42.....	1	130	257.....		64	463.....	19		691.....		
43.....	56	50	258.....	55		464.....	26	32	692.....	14	5
44.....	26	1	260.....	42		465.....	32	1	693.....	14	26
45.....	58	355	261.....	15		467.....	24	9	696.....	77	34
46.....	21	7	262.....	89		468.....		72	698.....	4	17
47.....	23	1	263.....	16		469.....	3	29	699.....	39	30
48.....	2	53	264.....	29		470.....	2	72	700.....	29	54
49.....	165	20	265.....	14	20	471.....		37	702.....	1	7
50.....	40	46	267.....	46		472.....	10		703.....	3	17
51.....	7	16	268.....		16	473.....		70	706.....		37
52.....	79	32	269.....	29	29	474.....	1	12	707.....	11	13
53.....	1	42	271.....	12	46	477.....	226	8	708.....	1	9
54.....	1	25	272.....	42	48	479.....		30	711.....		37
55.....	37	68	273.....	32	53	481.....	1	44	712.....	1	28
56.....	7	53	274.....	68	56	483.....		27	714.....	101	30
57.....	96	31	276.....	31	111	486.....	56	1	715.....	2	54
58.....	83	33	277.....	33	27	489.....	17	51	716.....		7
59.....	32	1	278.....		74	490.....		16	717.....	10	33
60.....	36	103	279.....	19	4	492.....	70	32	720.....	5	44
61.....	8	27	283.....	7	44	494.....	1	17	721.....	1	17
62.....	5	14	286.....	44	49	495.....	32	30	722.....	4	11
63.....	10	35	287.....	57	1	496.....	12	8	723.....	1	4
64.....	3	40	288.....	41	1	498.....	8	10	724.....	19	9
65.....	30	35	289.....	35	2	499.....	1	24	725.....	5	14
66.....	4	17	291.....	11	503.....	2	9	726.....	3	9	
67.....	44	21	292.....	6	507.....	17	13	729.....	3	19	
68.....	13	6	293.....	16	508.....	13	20	733.....		8	
69.....	77	10	294.....	37	509.....	1	75	735.....		7	
70.....	15	37	295.....	56	20	510.....	18	12	737.....	12	65
71.....	3	93	297.....	31	1	511.....	14	1	742.....	1	13
72.....	1	47	298.....	29	32	512.....	12	5	746.....	3	8
73.....	16	52	300.....	1	19	513.....	42	15	747.....	20	1
74.....	48	9	301.....	66	1	515.....	15	43	749.....	16	11
75.....	82	49	302.....	9	4	516.....	4	11	751.....	1	11
76.....	87	18	303.....	66	2	517.....	23	23	752.....	3	14
77.....	19	9	304.....	7	521	519.....	3	60	753.....	15	1
78.....	2	16	305.....	16	522	524.....	3	20	755.....	1	13
79.....	80	66	306.....	9	525	526.....	28	12	756.....	10	5
80.....	183	44	307.....	10	528	527.....	5	1	758.....	2	19
81.....	14	16	308.....	23	530	529.....	7	42	759.....	24	13
82.....	25	1	309.....	17	531	532.....	62	2	760.....	2	16
83.....	59	1	310.....	108	533	534.....	9	60	761.....	11	3
84.....	1	12	311.....	12	535	536.....	78	1	790.....		
85.....	16	48	312.....	48	537	538.....	10	11	791.....	21	16
86.....	23	10	313.....	19	539	540.....	6	15	793.....	13	10
87.....	24	7	314.....	43	541	542.....		9	794.....	43	9
88.....	1	31	315.....	35	543	544.....	1	45	803.....	11	16
89.....	34	9	316.....	14	545	546.....	10	25	806.....	8	7
90.....	1	7	317.....	63	547	548.....	2	20	807.....	20	3
91.....	54	26	318.....	1	549	550.....	1	18	808.....	1	11
92.....	1	97	319.....	35	551	552.....	1	58	809.....	13	17
93.....	12	2	320.....	12	553	554.....	1	7	810.....	25	16
94.....	34	28	321.....	38	555	556.....	23	2	811.....	3	3
95.....	1	24	322.....	31	557	558.....	29	16	812.....	14	30
96.....	16	28	323.....	41	559	559.....	3	15	813.....	2	11
97.....	18	8	324.....	21	561	560.....	1	18	814.....	13	17
98.....	1	2	325.....	8	563	561.....	1	58	816.....	1	2
99.....	22	2	326.....	28	565	562.....	31	58	820.....	25	16
100.....	115	6	327.....	48	567	563.....	1	7	821.....	3	3
101.....	57	92	328.....	3	569	564.....	23	2	822.....	14	30
102.....	6	1	329.....	224	571	565.....	15	56	823.....	2	11
103.....	13	1	330.....	3	573	566.....	26	2	824.....	12	1
104.....	15	3	331.....	8	575	567.....	24	2	832.....	9	14
105.....	15	3	332.....	26	577	568.....	24	2	834.....		
106.....	16	3	333.....	6	579	569.....	14	10	839.....	50	14
107.....	17	3	334.....	6	581	570.....	8	14	843.....	14	
108.....	3	367.....	335.....	63	582.....	16	2	846.....	26	26	
109.....	20	53	336.....	1	583.....	86		847.....	20	20	
110.....	19	37	337.....	37	586.....			850.....	12	12	
111.....	11		338.....	1	587.....	16	16	852.....	16	22	
112.....		17	339.....	13	589.....	24		854.....			
113.....	20	2	340.....	10	591.....	24	2	856.....	18	18	
114.....	57	3	341.....	275	592.....	42	1	861.....	11	11	
115.....	1	48	342.....	56	593.....		54	863.....	26	2	
116.....		32	343.....		594.....	21		864.....	1	10	
117.....	108	3	344.....	18	595.....	17		865.....	10	2	
118.....	35		345.....	19	599.....	18	1	867.....	1	10	
119.....	39		346.....	2	600.....		24	869.....	10	3	
120.....		6	347.....	16	603.....	18		870.....	32	3	
121.....	1	17	348.....	3	604.....		14	873.....	17	8	
122.....	5	24	349.....	3	605.....	24	11	877.....	5	20	
123.....	17	90	350.....	15	607.....		12	879.....	1	12	
124.....	94	32	351.....	13	609.....	8		885.....	23	27	
125.....	76	1	352.....	47	610.....		23	886.....		16	
126.....		19	353.....	23	611.....	10		892.....		42	
127.....		97	354.....	47	612.....	38		893.....			
128.....	5	30	355.....	42	613.....	60		895.....			
129.....	1	6	356.....	26	614.....		6	897.....	26		
130.....	41	3	357.....	14	615.....	3	10	900.....	24	16	
131.....	26		358.....	9	616.....	5	14	901.....	50		
132.....	48		359.....	24	617.....	1	25	902.....		17	
133.....		44	360.....	18	621.....	5		903.....			
134.....	1	28	361.....	22	622.....	50	2	905.....			

Result of General Vote—Concluded.

LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST	LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST
920.....	13	2	944.....	12	26
922.....	17	16	945.....		13
924.....	17	2	946.....		
925.....	10	22	950.....	10	
927.....	15		952.....	29	
929.....	25		957.....	17	6
930.....		20	906.....	9	
932.....		38	908.....	16	1
933.....	33	6	911.....	18	
934.....	17		912.....		21
935.....	20	10	914.....	48	
936.....	14	3	916.....		35
937.....	38		917.....	12	
942.....	17		919.....	5	31

Notice

Matter for insertion in THE CARPENTER not in the hands of the General Office on the first of the month will not be published in that month's issue.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Petaluma, Cal.	St. Mary's Pa.
Adrian, Mich.	Freeport, Long Island, N. Y.
Hobart, O. T.	South McAlester, I. T.
Waynesburg, Pa.	Marlboro, Mass.
Newburyport, Mass.	Baltimore, Md.
Winchester, Mass.	Mankato, Minn.
Miami, Fla.	Hot Springs, Va.
Winfield, La.	Pen Yan, N. Y.
Pottstown, Pa.	Ossining, N. Y.
Creston, Iowa.	Johnsburg, Pa.
Dugger, Ind.	Columbia, Pa.
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	Greenville, Pa.
Seammon, Kan.	Arlington, N. J.
Nashville, Tenn.	Ellensburg, Wash.
New Milford, Conn.	Chatham, Ont.
Sheffield, Ala.	Red Lodge, Mont.
Falmouth, Mass.	Delhi, Ohio.
Birmingham, Ala.	Carondelet, Mo.
Frank, Can.	
Total—37 local Unions.	

EXPULSIONS

A. J. Dye, of Local Union 75, Birmingham, Ala., has been expelled by that body for conduct unbecoming a member of the United Brotherhood.

Philip Cornell has been expelled by Local Union 778, Fitchburg, Mass., for violation of Sections 163 and 165 of our General Constitution.

J. P. Johnson, formerly Treasurer of Local Union 506, Gainesville, Texas, has been expelled by that body for absconding with the Union's funds.

Things for Local Unions & Members to Bear in Mind

Financial officers, when scanning our financial column headed "Money Received," should not overlook the name of the month for which credit is given. As strange as it may appear, we must say that frequent complaints are received by the General Office as to the moneys sent in for a certain month not tallying with the amount credited in that month's issue of the journal.

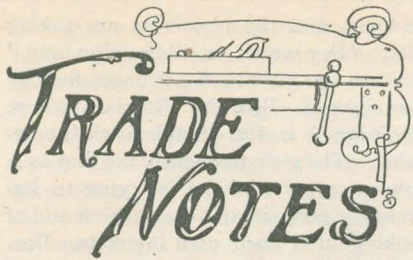
THE CARPENTER, going to press on the 1st of each month, evidently cannot give credit for moneys that have not been forwarded by a Local's officers nor received by the General Office.

A Wise Word

OLD LABOR SKATE.

Let your sense of unionism be shown by your actions. It is not always the man who makes the most noise that is the best Union man. Strive to help one another; be ever ready to take your part. Remember the "wheel" is a large one, and there is room for your shoulder. So get up and keep pushing! Keep agitating! Ceaseless agitation means victory for organized labor.

Have you so much leisure from your own business that you can take care of that of other people which does not belong to you?—Terence.



Movements for Better Conditions

JOPLIN, Mo.—We have decided to demand 37½c. per hour, eight hours to constitute a day's work. The new scale will go into force on April 1.

WICHITA, Kan.—We have demanded that our contractors grant us the eight-hour day at the nine-hour scale of wages, \$2.50 per day after April 1.

SCHNECTADY, N. Y.—By a vote of 135 to 27 we decided to inaugurate the eight-hour workday on April 1, our scale of wages to be 39c. an hour minimum.

ERIE, Pa.—We are determined to obtain nine hours and 25c. per hour, even if we have to stay out all summer. We have notified our contractors to that effect.

CENTREVILLE, Iowa.—At our meeting, held on February 7, it was decided that we demand a minimum scale of wages of \$2.47 for nine hours work. The rate now prevailing is \$2.25.

ORANGE, N. J.—We have made a demand on the bosses for an advance of 25c. per day, from \$2.75 to \$3.00. Indications are that we will win without a fight, but win we shall, at all events.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—At the last meeting held by local Union 320 our members emphatically expressed their determination to secure the eight-hour workday. We have already notified the bosses to that effect, and hope to win the day.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Local Union 392 has passed resolutions calling for eight-hour and 40c. per hour minimum, to take effect on May 1, and also demanding that carpenters waiting for work or kept on a job after quitting times shall receive double pay.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—We have voted in favor of demanding an increase of 50c. per day in our pay. Trade in this locality is quiet just now, but in a couple of months it will open up and all hands will probably have enough work until January next.

DAYTON, Ohio.—The District Council has entered into a movement for eight hours and an increase in wages, to take effect on the 1st of April. Our present schedule is nine hours and 25 cents per hour, while the new schedule provides for 30 cents an hour.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Our district, by a referendum vote, has decided to demand the eight-hour workday on May 1, and a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour. All contractors and builders have received notice to that effect. Our present scale is nine hours and 30 cents per hour, minimum.

AUBURN, N. Y.—We are enjoying the eight-hour workday, but our wages being very small indeed, we came to the conclusion that we must have an increase, and decided to demand an advance of 25c. per day, to take effect on April 1. This will raise our wages to the still modest amount of \$2.25 a day.

CAMDEN, N. J.—We have submitted to our contractors a demand for an advance in wages of from 31¼c. to 35c. per hour, and a half holiday on Saturdays. We shall do all in our power to arrive at an amicable understanding with our employers, but if, as a last resort, we should be forced to go out on strike, we are prepared to do so.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Local Union 205 has concluded to move for an advance in wages of 6¼ cents per hour, and to compel contractors and builders to fully recognize the Union. The new schedule is to go into force on April 1st, and members of the organization will not be allowed to work with non-union men on and after that date.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Our District Council passed a resolution providing for an increase of 5c. per hour in our pay, making the minimum 30c. per hour instead of 25c., the present rate. This resolution has been unanimously approved by a general vote of the local unions under our jurisdiction, and the demand, if granted, shall take effect on April 1.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—Our Local Union, 216, is making a decided effort to unionize the sash, door and blind factory of Hotchkiss Brothers, here in this city, and in order to accomplish this, the firm has been requested to establish the nine-hour system on May 1st. At present they are running their plant ten hours. In their reply the firm stated they would inform us of their decision later on.

DECATUR, Ill.—Local Union 742 has presented to the contractors a new schedule, calling for nine hours a day and 30c. an hour, which, as it appears, does not meet with their approval. We have to stand a hard fight, which, however, we believe will come to a successful issue if our brother carpenters will render us some assistance, and, above all, stay away from Decatur until our difficulties are adjusted.

EAST RUTHERFORD, N. J.—We are about to demand a schedule of eight hours per day, to go into effect on the 1st of May. The bosses will be promptly notified of our movement in contemplation, and in consideration of our action last year, when we postponed our demand on account of slackness of trade and the bosses agreeing to grant it this year, we are entertaining strong hopes of obtaining the reduction without any trouble.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Our wages at the present time being 31¼c. per hour, and having come to the conclusion that it is about time that we receive an advance, we have decided to demand 37½c. per hour on May 1. We are the more justified in asking for this increase as the masons have also submitted a similar demand for the consideration of their employers. Our working hours, as you are aware, are eight hours per day.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—All master builders of Hudson county have been sent printed notice by the District Council notifying them of a series of resolutions passed by this body demanding that on and after April 7 eight hours shall constitute a day's work on the first five days of the week, and four hours on Saturday. These resolutions further demand that \$3.28 per day shall be the minimum rate of wages, double the minimum rate to be paid for overtime and work on Sundays and holidays. Wages at present are \$3 per day.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Our preparations for the inauguration of the eight hour day on March 1st being about completed we trust that after that date our town will be listed among the eight-hour cities. Only one contractor still remains obstinate, having refused to grant our demand. However, prospects for Spring and Summer trade being favorable, we anticipate little or no trouble. At present work is rather dull here. C. C. P.

Local Union 778.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.—In the coming Spring we shall make an effort to obtain the nine hours and have our union fully recognized by our employers. The latter have formed a Builders' Association, and they seem willing to accede to even a larger increase in wages than we are asking for, under the condition that we refrain from demanding recognition of our organization. We shall, however, insist on that in the first place. The wage question can be taken care of afterwards.

HENDERSON, Ky.—Local Union 851 held a joint meeting with the contractors on the 14th of February for the purpose of considering our demands for better conditions, to take effect on the 1st of April. While some of our contractors are favorably inclined to our demand others are stubborn and may give us a fight. For this reason, and as prospects for spring trade are rather discouraging, carpenters will show wisdom in staying away from Henderson until our trouble is settled.

KANKAKEE, ILL.—The outlook for the coming season is good. We are preparing for a movement for a reduction of our working hours from ten to nine per day, and an advance in our wages of 2½ cents per hour, minimum. Our Union is constantly growing in membership, and we command a good fighting element that will hold its own at any time. Under prevailing circumstances, Union men should avoid Kankakee until our efforts for better conditions have come to a successful issue.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Local Union 3, as early as November, 1901, notified the boss carpenters and contractors that, having unanimously come to the conclusion that the carpenters and planing mill men did not receive the remuneration for their work they were entitled to, they had decided to demand an increase in wages. The local Union further demanded full pay for eight hours work on Saturdays. In the earlier part of February this year the contractors acceded to this demand and signed the agreement for one year.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.—The status of our movement for eight hours and 40c. per hour minimum is not quite satisfactory, inasmuch as the contractors who, previous to their forming a builders' organization were all O. K., now withhold their signatures to the printed agreement presented to them two months ago. We have three jobs on strike at the present time, one of them being the City Hall, where the difficulty arose through the contractor's refusal to recognize the Building Laborers' Union. On the Hedrick's job the bone of contention was the employment of two of the rankest plasterers that ever struck the earth, one of whom shot a Union man in St. Louis. Were it not for the scab plasterers we would have but one unfair job in the city. Our local Union 276 has so far succeeded in obtaining the signatures of fourteen contractors to our agreement.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Our Local Union 335 has adopted a code of working rules, its main features providing for an eight-hour workday, overtime to be permitted only in cases of necessity and to be paid time-and-half time on week days, double time on Sunday, Fourth of July and Christmas, and no work on Labor Day. The new rules are supposed to go into force on the first of May next, and we hope that our contractors will agree to them and not compel us to go on strike.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Local Union 586 is now about twenty months old, yet we have succeeded in establishing the eight-hour day without any reduction in wages, and we are in a prosperous condition. This is, to a great extent, due to the existence of our Building Trades Council, which is the backbone of our progressive movement. We have also enforced the uniform working-card system, and are now determined to obtain an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, making it 35 cents per hour, the rate prevailing in San Francisco, San Jose and other neighboring cities. Trade is picking up, and prospects for spring and summer are in our favor.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Deeming it our duty to give an occasional sign of life, we would say that notwithstanding the fact that the weather is very unsatisfactory for outside work, and the majority of our members making only about half-time, the state of trade in our city is fair. Our Local Union 110 is in pretty good shape and sparing no effort to elevate its membership and maintain our integrity. Three years ago our scale of wages was 25 cents maximum, but, thanks to our organization, our rates at present are 30 cents minimum per hour, while some of our men receive 35 cents. We have notified the master builders that we demand 37½ cents per hour, to take effect on April 1, but indications are that we will have to fight every inch of ground in order to win. The bosses of the building trades have a Builders' Club and refuse to enter into any agreement with us unless we sever our connection with the Building Trades Council. The metalworkers have already been locked out for non-compliance with the builders' demands. So you will see that there is trouble ahead for us, and carpenters will do well to give St. Joseph a wide berth for the next sixty days, during which time we hope our difficulties will finally be adjusted.

W. Z.,
Local Union 110.

No Sliding Scale Wanted

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Local Union 205 has presented to the building contractors a new schedule of wages to hold good for the year beginning with April 1. The contractors, on their part, have joined the Builders Exchange, and the next step taken was to submit an agreement to all building trade organizations purporting to better their condition. We held a meeting, lasting until 11.30 P. M., canvassed the situation, examined the proposed agreement thoroughly and concluded that it was unfavorable and unacceptable in some instances, especially in its provisions pertaining to the adoption of a sliding scale of wages. Local Union 205 will under no circumstances agree to such a measure, and has instructed the committee in charge of the matter to notify the contractors to that effect.

L. D.,
Local Union 205.

Don't talk the business of the Union on the streets or in saloons. Remember you have a hall for that purpose.

Keokuk to be Avoided

KEOKUK, Iowa.—Local Union 523 has adopted a resolution demanding that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, and wages be raised from 25c. to 27½c. per hour. There being a possibility that contractors will refuse our just demands and trouble arise, all carpenters should stay away from Keokuk for the present. Trade is dull and we have an abundance of men here.

Meriden Steps Into the Ranks of Our Eight-Hour Cities

Local Union 920, Meriden, Conn., recently entered into an agreement with the master carpenters and contractors providing for the inauguration of the eight-hour day on March 31st, but the Morehouse Company insisted on running their mill ten hours. The other contractors objecting to this, a hitch in the final adoption and signing of the agreement resulted. Morehouse & Co. have now satisfactorily explained their position, stating that they are sub-letting their steam power to other parties, who require it ten hours, while the firm agrees to work their help eight hours per day, as do all other contractors.

The Spread of Unionism in Savannah

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Noting the absence of news in THE CARPENTER from this section, I write a short letter to let brothers know that we are still alive. Two and a half years ago unionism in this city was almost a dead letter, but has spread and made good headway since that time. We have at present about thirty-two Unions in this locality. Our local Union, 256, was organized in October, 1899, with 40 members; this moment we have 130 in good standing, new members being added at every meeting night. The great majority of our men are of good material. Wages are from \$1.75 to \$3.50 per day of nine hours. Business is rather dull this season, but prospects are bright. The Georgia Federation of Labor will meet here in June, and local Unions and central bodies are much elated over this coming event, and have joined hands to give the delegates a grand time.

T. C. D.,
Local Union 256.

From One of Our Brothers in Old Kentucky

BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—Thinking that Local Union No. 725 should occasionally be heard from I will say that work here is dull at present, but prospects for the coming season are good. Our members are built of the stuff which cements that brotherly feeling so essential in labor organization, and they believe sobriety to be one of its fundamental principles. I am writing this after coming home from our meeting. It is sleeting very hard. On entering the house I crawled out of my overcoat and left it standing on the floor by itself. It really did my very soul good to see our members out on such a night as this. We are preparing trade rules which are soon to be made public, when our old war-time grit and pluck will once more assert itself, and minus prejudice. Our first anniversary will be celebrated in an open meeting, where refreshments will be served and entertainment furnished. The committee of arrangements will leave nothing undone to make the event a rousing success.

In the meantime we are organizing the good ladies, the seamstresses, of whom there are more than 250 here. We are also drilling the painters and paper-

hangers, and the plasterers are taking aim. "Dey wants ter sling union mud." Nor are the girls in the tobacco factory lost sight of. Bro. Cal. Bracken, whose *avoirdupois* is 496 pounds, is their caretaker. The girls frequently use him as a tobacco press while he is trying to impress the necessity of organization and of looking after their own interests. Bro. Chips in reading distance. You may well believe that when we get our big gun loaded and she goes off, which I think she will, then you may say, "Those fellows down dar in old Kaintuck are not always asleep when their eyes are shut."

F. G.,
Local Union 725.

The Situation in Topeka

TOPEKA, Kan.—This is the home of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company. They make wood-butchers by the hundreds, and after working them a few days turn them loose on the town, and they at once announce themselves full-fledged carpenters and proceed to a junk shop and select a kit of tools at a value from 60c. to \$2.10. With these tools in their hands and the knowledge acquired while serving their time (one to three days) with the company, they don't feel like going back to their farms or work as common laborers. They manage somehow to find some cheap guy who gives them an occasional day's work, and you may imagine what two hundred of these things can do to us. We have the eight-hour day. Our scale of wages is 30c. per hour minimum. The various trades are working together harmoniously, excepting the bricklayers and masons, who refuse to affiliate with other building trades. The outlook for the coming season is somewhat dull, notwithstanding the announcement of Topeka papers to the contrary. Our local Union wants more thorough organization, more wages and fewer wood-butchers.

H. R.,
Local Union 158.

A Happy Event

GALVESTON, Tex.—After having kept silent for a long time we desire to give some sign of life from this section of the country through the columns of our welcome CARPENTER. Under the auspices of Local Union 526 a free smoker was held on February 7th which was largely attended by Union carpenters, invited guests and visiting brethren. Music, singing and speech-making were the main features of the occasion, and union cigars and tobacco, as well as refreshments, were heartily partaken of. Brother Johnston gave some very fine selections with his phonograph. All participants felt happy at the success of the occasion and left the hall well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

HENRY RABE,
Sec. Dist. Council.

A Successful Meeting

LANCASTER, Pa.—Local Union 208, of Lancaster, Pa., recently held an open meeting for the purpose of arousing the carpenters of this city from their state of lethargy, and induce them to put their shoulders to the wheel and help strengthen the Union for the benefit of all concerned. Our local Union has been somewhat neglected of late, and although we have a few earnest workers here that are doing all in their power to further our cause, we were exceedingly pleased at the visit of our General President, William D. Huber, who attended the meeting and took a prominent part in its proceedings. He and Brother Murray, our Organizer, addressed the audience, and their speeches, appropriate and

forceful as they were, left a deep impression on their hearers. A number of non-union men present made applications for membership, and more are expected to come in later on.

Our Organizer, Brother Murray, has been visiting surrounding towns, with apparently good results. We are already in receipt of a communication from one of the places visited in regard to organizing a new local union. We cannot too highly appreciate the services rendered us by both our General President and Brother Murray, and we feel confident that a little more assistance of this kind would help along unionism in Lancaster very much, and lead to further success.

F. W. ZIEGLER,
President Local Union 208

A Plea for the Saturday Half-Holiday

OMAHA, Neb.—We view with pride and satisfaction the growth of our list of eight-hour cities in THE CARPENTER. It is certainly gratifying to see the eight-hour workday established in so many cities. However, it appears to us that the time is now ripe to start another list of equal importance. We mean a list of cities enjoying the Saturday half holiday, or forty-four hours per week. Two years ago our local Union, 427, inaugurated the half holiday in Omaha, and it took but a short time for the other trades to follow suit. To-day it is practically a forty-four hour city as regards the building trades. It is significant to note that those who at first were opposed to the movement are to-day the most zealous and firm upholders of the new system. In mentioning this we have the object in view of encouraging those who are as yet not enjoying the privilege to prepare themselves for an effort to obtain the Saturday half holiday. They cannot too highly appreciate the benefits derived from it. In our estimation the next season will furnish an opportunity to all well-organized cities to make a move in this direction. May they join our new list, and when it is started don't forget that Omaha wants to head it.

Yours for progress,
R. M. K.,
Local Union 427.

Carpenters of Gainesville, Arouse!

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—Even to the casual observer, things are not quite as they should be with us. Here we have a flourishing town on the trunk line of the Southern Railway, with fairly well paid work, cheap rents and inexpensive living. Our Union has dwindled down to about forty members, and the falling off is not due to the recent strike agitation, which has simmered down gradually, but to the lack of fraternal interest among its members. It is the old story of "the house divided against itself"—carping criticism, fault finding, backbiting and slothful indifference to the common welfare. The one thread of interest that holds the Union together is the hope of personal benefit in case of dire need. The remedy is simple. Let each man concern himself actively with the primary object of the Union by a hearty support of its laws and co-operation with his brother members. If half of the energy and interest expended during the strike agitation in the abuse and boycotting of non-union men and organizations had been directed toward the improvement of our order, our membership would be doubled and trebled by this time, instead of lessened. I have no fault to find with individual members, nor with the organization, but I would earnestly suggest a concentration of interests to bring our Union up to the desired standard of usefulness and prosperity.

E. O. P.,
Local Union 793.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters & Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:

Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY

P.O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PHILADELPHIA . . MARCH . . 1902

Canton Union's Missionary Work

CANTON, Ohio.—'Tis a long time since the readers of THE CARPENTER have heard anything from their Canton brothers, but, if anyone should ask you about us, you tell them we have been out in the highways and hedges, and labored and toiled with our non-union fellow workmen. At last our work was successful; for one exceedingly cold night we succeeded in getting a goodly number in our hall, where we had a good hot stove in blast, and after we got them warmed up we explained to them that it was not for idle curiosity to be a Union man, but for the honor of getting a better share of what we produced, so as to be better able to support our families and ourselves as God's creatures. Of course, they all understood that full well, but they had worked outside of a Union all their lives, and it seemed to them almost too sudden to better their condition. But when we told them to at least be manly enough to throw in a few bricks and help pave the way for their children, that was enough, that settled it. Twenty-four of them filled out application blanks that night; to-night we initiated twelve of them and on next Friday night we will have many more. By the first of March we expect to have all of the best carpenters in the city.

LOCAL UNION 143.

Champaign Local Union Moving for Better Conditions & Celebrating Fifth Anniversary

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Our local union is in a prosperous condition. During the month of January we had an addition of 12 to our membership. Wages at present are 25c per hour, and our working hours are ten per day. Last year was the banner year for the carpenters of the twin cities, and prospects for next are very encouraging. In consideration of this being the dull season it is highly satisfactory to see most of our boys still at work. Realizing the fact that prevailing conditions need improvement very badly we have demanded a reduction of hours to nine per day and a minimum scale of wages of 30c per hour, to take effect on the 1st of April. We celebrated our fifth anniversary on the 21st of January. Our brothers and their families were most all in attendance, the programme consisting of speech making, music, recitations and refreshments. The addresses delivered by Mr. F. B. Hamil, our City Attorney, and by Bro. W. J. Lyman, of Local Union No. 1,

Chicago, were very appropriate and interesting, and were highly appreciated by all present. The event was a very enjoyable one, and will long be remembered. We hope to organize a new union in Urbana, Ill., our sister city, and once this is accomplished it will be of great help to us, and we may see rapid strides for unionism in the near future. J. M. A.,
Local Union No. 41.

The Great Fire in Waterbury, Conn., & Its Effect on Our Trade

WATERBURY, Conn.—I presume the country has learned of the great fire which recently occurred in the city of Waterbury, Conn. Its effect was disastrous, about forty buildings (nearly all of brick, stone or iron and erected in compliance with rules and regulations) having been devoured by the flames. The fire, as may well be imagined, had a deplorable effect on the condition of building trades. No attempt at re-erection of new buildings can be made until all debris is cleared away and it will take some time before any carpenters may obtain a share in the work. Hence, they should be discouraged coming on here in search of employment. If they do, they will find themselves sadly disappointed in their anticipations. We have, in the average, constantly twenty-five of our own men idle. However, as soon as business has improved somewhat we will let you know, as we are anxious to relieve some of our sister Local Unions of any surplus of men they may have and to furnish them an opportunity to obtain work here. Our wages are \$2.50 per day of nine hours. An attempt is being made to compel us to return to ten, but we are determined to maintain our prevailing Union rules and no doubt will be successful in this effort. J. E. S.

Local Union 260.

The International Wood Workers' Journal and Duffy's Charges

The February issue of the *International Wood Workers' Journal* attempts to refute certain statements made by our General Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Duffy, in a communication addressed to the New York Central Labor Federation.

The reflection cast in the said article on Mr. Duffy holding office "temporarily or de jure" may leave us unmoved. That is an internal affair of ours which will be attended to by our next convention. The calling of our Secretary's attention to a U. B. member scabbing at Sprague's, in Wattessing, N. J. is ridiculous, to say the least, even if the facts are as stated. There are black sheep in all organizations, and ours is not free from them, but when we discover them we deal with them as we are now dealing with the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers of New York working for Brunswick, Balke, Colender & Co. Organizer Braunshweig entered into an agreement with that firm to furnish them with men willing to work 53 hours per week, at the rate of \$15, after our members (numbering 79 men out of a total of 85) had been locked out for insisting upon 49 hours and \$17. Since that occurrence, in October last, cabinet-makers and machine hands in most of the shops have reduced their hours to 44 per week and raised the minimum scale to \$18. The members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, moving in the opposite direction, have increased the hours to 53 per week and reduced wages to \$15. They are doing exactly the same dirty work that a scab does in taking a job on a building or in a shop below Union conditions. They are scabbing on the Brotherhood of Carpenters.



A Monument for John Swinton

The New York Central Labor Federation has appointed a committee to see to the erection of a suitable monument in memory of John Swinton. The committee will ask the city to give a site for the shaft.

Timely Reduction of Hours

The building trades of the city of Clinton, as well as those of the city of Lyons, both in the State of Iowa, have been successful in securing the nine-hour day.

A Call on the Labor Organizations of the State of Kansas

Immediately after the adjournment of the convention of the Society of Labor and Industry of the State of Kansas, held in the city of Topeka February 3d to 5th, the carpenters' representatives held a caucus, Bro. Pratt Williamson, of Iola, presiding, and Bro. G. N. Holt, of Pittsburg, acting as secretary. This caucus decided to issue the subjoined call on organized labor of the State, and have it published in THE CARPENTER. A resolution was also passed calling upon all the Local Unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners located in the State of Kansas to select committees for the purpose of distributing copies of THE CARPENTER containing this call among the various labor leaders in their respective localities:

"To All Trade and Labor Organizations in the State of Kansas:

"You are hereby notified that a caucus of all the representatives of affiliated trade and labor unions will be held in the city of Topeka immediately after the convening of the Convention of the Society of Labor and Industry, convenient for all concerned. In order to arrive at a proper understanding and become a factor in the next convention of the above-named society, you are hereby requested to instruct your delegates to attend this caucus.

PRATT WILLIAMSON, President.
G. N. HOLT, Secretary.

Anniversary of Troy (N. Y.) Central Federation of Labor

The Central Federation of Labor of the city of Troy, N. Y., comprising 53 Unions and embracing a membership of from 5,000 to 6,000, observed its twentieth anniversary with a banquet, speeches, songs and recitations on February 11th in Federation Hall.

President McManus addressed the audience, speaking on the subject, "The Federation." Mayor Conway responded to the toast, "Our City," and Charles H. Leo spoke on "Organization." T. M. Guerin, First Vice-President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, made the following remark on "International Unions": They stood, he said, for shortening the hours of labor, abolition of child labor, a change of the conditions which made enforced idleness necessary, and the education of the youth to that better citizenship which will make all those things possible. It had been demonstrated time and again that organization cannot be crushed. They never were

so powerful as now, and their power and influence were increasing.

Other speeches were made, and Daring's Orchestra gave a pleasing program of selections.

Firms Declared Unfair by the Central Labor Federation of Brooklyn

By request of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Federation of Labor, a central body formed in October, 1901, comprising sixteen unions, representing nine different trades, we herewith append a list of concerns declared unfair by that body, and trust that our brothers of Greater New York will give them and their products a wide berth:

The Schwabenhall (built by scabs).
John Deinhard's row of houses (built by scabs).

All Pool Breweries of Greater New York.

Ed. Krummel's Pork Packing House, Brooklyn.

The National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

Metropolitan Pie Baking Company, Greater New York.

The Berlin Department Store, Greater New York (built by scabs).

Unfair Firms

After thorough investigation of the differences, and all efforts tending to an amicable adjustment having failed, the American Federation of Labor has placed the following firms on the unfair list:

The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.

The National Biscuit Company, Chicago, Ill.

Henry Roeleff & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Jamestown Street Railway Company, Jamestown, N. Y.

A New Hardware & Tool Catalogue

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., 209 Bowery, New York city, the well-known importers and dealers in piano-makers and cabinet-builders' hardware and mechanics' fine tools, one of our oldest advertisers, have issued their new catalogue of builders hardware. The book has been carefully prepared, with a view to making it comprehensive to the individual user in this line. Requests for this catalogue should be accompanied by ten cents, to cover postage, but upon evidence of the writer sooner or later requiring goods in this line, it will be forwarded free of charge.

An Improved Combination Saw

On the inside page of the front cover of this journal our readers will find an illustration showing the latest improved No. 5 union combination self-feed rip and cross-cut saw, made by the Seneca Falls Manufacturing Company, who are recognized as the pioneer manufacturers of this class of machinery. This machine is specially designed to meet the requirements of carpenters, cabinetmakers and woodworkers generally. For more complete description address the Seneca Falls Manufacturing Company, 22 Water street, Seneca Falls, N. Y. They are among the oldest advertisers in THE CARPENTER.

Sawmills in the Far North

Five sawmills have been established this year at Dawson on the Yukon, Alaska, which have a sawing capacity of 85,000 feet of lumber per day. There are also two shingle mills and a lath mill.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

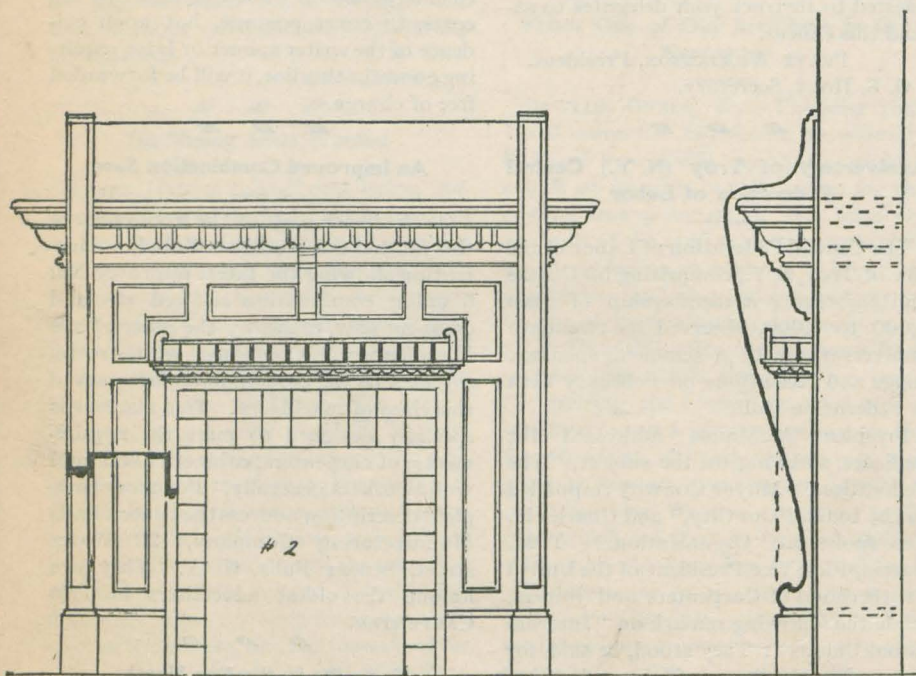
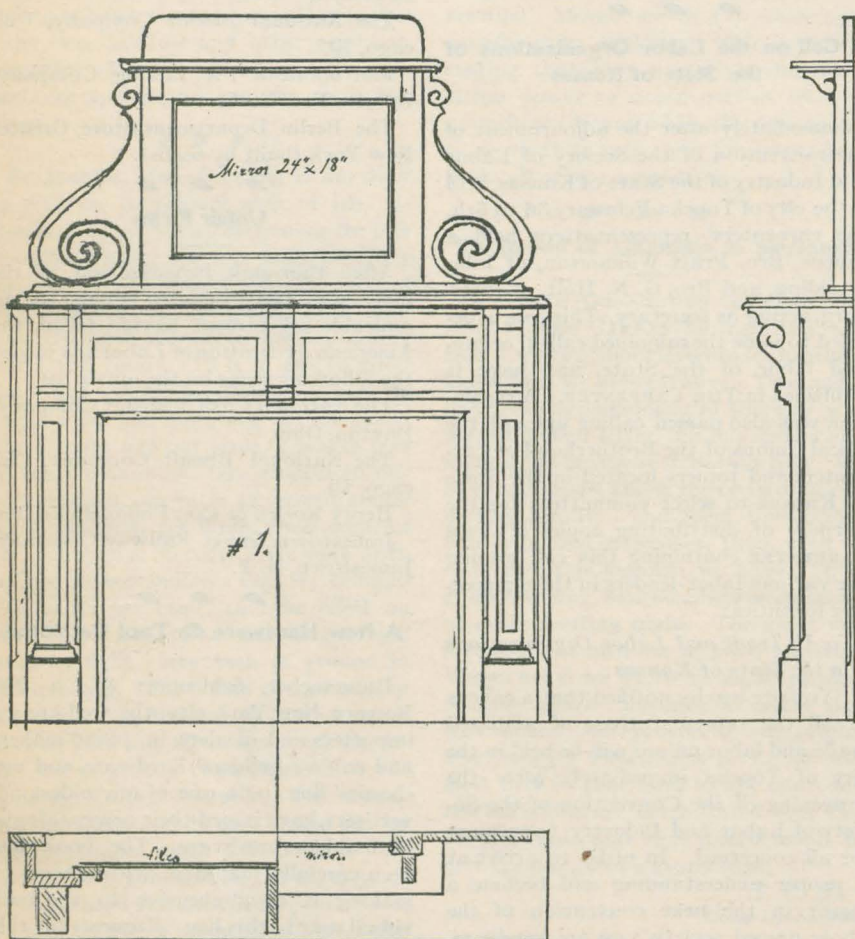
This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Mantel Designs from B. K., New York

No. 1 is a very simple parlor mantel. No. 2 is intended for a diningroom. The main shelf has a turned moulding underneath, 6-in. diameter, cut into quarters. This shelf and the base of the large brackets return the full depth of the mantel breast.



The smaller shelf above the tiles has a small machine-carved moulding underneath and gallery above for display of bric-a-brac. Brick work to which the tiles are cemented projects 4 inches from the breast. I hope this will answer Bro. W. T.'s (Council Bluffs) purpose.

Errata

In the November issue of THE CARPENTER we notice an error in the article on "Stress and Strain," by Bro. Fred T. Hodgson. The diagrams of stress are mixed. Fig. 4 should be Fig. 8, and Fig. 8 should be Fig. 4.

A New Framing Chart.

It will be known as "The Key to the Steel Square." It will be about four inches square, on one side of which will be a revolving disk, turnable to any pitch desired, from 1 to 24 inch rise to the foot, and only that part will be visible. The lengths, cuts and bevels for the jack rafters, common rafters, octagon and common hips and valleys are given. On the other side will be a similar disk giving the cuts and bevels for any angle in degrees, the steel square alone to be used in obtaining the cuts and bevels. It will

Delineator." All orders for the latter received before March 15th will be attended to, and the new chart furnished at the old price of \$1.00, by

A. W. Woods.

The Pressure on Brackets

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

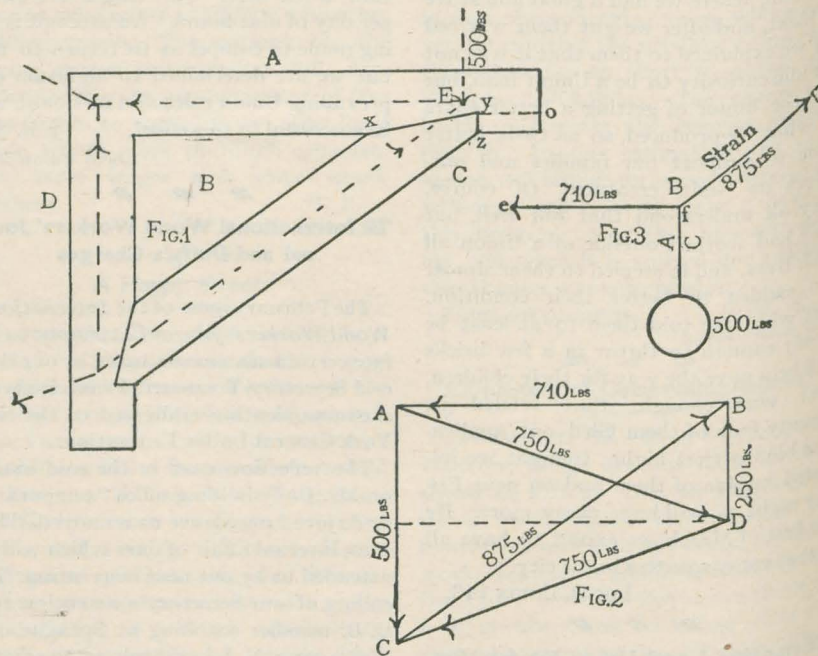
DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Noticing that our journal contains a department for craft problems, you will kindly endeavor to obtain for me some information in regard to the pressure on brackets. I would like to know whether the most pressure comes on the long cut or on the short cut of the bracket of which I herewith submit a draft. I have questioned a number of framers on this subject. Some say on the short cut; some say on the long cut. Which is correct?

WM. EICHNER, JR.,

Local Union 216.

From G. D. Inskip, Philadelphia.

In the bracket under consideration it is requested to determine whether the most pressure comes on the cut xy , or the cut yz . To ascertain this we must consider the movements of force acting about this point of support. In other words, the 500 pounds load, to be in perfect equilibrium, is the resultant of two other forces, one acting in the direction of ef , and the other fg (Fig. 3); and, when three or more forces are in equilibrium about a point, their direction and intensity will be proportional to the sides of a polygon drawn parallel to these forces. Taking the point under consideration (Fig. 1) e , we draw the line ac



(Fig. 2), representing the load acting downward between these letters (Fig. 1), and lay it off to a scale (we here use 200 pounds to one inch). Now, going to the right around the point, our next force is cb (Fig. 1). To close the polygon, we find that its direction must be upward or toward the joint, and the member, therefore, a supporting member and in compression. The only remaining force is the one acting in ba (Fig. 1), acting from b to a (Fig. 2) away from the joint, and is, therefore, a pulling force, and the member is in tension. As the bracket is supposed to remain in equilibrium, the direction of these forces remaining the same, then the sides of the polygon, ac cb (Fig. 2), will represent the intensity of the forces in each direction required to support the load, as is shown in Fig. 3. If one side is, therefore, laid off to a scale, then the scale measurement on each of the other sides will give the intensity of the force acting in each direction. We thus see that the most pressure comes on cut xy , though it is but slightly in excess of yz , so that the cut yz has the great-

est strain per square inch. As the tensile and compressive strengths of white pine are 6,000 and 3,000 per square inch, respectively, there is little danger from either for any ordinary sized bracket; but the weak part of the bracket is the shearing along line yz (Fig. 1). The ultimate strength for white pine is but 300 pounds per square inch against shearing parallel to grain, with a factor of safety of 6, will leave only 50 pounds per square inch. To resist the 710 pounds tension will require 15 square inches, so that if the timber is three inches wide, the cut will have to be made five inches from the end.

Embossed Wood

A process for embossing wood was communicated by a Mr. Straker to the Society of Arts in 1824. He observed that raised figures on wood, such as were employed in picture frames and other articles of ornamental work, were usually produced either by means of carving, which was an expensive operation, or by applying to the plain surface of the wood ornaments cast or molded in plaster of paris or some similar composition, a plan which was not always available.

His invention, which he proposed to employ either alone or in conjunction with ordinary carving, depended upon the fact that if a depression be made upon the surface of wood by a blunt instrument which will compress its substance without actually taking away any portion of it, such depressed part will again rise to its original level if the wood be subsequently immersed in water. He

therefore proposed to draw the required pattern upon the surface of a piece of wood previously cut to the required shape, and then to apply a blunt steel tool, burnisher or die, to all those parts of the pattern which were intended to be in relief, so as to form depressions in the surface of a depth equal to their required prominence. In doing this care was taken, by the very cautious driving of the instruments, to avoid breaking the grain of the wood.

The whole was then planed or filed down to a uniform surface, after which the wood was steeped in hot or cold water, by the action of which the parts previously depressed rose to their former height, and consequently formed an embossed pattern, which could be finished by the ordinary operations of the carver.

Don't let the bad weather keep you away from the Union meetings. It is good for your health to take part in the affairs of the organization that keeps up your wages.

The Carpenter



PHILADELPHIA . . MARCH . . 1902

Looking Before & After

JOHN SWINTON.

The Anthropophagi, and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders.

—Othello.

THERE are lots of questions about which I have never made up my mind. It would thus appear that the present writer's disposition is different from that of the many other people who have their minds made up about everything, and are always ready with an opinion about anything. They do not fairly examine the facts in any case; they do not take the pains to look at them from both sides; and they do not bring their reason to bear upon them. They merely come to a conclusion at first sight, and then stick to it through thick and thin.

Long ago a wise man, in speaking of a certain matter, gave this advice, "Suspend your judgment!" and I guess that is the reason why I have so often suspended it.

This does not mean that one is always to be a doubter or a sceptic, or anything of the kind. It merely means that in regard to things of which one has not full knowledge he shall keep what is called an "open mind."

I have often noticed that such people as are quick to make up their mind when they are in the dark are apt to change it when they get into the daylight.

In my boyhood I heard a preacher argue angrily against what used to be known as "woman's rights." The world would go to pot if women were not restricted and curbed. Satan would be to pay if women got their shackles off or let their brains grow. He was much agitated by the thought that woman would yet try to do a thing which seemed to me impossible, that is, to "get out of her sphere." I could not understand how a woman, or even a man, would set about a job of the kind.

Did you ever notice how things happen in this world, regardless of our opinion about them, or of the way in which we make up our minds.

Take, for example, the question here spoken of.

Nearly all the big wigs on earth took ground as to "woman's rights" in the latter half of the past century; but, by this time, their ground has "fallen into a hole," so to speak, and the big wigs are at the bottom of it.

They argued that women could never be successful in any of the profound sciences, and their arguments looked as strong as a Broadway sky scraper. They convinced most of the men, but they did not convince all of the women, for as many as one hundred women in Europe and America since the days of Caroline Herschel and Maria Mitchell have labored successfully for the advancement of the various branches of science, and have been crowned with fame on account of their researches. They have sounded the depths of the deepest of the sciences.

The big wigs argued that women's souls were so small that they could never do anything worth while in mechanics or invention. Their arguments were stiff, and seemed solid. But, oh my dear big wigs, won't you spend a week at the Patent Office in Washington so as to learn something about the inventive potenti-

alities of women? Why, several of the very profitable patents in the United States were granted to women. Now, then, Mr. Big Wig, who killed Cock Robin?

The big wigs argued with all their might that only men could ever be doctors, but, lo and behold, we have now more than a thousand American women who are successfully engaged in the practice of medicine, and who understand chemistry, anatomy, pathology, physiology, the X-rays, the use of surgical instruments and all the other mysteries that the big wigs know nothing about.

I have not made up my mind about women preachers—who were once described as "unsexed females"—for I never heard a woman preach in a church, but I suspect they are more pious and not less orthodox than some of the men preachers who sneer at them. I have this month seen in a magazine the pictures of four of them, and they are much finer-looking than any four of the preachers of the other sex whom I have seen this year.

The big wigs used to argue that women could never master the higher education, the culture, the classical learning, the ancient languages, or other such obscurities, which were designed for men only. Why, Mr. Big Wig, you can see a whole blessed host of American women who have mastered these things, and make no fuss about their achievements.

Now, don't "make up your mind," yet.

In authorship, in the writing of books of all kinds, and in other literary activities, women are far advanced in our day. I have been told that a rich Russian has collected 20,000 volumes, all of them the work of women. The great Montaigne spoke slightly of women who aspired to letters, but though as I think he was about the wisest man between Solomon and Shakespeare, it must be remembered that he lived long before the twentieth century, or even the nineteenth.

Even old Big Wig will not deny that, at this time, and for over a hundred years there have been very great actresses. The number must have been nearly as large as that of swell actors, counting them from Mrs. Siddons to Sarah Bernhardt, not forgetting that peerless American tragedian, Charlotte Cushman.

Women are in all kinds of business nowadays, thousands of them, and, alas! hundreds of thousands of them have to work in factories and sweatshops, to the shame of their brethren.

But, oh horrible! there are women who want to vote. Even as to this, Mr. Big Wig had better not make up his mind till the bell rings. Already the women cast their votes at all elections in four or five States that have not yet gone to the bad, while the women of some other States have limited rights of suffrage.

Perhaps one reason why old Big Wig makes up his mind so quickly about so many things is that he hasn't much of a mind to make up.



Aphorisms

Good counsels observed are chains of grace.—Fuller.

The beauty seen is partly in him who sees it.—Bovee.

Admiration is the daughter of ignorance.—Franklin.

In great attempts it is glorious even to fail.—Longinus.

The prudence of life is concentration.—Emerson.

The golden age is before us, not behind us.—St. Simon.

Levity in behavior is the bane of all that is good and virtuous.—Seneca.

Better be driven out from among men than be disliked by children.—Dana.

Brother J. A. Bresnahan on the Price of Labor

Editor CARPENTER:

In the January CARPENTER there appeared an article under the caption, "Order and Organism," which affords much for discussion.

While I decline to accept most of the views therein set forth, it is in the closing paragraph, where the writer gets in unsound economics, and, worse still, confounds them with ethics, that I find my chief cause for complaint.

After dwelling briefly on the relation of usurer and borrower as to the rate of interest mutually agreeable to the interested parties, he concludes, "What is intended to illustrate is that in nearly every class of barter and sale it is the seller who fixes the price and not the buyer. It is a fact established in every phrase of exchange of commodities." Here are the ethics: "It is as inherent in the right of a bootblack as in a money lender; in the right of a washer-woman as in a tailor in the man or woman who has labor to sell of any class as in a person who buys it. The question of right is indisputable."

In regard to ethics I will state that they exist only in the mind. The ethics, morals, conceptions of justice and freedom of any period are based on the prevailing mode of production and exchange. An individual has only such rights as he is able to assert and maintain. He is a social being, and subordinate to society, and society can do whatever it may exact. Rights are of whatever construction the ruling property class chooses to put upon them. It is strange how labor writers and others, (the latter, however, not always unintentionally), will persist in confusing the ethical with the economical, in many cases giving the former chief importance.

Now as to the economics. The commodity I wish to treat of is that possessed by all workers, labor power. This commodity has a characteristic held by no other in that when the transaction between employer and employe is completed, the laborer has given more than he gets in return. With all other commodities equivalent exchanges for equivalent.

The capitalist pays for the exchange value of labor power based on the inexorable law which governs the exchange of all commodities, that is, their cost of production. Labor power to-day is bought and sold, on the average, at its full value. Don't forget that, and let me here also state that the capitalist makes his profit by selling commodities, on the average, at their value, that is, their cost of production.

Every wage worker to-day gets the exchange value for that commodity which he sells to the employer. When I seek the employer for a job he hires me on the condition that I return him more than he gives me. He may know nothing of economics, nor is it material to him, but what he has in view is utility—the use value that my commodity has.

A loaf of bread has an exchange value of five cents; its utility (its use value) is infinitely more than that to a hungry man. An overcoat in winter exchanges for fifteen dollars, but its utility during the wintry blasts is of more concern to the possessor. So with the labor power of a carpenter. It will exchange in the market in some places for three dollars per day, but it is its use value, its capacity to give forth more than that when the days work is done, that the capitalist has in view when he buys it.

With industry as at present carried on,

the problem presents itself to me in the light of a struggle between collective capital on one hand (the capitalist class), on the other collective labor (the wage workers). Labor produces all wealth; every cent of it it produced; capital produces nothing. Why does not labor get that which it produces?

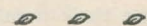
We have seen that, with commodities, equivalent exchanges for equivalent. There must be some hour of the day, or day of the week, that the relation between worker and employer is balanced; that is to say, that four hours' work has sufficed to complete the worker's part of the bargain. In other words, at the end of four hours the carpenter has earned his three dollars. For him to work longer that day without recompense is to rob him of that which he produces.

The capitalist must be a robber. It's in the workshop, mine, factory and elsewhere where the proletariat is employed that the trick is done, and the capitalist system is responsible.

If, accordingly, "the seller fixes the price of a commodity and not the buyer," why does not our workingman quit and go home for the rest of the day? Here is a bargain fairly agreed to and carried out by both parties. The worker ought to quit when he has returned the equivalent for the wage advanced by the employer. But the capitalist says "No; I bought your commodity for a certain number of hours. You must abide by your contract." The worker does so. He has to. Where are his rights?

They are lost under the capitalist method of wealth production based on a wage system and its concomitants—rent, interest and profit. It is not within the province of this article to show what particular weapon enables the property class to maintain its supremacy, the writer's purpose being to treat economics from the worker's point of view and show that even in labor journals mischievous theories may work harm if passed unchallenged.

J. A. BRESNAHAN,
Local Union 33, Boston, Mass.



The Voice of the People

JAMES G. CLARK.

Swing inward, O Gates of the Future!
Swing outward, ye Doors of the Past!
For the soul of the people is moving
And rising from slumber at last;
The black forms of night are retreating,
The white peaks have signaled the day,
And Freedom her long roll is beating,
And calling her sons to the fray.

And woe to the rule that has plundered
And trod down the wounded and slain,
While the wars of the Old Time have thundered
And men poured their life-tide in vain;
The day of its triumph is ending,
The evening draws near with its doom,
And the star of its strength is descending
To sleep in dishonor and gloom.

Tho' the tall trees are crowned on the high-lands,
With the first gold of rainbow and sun,
While far in the distance below them
The rivers in dark shadows run,
They must fall, and the workman shall burn them
Where the lands and the low waters meet,
And the steeds of the New Time shall spurn them
With the soles of their swift-flying feet.

Swing inward, O Gates! till the morning
Shall paint the brown mountains in gold,
Till the life and the love of the New Time
Shall conquer the hate of the Old.
Let the face and the hand of the Master
No longer be hidden from view,
Nor the lands He prepared for the many
Be trampled and robbed by the few.

The soil tells the same fruitful story,
The seasons their bounties display,
And the flowers lift their faces in glory
To catch the warm kisses of day;
While our fellows are treated as cattle
That are muzzled when treading the corn,
And millions sink down in life's battle
With a sigh for the day they were born.

The Press and Labor

FRANK DUFFY.

THE great newspapers of the present day give but scant recognition and small space in their columns to the interests of the working people, their ups and downs, their hardships and trials, their fights for better conditions, their trades unions, and the questions that are of vital importance to their welfare. It is only at certain intervals, when a gigantic strike is ordered against a rich company, a big corporation or an independent trust, that we hear anything of the pitiable conditions under which men, women and children are forced to work in order to make a bare living and keep body and soul together in this "land of the brave and home of the free." On very rare occasions the ecclesiastical, political and industrial magnates condescend to talk matters over with the representatives of labor, but it is for their own ends and purposes that they do so. They wish to avoid strikes—to do away with them altogether, and plant in their stead "compulsory arbitration." They want to rob the workman of the only effectual weapon he has left, and, by so doing, disarm him and leave him at their mercy. At these times we find glaring headlines on the first pages of our "daily press," giving vent to the babbling sayings of those who do not know what it is to work for a living, and who care less, so long as their interests are taken care of. Scan the columns of the newspapers from the first to the last page, and you may possibly find in some remote corner, in very small type, a few lines, and very few at that, devoted to the doings of "organized labor." Why should it be so? Are we not the producers of all wealth? If it was not for our labor, would these papers be in existence? If it was not for our pennies, would they have the large circulations they boast of? If it was not for our support, would they last any length of time? I am afraid not. Their magnates and stockholders would soon get tired of buying their own stock with their own money, and so these celebrated papers would go to the wall, financial wrecks. Give the laboring people their due; vent their side of the question boldly and openly; help them in their struggles for better conditions; advocate their cause; always be ready to listen patiently to their grievances; advise them accordingly, and you will be conferring a greater good on humanity than forever scribbling on the fashions, the doings of the "four hundred," the profits of Wall street, the races, and so forth.

A Voice from the South

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MR. EDITOR:

I have not seen anything in THE CARPENTER from this section, and would ask for space for this corner in the woods. The carpenters are very well organized, but we have some scabs with us. I don't believe that they (the scabs) will ever die out; its just like fools, they don't either (die out I mean). It would be better for the rest of us if the aforesaid *geni homo* would take a tumble and perform the above-mentioned feat, or that they would take it upon themselves to form a colony of their own, where they would not be in the way of decent people who wish to make this world better for themselves and everybody else. Well, the wood butchers here decided that they would ask for the 8 hours and 35 cents per hour, and get it too, if all the carpenters stay away from here, and the *geni homo* I mentioned don't get too

thick, which I hope they won't do, because living is high, rent is high, and on Saturday, when you get your shekels, it looks as if the shekels were made out of ice (Trust made) on a hot day in August; they just melt in your pocket, and by the time you get home there is but very little left, especially if you tarry on the way, or your better half (bless 'em) comes to meet you in town, which is here several miles long, and a few miles wide.

We have a Trades and Labor Council here, and there are 38 Unions represented in it. It is doing good work for the cause of organized labor, and will do more in the future if it goes on in the right channel. We have also formed a corporation to build a Labor Temple, for we need it, that will give halls and offices for all the organizations in the district, and will have it by the time another year rolls round, or I would be very much mistaken, as the interest is aroused and everybody seems to want it built.

One thing I would like to call the attention of all the brothers to, is to watch and take advantage of every point you can. We will need every man that labors—not only in our Union, but also in independent labor politics. Yes, politics! Don't get scared, because, if the workingmen of this city, or any other town, would join the workingmen's political party, such things as have happened to the Machinists in their last strike, and to other labor organizations like the Miners in Kentucky, and all over the country, would not take place. Just think a moment. We go on a strike. The boss is an Alderman, or Mayor, or a friend of his is a Judge. He can do what he pleases, and you can't kick, because you elected him or his friend into office. You are a Union man the year round, but on the last day you give your support to an enemy of organized labor. If we stand at the ballot box like we do in a strike, we will not need to strike, because, if we elect our men into office, men who hold a card, and stand on our platform, who know what we need and what we want, the strikes will be done away with. One thing is certain, you can't make matters worse than they are. They cannot be but made better for all of us. I would like to see in every city of this fair land of ours workingmen hold office—not policemen, (that is about all a workingman gets) but Mayors, Aldermen, Congressmen, Senators, so, when we need a law to protect our interest, we have somebody that knows what we need, and get it. As it is, we go begging, and then, if the law is made, it always has a great big hole in it, so a two horse wagon can get through. If it has no hole, then the courts declare it unconstitutional, like it was done in New York with the Prevailing Wages law, that would have given the Union men about six million of dollars; as it is, the contractors get it. Boys, we have to come to the knife mark if we want to make a good joint. We have to pay attention to everything. We've got brains, even if we are wood butchers, and always stand for organized labor, in the Union, out of Union, everywhere, and you will see that every year we will do better, and it is a sacred duty to ourselves, our wives and children, because everything we do to make conditions better will make it that much easier for them if at any time we are called to the place from where no return is possible. If it was nothing else but that, it should and must make us use our best efforts for our Unions, and our duties as citizens. You will find that a man who belongs to a Union is conscious that we as a class stand for a class, always fulfills his duties as a Union man, as citizen, as father or brother, son, and always to the best of

his ability. Boys, put your fist on your plane, push it along, dress off all irregularities in your life, demonstrate your ability, think for yourself, stand like a man, shoulder to shoulder, and give your best efforts to your Union, to our Brotherhood, to all men that struggle to give to the worker all that he produces. Make your name not a byword, but a blessing to all humanity. With best of his heart, your humble brother,

F. X. WALDHURST,
Local Union 75.

MORE COMMENT

On Mr. J. W. Hall's Attack on the Eight-Hour System

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It is quite interesting to the thousands of men, largely trades unionists, to read the narrow and selfish letter of J. W. Hall in the Worcester Telegram. Judging from his utterances, he can see but one side and a small portion of the question that he wishes to enlighten us on. In my opinion, his feeble pen was wielded against the welfare of citizens who, perhaps, by the sweat of their brow, enabled him to live in luxury and have time to do so much lamenting and one-sided rapping at the cool judgment and progressive ideas of millions of good citizens. He says that Socialists are not yet in power, but letters of the kind that he sees fit to publish are certainly very stimulating to Socialistic doctrines or any progressive thinking on economics. He, no doubt, enjoys reading such soul-stirring accounts as appeared in the papers of one of our great cities one fine summer morning. One of the articles referred to stated that a dog belonging to a millionaire trust magnate had been buried in a \$3,000 casket; the other told of a poor mechanic who, discouraged because of his inability to procure employment, had committed suicide. No, Mr. Hall, the Socialists are not in power, but if you look around you will see the trades unionists marching to the front. The eight-hour day gives them an opportunity to study the economic questions which until recently was denied them, and they are fast learning to cast their ballots in a more intelligent manner, in order to secure better conditions and better government for the men and women who produce the wealth that enables the millionaire trust magnates to give dog parties, with their dogs wearing diamond necklaces and sipping milk from golden saucers, while a mother, hungry and in despair, was compelled to leave her babe on a doorstep in the same city, praying that some kind-hearted person would find and provide for him.

There was no chance, Mr. Hall, during your ten or twelve hour workday to accomplish much for the betterment of social conditions. Then all time and energy was spent to bring about the trust government by injunction, instead of what the Constitution teaches us. I hope, Mr. Hall, that you will see how ridiculous you have made yourself, and that you will memorize a few lines I write for your especial benefit—namely:

THE TOILERS' PRAYER.

Old slavery days are gone,
Better times are marching on,
And the toilers are already in the fray.
We scorn to sound retreat
Till trust robbers we defeat
And secure eight and ten hours per day.

L. J. GILLIS.

Dorchester, Mass.

If you have anything against a brother, talk it over in the hall. People outside are only looking for a chance to discover your weak points.

What is to Become of Our Old Members?

OLD LABOR SKATE.

FREQUENTLY I have heard the members of our Union say, "I want to live up to the working rules and uphold wages, but whenever I apply for a job I am told, 'You are too old.' Now, let us ask ourselves the question, What is going to become of these old members? Often I have worked on jobs where some old men were employed, and there I found that young men do not at all do as they should. Should it occur to a young man that he has to work with an old one as a partner (for on nearly all jobs nowadays we work in pairs), let me offer him this suggestion: Work a little harder than your older mate; do not stand and wait for him to catch up with you; jump in and help him out; you can do it without injuring yourself. I know that from my own experience. For the past six weeks four of us have worked on a job, two old men and two young men, each of the latter having one of the former for a partner, and it is a pleasure to know that, by working a little harder, we have kept these older brothers in their jobs. And they know and appreciate it, too! You can do the same thing if you try, and by so doing you will make them feel that it is good for them to belong to the Union. Our United Brotherhood has noble aims, if you would only study them a little and help to attain them. Why do we band ourselves together—is it not to help one another? The spirit of brotherly love should have more access to our meetings. Ours is a common cause—a struggle for daily bread—and we should not forget that possibly some of our mothers may be dependent on some of the old carpenters for a livelihood. So be kind, and lend a helping hand to the old members of your old local Union, and show to the world that our organization is indeed a brotherhood.

A Suggestion

TERRELL, TEXAS.—I wish to say a few words on a subject which I think would be worth the consideration of our entire membership.

I have noticed that many carpenters belong to different fraternal organizations whose main object is to insure their members' lives, and that they prefer to attend the meetings of these lodges and neglect ours, for the very reason, as they believe, in the lodges there is more at stake. For my part I say that my trade organization is superior and of more importance than all others, but, as it appears, there are many carpenters who cannot realize the importance of trades unions; who imagine they must belong to it in order to hold a Union job and the protection they are deriving from the organization, and the principles it advocates are lost sight of. These men attend our meetings only while working on a Union job. Once that is done they forget all about them, nor do they think of paying their dues. I think, if some sort of life insurance, outside of the death benefit, was connected with our Brotherhood it would have a tendency of strengthening the ties between the Union and the members and they would take more interest in it. Under existing conditions they are in many cases no members at all safe under circumstances as above stated.

A. B.
Local Union 602.

One man ill disposed towards organized labor can tear down more than ten men can build up.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President
W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
W. D. MICHLER, 29 East Thirty-first Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

General Executive Board
A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 North Taylor
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N½ St., Galveston, Tex.

FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford,
Conn.

A. L. BEEGLE, 122 Second St., Newark, N. J.

All correspondence for the General Execu-
tive Board must be mailed to the Secretary
of the Board.

Suggests Revision of Section of General
Constitution Governing
Funeral Benefit.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Having come to the conclusion that Section 98 (page 16) of our General Constitution involves an injustice in reference to semi-beneficial members, I would suggest its revision at our next convention. In showing the necessity of such course, I desire to say: A semi-beneficial member is entitled to only \$50 funeral benefit, while at the same time he has to pay the same amount of per capita as a full beneficial member who receives \$100, and, at the expiration of five years, \$400. Judging from the effect this injustice has on our Union, I can say it is driving old men out of it, and to further show that we are dealing unfairly with semi-beneficial members I would call attention to reports of other beneficial orders. These will show you that among persons of from 21 to 35 years of age there are five cases of death to but one among persons of from 50 to 60 years of age. Going further, these reports show that the mortality among persons of from 21 to 45 years is 9 to 1 among persons of from 50 to 60 years of age. According to our Constitution, a semi-beneficial member may belong to the United Brotherhood ten years and receive but \$50 funeral benefit. A young man paying his per capita to our organization only five years is entitled to \$400. Now, if any member can show me that there is justice in this, I would like him to do so. In my opinion, the General Executive Board should prepare an amendment to Section 98, to be acted upon by our next convention, providing for a more equal distribution of funeral benefit.

Some of us may say, "Well, you should have joined the United Brotherhood previous to your fiftieth year." This is, in many instances, correct, but if you lived in a place where at that time a Union did not exist, what then? I, for my part, have always upheld Union principles. I am one of the charter members of Local Union 690, of Little Rock, and I will stay in the Union all the same, but we have quite a number who dropped out because of this injustice. Hoping you will publish this in THE CARPENTER, I remain,

Yours with best wishes for the U. B.,
P. F. SUTTON,
Local Union 690.

THE DEVIL'S ORATION

Beelzebub Gives His Side of the Case.
Tells His Imps How He Wants to Run
Things—Loud Cheering in the Pit.

BY JOHN SWINTON.



WHAT'S all this fuss about?" cried the devil. "I'm running things for the human herd, and I'm going to win, or there will be the devil to pay."

[Cheers.] "Which reminds me of something," added the devil. "I can't be beat, and won't be interfered with. The laboring rabble, the malcontents and maniacs, are getting up their pluck, some of them. But what," roared the devil, "do the new-fangled underlings want, who are trying to get the better of me? Ho, ho! They object to devilry! But how can these fires of ours be fed without it?" [Three cheers.] "They want to get their share of the trash which I have told my nabobs to grab. They rant against being skinned, which they ought to have got used to by this time. They don't like to see blind-hookey at one end and drudgery at the other, which is my style." [Loud applause.] "They babble about their wrongs and rights, the arrogance of Mammon my stool-pigeon, the clouds in their sky, and the revelries of death among them." [Three cheers and a tiger.] "In short, they find fault with whatever is necessary for my game of swallowing everything as soon as it is ripe and rotten." [Grinning by all the little fiends.]

"Some of the vermin," cried the devil, "are raising a stink! They strike against things that are in my interest, against my friends, against their wages and grub. Strike for what they can't get, so long as I'm on top; strike as Kirby struck in the Old Bowery when he died." [Groans.] "They say they win, too, sometimes, these vermin; but I'll put them down yet, you bet!" [Low cheers.] "I'll smart the fools," cried the devil, "who raise their horns against me!" [Yells.] "Society is festering in New York—Pluto at the top, Lazarus at the bottom. The upper crust are sure to swell till they burst, and the lower to shrink till they dry up, and all that lies between will go to the bow-wows." [Howls of delight.]

"I shall stir up," cried the devil, "my satanic newspaper organ against the drudges! It will frighten them, and warn them not to offend the big Whyos who give them stuffing. It will play upon its cracked fiddle; it will tell them that low wages are necessary to high jinks; that competition is the life of fraud; that capital is omnipotent, though I am not" (sighs from the imps); "that if they run up against the political economy of Yale College, which I invented" (cheers), "the world will be knocked out, and that their obstreperous manners are against the kind of religion which I got up, with the help of that spook who is now stirring up the brimstone over there." [Cheers.]

"Why, look here," cried the devil, "I am bound to folderol the stupid masses, the riff-raff. The hundred or more millionaires under the shadow of Trinity steeple keep them groaning now; but you'll hear shriller notes with harder squeezing. I need a few billionnaires, and I'm now making 'em. The riff-raff don't like it, but Boss Tweed gave me a hint when he asked, 'What are you going to do about it?'"

NOTE BY REPORTER.—When the devil finished his speech there were tremendous

yells, mingled with uproarious cheers, which echoed through all the vaults of the bottomless pit.

Why Are Carpenters So Poorly Paid?

It is a deplorable and ever bewildering fact that the carpenter, who must be possessed of a great amount of knowledge and furnish nearly all working plans and technical instruction to the other tradesmen engaged in the construction of buildings, never receives a rate of wages at all in proportion to the value of his services. He is only a little better paid than the unskilled laborer, who has not been required to school himself constantly for years in his calling, and who is free from worry over plans and the need of more tools as soon as the whistle blows.

There are a number of reasons for this state of affairs. There are no effects without a cause, and the first reason that presents itself is the fact that we do not protect ourselves thoroughly with apprenticeship rules; but we are hardly to be condemned for that. We are a conscientious and good-hearted class of men by nature, because a prerequisite to adopting the trade is a high order of intelligence, and with that intelligence goes a sense of honor and a love of justice which prevents us from resorting to bulldozing methods or looking for the advantage and taking it.

But another reason, and one not easily discovered, is this: We peddle our goods (labor) too freely. When ground is first broken to start a building, it is equivalent to hanging out a sign, "Labor Wanted." About the time the foundation is in the crowd of labor sellers, mostly carpenters, needs to be kept moving by the police. The boss needs brick masons first, and the work is ready for them. So he does not parley so long over wages, but says, "Go back to work;" but to the carpenter, who looks a little sheepish, and is tired from hunting work, he says, "How much do you want a day?" and, for an evasive means, says, "Oh, well, I have a friend who will help me when I get ready." So it appears that, in order to sell his goods, he must cut the price. Now, then, if the carpenters would stay at home when idle, and let the bosses hunt them up when needed, he (the boss) would be in "the hurry" to close the deal, and would lose the advantage of ten or fifteen cents per day, which he holds as "a club" over the next man who seeks employment. Our greatest trouble is that we seem to be forever afraid that we will not "beg hard enough." Competition is said to be the life of trade, but when it enters the field as a beggar it must result in the ruination of the business that depends on it.

COMPETITION.

Mr. Multo-millionaire and I went out to walk one day;
We met a beggar, all forlorn, who unto us did say:
"Please, gentlemen, be merciful; I'm hungry, weak and poor."
I gave the man a quarter, wishing I could spare him more.

Old man Multo shrugged his shoulders, turned his back and walked away;
"You're a fool," at last he muttered, "helping paupers in that way."
Better send him to the lock-up, for, if thus he meets success,
He will never earn a dollar, build the country up, much less."

When our little walk was over, we turned to palace grand.
There, in waiting, stood a beggar, with his saw and buck in hand,
Body stooped and face all wrinkled, hair so gray—was almost white,
Limbs quite palsied, dressed in drilling, which was blue, but now 'most white.

"Please, oh, master," said this beggar, doffing hat and bending low,

"Won't you let me cut your wood, and pack it in from out the snow."
"I've a butler," said old Millions, "who had ought to find the time;
But, since you are seeking labor, go ahead and earn a dime."

Coolies and Negroes

One year ago the Chicago American predicted that prosperous gentlemen, dissatisfied with the fact that white labor showed signs of self-respect, would ultimately introduce negro labor to drive out the union white men.

Since the prediction was made thousands of negroes have been brought to Chicago and put to work. Incidentally they can be used to cast votes if they are needed.

The trusts now fighting the unions rely largely on negro labor to help them.

It is not pleasant to think of the results of such storing up of race hatred; but, after all, we have no right to blame the poor negro who takes the work that is offered him.

It is not his fault that he is here.

He was happy in Africa, scratching the soil for a few vegetables, killing an occasional hippopotamus, watching in the comfortable shade the big equatorial sun roll on its journey. He had no rent to pay, no whisky to drink, no white idiot to look down upon him, and was quite contented.

Our avaricious slave owning ancestors brought him over here against his will.

The white race is responsible for his being here. He must be fed and cared for, and permitted to take work that is offered him, even though it interfere with white men.

But while the American white man must realize that the negro has the same right he has, he need have no such feeling about the Chinese now outside of this country.

And he ought to pay careful attention to this fact.

A strong effort is now being made by the trusts to permit the introduction of Chinese labor into this country.

If the richest men have their way, and they usually do have their way, the laws against Chinese immigration will be repealed. This country will be flooded by yellow men willing to work for 50 cents a day, or less; willing to work fourteen hours a day, knowing and caring nothing about American institutions.

A million Chinese coolies would mean a million separate pleasant gifts to the trust owners. They would work as ordered. The next step would be to naturalize them and have them vote as ordered.

The efforts of the trusts to reduce American workmen to the condition of dependence in which the coolies live is no more dangerous than the effort to introduce coolies into America in unlimited numbers.

Both of these efforts should be watched with care.

Of course, it is rather foolish to give the workman this advice, for he yells murder when a strike pinches, and six months afterward votes to make Mark Hanna ruler of the United States and to make every American who does not believe in class privilege and the rule of money a laughing stock even to himself.
—New York Evening Journal.

Remember your business agent is one of you. Don't expect him to do something you would not undertake to do yourself. He is your agent, and you are co-responsible for his actions. Don't ask him to do anything your local cannot carry through. He must have your help in order to accomplish anything.

Krebschäden in der Arbeiter-Bewegung.

Es wird uns häufig die Frage vorgelegt: „Woran liegt es, daß die organisierten Arbeiter, trotz ihrer numerischen Stärke, in der Verwirklichung ihrer Bestrebungen nicht größere Erfolge zu verzeichnen haben?“ Man könnte sich die Beantwortung dieser Frage leicht machen und erstens, erwidern, daß Rom ja nicht in einem Tage gebaut wurde, und wir mit den bis jetzt errungenen Erfolgen zufrieden sein können. Doch damit würden wir uns nur selbst betrügen, denn wir verhehlen es ja gewöhnlich nicht, daß uns selbst, weil unsere ökonomische wie politische Lage immer kritischer und Abhilfe immer dringender wird, das Tempo unserer Vorwärtsbewegung zu langsam vorkommt. Man könnte zweitens erwidern, daß, obgleich unsere numerische Stärke heute eine ansehnliche, immer noch ein zu großer Prozentsatz unserer Klassengenossen der Organisation fern steht und wir mithin noch nicht die Macht besitzen, durchschlagendere Reformen auf ökonomischem oder politischem Gebiete erringen zu können.

Wir erachten es aber als unsere Pflicht, zu jeder Zeit das kritische Messer an uns selbst anzulegen, und wir dürfen und wollen auch in der Beantwortung obiger Frage nicht ausweichend verfahren. Es kann uns nur von Nutzen sein, von Zeit zu Zeit zu untersuchen, ob wir unsere Ohnmacht gegenüber unseren Unterdrückten nicht vielleicht unserer eigenen Versäumnisse zuzuschreiben haben. Nur wenn wir unsere Handlungsweise als organisierte Arbeiter einer unaufhörlichen, unerbittlichen Selbst-Kritik unterziehen, kann Remedium, deren wir auch bei dem günstigsten Stande unserer Organisation dringend bedürfen, geschaffen werden. Mängel und Gebrechen, die uns anhaften mögen, dürfen wir nicht zu verdecken, sondern zu entdecken suchen; wir müssen sie erkennen und brandmarken, um sie schließlich der Ausmerzung überantworten zu können. In dessen liegt uns die Absicht ferne, hier als Sittenrichter aufzutreten oder ein Register aller unserer Begehungs- und Unterlassungssünden aufzuführen. Wir wollen nur solche Uebelstände kennzeichnen, die uns in unserer Fort-Entwicklung in hervorragender Weise hinderlich sind; solche, die zu beseitigen wären, wenn wir unsere Gesetze und anerkannten Grundsätze gewissenhafter zur Ausführung bringen würden. Die Vereinigungen der Lohnarbeiter sind Erziehungsschulen, dazu berufen, die Fehler, die uns von der besitzenden Klasse überliefert, die wir von ihr erbt haben, auszurotten; aber man kann trotzdem von den organisierten Arbeitern nicht erwarten, plötzlich den alten Adam aus- und den neuen Menschen anzuziehen; radikale Umwandlungen in dieser Beziehung müssen wir der Zeit und der Entwicklung überlassen.

Unser eigentliches Thema herantretend, wollen wir an unseren, in der Februar-Ausgabe dieses Journals erschienenen Artikel anknüpfen, in welchem wir die Einführung einer Alters-Versorgung besprachen. Wir fragten uns da: Was soll aus den älteren Arbeitern werden, wenn die Schanzerei und Schusterei, die jetzt gang und gäbe ist, fort dauert, bei der die Alten, wie wir zu sagen pflegen, gar nicht mehr mitkommen können? Wir haben in diesem Artikel zwar hervorgehoben, daß wir die Lösung der Frage der Alters-Versorgung als noch in der Ferne liegend betrachten, aber zugleich auch erklärt, daß es unsere heiligste Pflicht sei, die Gefahr, die sich uns in den fortwährend steigenden Anforderungen an unsere Leistungskraft entgegenstellt, mit allen Mitteln zu bekämpfen.

Ein in dieser Richtung wirkendes Mittel steht unserer Bruderschaft und unsere

Wissens auch anderen Organisationen längst zur Verfügung, aber seine Anwendung läßt viel zu wünschen übrig. Laut unserer Lokal- oder ungeschriebenen Gesetze ist die übermäßige Arbeitsleistung verpönt! In diesem Gesetze ist uns eine Handhabe geboten, unseren älteren Kollegen, und nicht selten auch jüngeren, einigermaßen wenigstens Erleichterung zu verschaffen; wir müssen diese nur ernstlich und unerschrocken in Anwendung bringen. Der übermäßigen Arbeitsleistung Einzelner, die man nichtsdestoweniger an allen Baustellen oder Shops antreffen kann, ist es zum großen Theile zu verdanken, wenn älteren Arbeitern die Arbeit so erschwert oder gar die Arbeitsgelegenheit entzogen wird. Wie allgemein bekannt ist, wird das zu leistende Arbeitsquantum nach den Leistungen dieser einzelnen Höchstleistenden bemessen; und da aber ältere oder schwächere Arbeiter Unmögliches nicht vollbringen können, sind sie beständig den Drangsalierungen des Bosses oder Vormannes ausgesetzt. Ist es nicht eine Schande und eine Schmach, daß die Lebensfrist älterer Arbeiter in erster Linie durch ihre eigenen Mitarbeiter und Klassengenossen so unsicher gemacht wird? Es muß eine unserer ersten und ernstesten Aufgaben sein, unseren älteren Kollegen unter die Arme zu greifen und der übermäßigen Arbeitsleistung zu steuern. Jene, vielleicht physisch bevorzugten, aber in den meisten Fällen von Egoismus und Bohnmähigkeitsgefühl beherrschten Arbeiter, die stets darauf bedacht sind, andere Kollegen in der Arbeitsleistung zu übertreffen, die, aller Manneswürde bar, sich keine Sekunde der Rast mehr gönnen, in Gegenwart von Boss oder Vormann es nicht wagen, das Antlitz frei zu erheben, die das Wühlen und Würgen keine Minute unterlassen können, ihnen sollte doch endlich das schändliche Handwerk gelegt werden. Und nicht nur zu Ruß und Frommen älterer oder schwächerer Kollegen, sondern unser aller und ihrer eigenen Sache zu Liebe. Diese Einzelnen tragen die Schuld daran, daß in den meisten unserer Arbeitsstellen heute ein System eingeführt ist, das einem Gefängnis-Reglement sehr ähnlich sieht; ein System, unter welchem der Arbeiter selbst den anderen zu höchstmöglicher Arbeitsleistung antreibt und der Unternehmer den Vormann fast entbehren könnte. Hier fallen uns die Worte ein, die wir kürzlich aus dem Munde Ben Tillet's vernahmen; er sagte: „Ihr amerikanischen Arbeiter behauptet, Ihr seiet frei. Nun ja, Ihr tragt keine Sklaventetten, Ihr habt volle Bewegungsfreiheit und die Sklavenpeitsche bekommt Ihr nicht zu kosten! Aber warum sollten denn auch die Kapitalisten zu solchen Extravaganzen greifen, wenn sie nicht nothwendig sind? Ihr rennt ja förmlich nach der Arbeit, und Euch dabei anzutreiben, ist ebenso überflüssig, denn das besorgt Ihr ja selbst!“ Mit diesen Worten hat Ben Tillet den Nagel auf den Kopf getroffen; der Kampf, den wir gegen unsere natürlichen Feinde, unsere Ausbeuter führen, ist ein schwerer Kampf, aber derjenige gegen die Feinde in unseren eigenen Reihen ist noch schwerer. Letztere sind schon deshalb um so gefährlicher, weil sie das Ansehen der Organisation besudeln und ihr Gebahren geeignet ist, unter den Kollegen, die sich durch sie geschädigt sehen, das Vertrauen in die Organisation zu erschüttern.

Wir wenden uns nun zu einer anderen Kategorie von Klassengenossen, die nicht minder einen Hemmschuh unserer Bestrebungen bilden. Es sind dies diejenigen, die, wenn sie nicht sofort an einem von der Union kontrollierten Arbeitsplatz Beschäftigung finden können, keinen Augenblick zögern, an einem Scab-Platz Arbeit zu nehmen. Und merkwürdigerweise sind dies gewöhnlich dieselben Leute, die, wenn die Frage auf's Tapet kommt, die Organisation für die in diesen Plätzen vorherrschenden

den Nicht-Union-Zustände — geringeren Lohn, längere Arbeitszeit u. s. w. — verantwortlich machen. Wir organisierten Arbeiter, die wir das Recht beanspruchen, unsere Interessen ohne Rücksicht auf die Unternehmer zu wahren, können doch consequenter Weise Letzteren nicht das Recht absprechen, für sich dasselbe zu thun. Wir haben kein Recht, den Arbeitgeber zu verdammen, weil er Union-Bedingungen nicht beobachtet, wenn er Unionmitglieder bekommen kann, die sich Scab-Bedingungen unterwerfen. Diese Leute sind es, die den Arbeitgeber in den Stand setzen, Schmutz-Concurrenz zu bieten; sie sind es, die die Organisation der Scab-Arbeitsstellen verhindern, und sie machen sich laut unserer Arbeits- und Union-Regeln strafbar. Wenn es sich in derartigen Fällen um Väter einer zahlreichen Familie handelt oder Kollegen, die anderweitig sich in beengter Lage befinden, so ließe sich noch ein Auge zudrücken; es ist aber eine alte Erfahrung, daß gerade die schlechtestgestellten Arbeiter in jeder Beziehung, wie auch hier, die offerwilligsten sind, die es vorziehen, mitsamt ihrer Familie Noth und Hunger zu erleiden, ehe sie an einem Scab-Platz Arbeit nehmen und dem Union-Prinzip untreu werden. Es ist eine bekannte Thatsache, daß diejenigen, die glauben, keinen Tag Zeitverlust verschmerzen zu können, sich aus den besser situierten Arbeitern rekrutieren, die häufig weder Kind noch Regel zu Hause haben, aber trotzdem sofort nach Verlust ihrer Beschäftigung heißhungerig einer neuen nachjagen. Sie sind die Ersten, die sich zu früher Morgenstunde einstellen, um den ärmeren, schon länger feiernden Kollegen bei der Nachfrage nach Arbeit den Rang abzulassen und jene zu verdrängen suchen. Und gelingt ihnen dies nicht an einem Union-Platz, dann muß es eben ein Scab-Platz thun. Wie beschämend ist es doch für organisierte Arbeiter, den Unternehmer, den man auffordert, Union-Bedingungen anzuerkennen, sagen zu hören: „Dort ist mein Concurrent! geht doch erst dorthin mit Eurer Forderung! zieht doch dort Eure Union-Mitglieder heraus und schafft dort bessere Zustände, nachher lasse auch ich mit mir reden!“ Wie können wir von Nicht-Union-Leuten erwarten, einen Scab-Platz zu meiden, wenn es unsere Mitglieder nicht thun, oder gar mit bösem Beispiele vorangehen?

Das Arbeiten für eine Scab-Firma, so wie übermäßige Arbeitszeit, die Sucht, Andere hierin zu überbieten, sind Krebschäden in unserer Bewegung, die nicht genug gebrandmarkt werden können; die unsere Bestrebungen unterminieren und unsere Erfolge schmälern, und das Verbot in dieser Richtung muß strikt aufrecht erhalten und durchgeführt werden.

Für diesmal wollen wir es bei Vorangefagtem bewenden lassen, uns aber vorbehalten, in einem späteren Artikel andere Krebschäden bloßzustellen.

Bericht des Gen.-Präsidenten Wm. D. Huber an den General-Exekutiv-Board.

Philadelphia, 1. Jan. 1902.
An die Mitglieder des General-Exekutiv-Board
Grüß!

In meiner Eigenschaft als General-Präsident der Ver. Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika unterbreite ich dem Board hiermit meinen Bericht für das mit dem 1. Januar endende Vierteljahr.

Während der letzten Monate hat unsere Organisation große Fortschritte gemacht. Unsere Local-Unions haben an Mitgliederzahl zugenommen und neue Unions sind an Orten gegründet worden, wo es bisher nicht möglich war Fuß zu fassen. Unter unseren Mitgliedern macht sich große Thätigkeit und mehr Interesse für die Organisation bemerkbar. Von Süd, West, Ost und Nord des Landes ertönt der Ruf unserer Gewerks-Kollegen nach Organisation als einziges Mittel zur Verbesserung ihrer Lage, und die Nüchternheit, die gegenwärtig in dieser Beziehung unter den Carpenters herrscht, ist sehr erfreulich.

Vom 1. August bis 1. Januar wurden an 105 neue Local-Unions Charters erteilt. Unsere Mitgliederzahl beträgt gegenwärtig 94,899, welches eine Zunahme von ungefähr 10,000 seit dem 1. August bedeutet. Die Zukunftsaussichten sind ermutigend und berechtigen zu der Hoffnung, daß das Anwachsen unserer Bruderschaft fort dauert. Der Stand unserer Bruderschaft ist heute ein besserer wie je zuvor, und ich halte es für meine Pflicht uns darin zu erhalten und denselben, mit allen mir zu Gebote stehenden Mitteln, zu erhöhen und werde nichts unversucht lassen, dieses Ziel zu erreichen.

Ich möchte die Aufmerksamkeit des Board auf Section 184 der Constitution lenken, welche von der Scranton Convention angenommen und durch Urabstimmung sanctioniert wurde und mit dem heutigen Datum in Kraft tritt. Ich halte es für nothwendig, dem Gen.-Sekretär über die Ausführung der in dieser Section enthaltenen Bestimmungen, sowie über die Verwendung des in denselben vorgesehene Fonds geeignete Instruktionen zu erteilen.

Im Interesse unserer Bruderschaft habe ich folgende Plätze besucht: Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Germantown, Ardmore und Harrisburg, Pa.; New York City, Yonkers und Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Newark, Jersey City und Trenton, N. J.; Boston und Springfield, Mass., und Hartford, Conn.

In Scranton fand ich unsere Mitglieder entschlossen, den Achtstundentag einzuführen. Es wurde eine Konferenz zwischen unserer Local-Union 563 und der unabhängigen Carpenter-Union abgehalten, um ihre Differenzen zu schlichten und letztere zum Anschluß an unsere Bruderschaft zu bewegen. Während dieses Ziel nicht erreicht wurde, existirt doch jetzt ein besseres Einvernehmen zwischen beiden Unions, welches in nicht ferner Zeit zu einem Resultat führen wird, das beide Theile befriedigt. Einen Besuch meinerseits, eine Konferenz mit den Bossen abzuhalten, mußte ich aufgeben, da mich wichtige Geschäfte nach der Gen.-Office zurückriefen.

In Wilkes-Barre, Germantown, Frankford und Newark fand ich unsere Local-Unions in gutem Stande und ihre Mitglieder thätig in der Förderung ihrer Interessen. Unsere vor Jahresfrist gegründete Local-Union in Jentintown macht gute Fortschritte.

In Harrisburg ließ der Stand unserer Organisation viel zu wünschen übrig, die Aussichten für eine Wiederbelebung derselben im nächsten Frühjahr sind indessen ermutigend, und an meiner Unterstützung soll es hier nicht fehlen.

Ich habe einer Massen-Versammlung der Treppenbauer in New York beigewohnt, in welcher großer Enthusiasmus herrschte. Am 8. November besuchte ich abermals New York zu dem Zwecke, um die zwischen der Firma Brunswick, Balke & Collender und unseren Local-Unions ausgebrochenen Schwierigkeiten zu schlichten. Die Untersuchung dieses Falles ergab, daß die Amalgamated Woodworkers, welche mit der American Federation sowohl wie mit der Central Federated Union von New York affiliirt sind, den Versuch gemacht hatten, unsere Mitglieder zum Uebertreten in ihre Organisation zu gewinnen und den Shop obiger Firma unter ihre Kontrolle zu bekommen. Es gelang ihnen, den Anschluß der 90 von uns dort beschäftigten Mitglieder Seitens der Firma herbeizuführen. Der Shop stand vorher unter unserer Kontrolle, und unsere Mitglieder erhielten \$17.00 für 49 Stunden per Woche. Die Firma sandte jedem unserer Mitglieder ein Schreiben, welches denselben mittheilte, daß sie sich den Amalg. Woodworkers anschließen und sich mit einem Lohne von \$15.00 für 53 Stunden per Woche fortan begnügen oder den Shop verlassen müßten.

Unsere Mitglieder weigerten sich, sich diesem Gebote zu unterwerfen und wurden in Folge dessen ausgeschlossen. Ich richtete zwei Schreiben, die Angelegenheit betreffend, an die Firma Brunswick, Balke & Collender, aber bis heute bin ich noch ohne Antwort.

Der General-Sekretär übergab diesen Fall unseren Delegaten zur Convention der Amalg. Federation of Labor, um denselben dort zur Sprache zu bringen, und alle diesen Fall betreffenden Dokumente, sowie den Bericht obiger Delegaten unterbreite ich hiermit dem Board zur Beachtung.

Ich wurde nach Trenton berufen, um bezüglich einer Achtstunden-Forderung und der Lohnhöhung Stellung zu nehmen. Die Forderung wurde schließlich bewilligt, und die bei einem widerspenstigen Arbeitgeber beschäftigten Arbeiter haben sich unserer Local-Union 31 angeschlossen. Trenton ist jetzt eine strikte Achtstunden-Stadt.

Ich nahm an zwei Massen-Versammlungen in Boston Theil, welche die Agitation für Einführung der Achtstunden und höhere Löhne für die ganze Stadt bezweckten. Während für die ganze Stadt bezweckten, die in meiner Anwesenheit erfuhr ich, daß in den Boston umgebenden kleineren Städten, die erst kürzlich organisiert wurden, Lohn und Arbeitszeit auf der gleichen Höhe wie in Boston stehen und daß dieser günstige Zustand den

Bemühungen unserer Bostoner Mitglieder zu verdanken ist.

Während dem verflossenen Vierteljahr wurden mir eine beträchtliche Anzahl komplizierter Appellations-Fälle zur Entscheidung unterbreitet, in denen es sich um verwickelte technische Fragen handelte und die dem Board wahrscheinlich noch zur Erledigung vorgelegt werden. Im Verlauf dieser Periode wurden mir nicht weniger als 198 Nebengesetze, Resolutionen und Gewerksregeln zur Billigung zugefandt.

Da wir an die Am. Federation of Labor für 80,000 Mitglieder unsere Steuer entrichten und daher zu fünf Delegaten zur Convention berechtigt sind, empfahl ich dem Board unter dem 17. Oktober, einen fünften Delegaten zu ernennen und brachte James Grimes von Galveston, Tex., in Vorschlag. Ich hielt diese Ernennung, in Anbetracht der zwischen uns und einigen anderen in der Am. Fed. of Labor vertretenen Organisationen schwebenden Differenzen für rathsam. Nachdem nun der Board dies einwarf, aber die Frage unerledigt ließ, ob ich ihn auf sein Gesuch hin weitere Namen unterbreitete, hielt ich es für meine Pflicht, diesen fünften Delegaten selbst zu ernennen, welches ich am 12. November that und für diesen Zweck M. A. Swartz von Pittsburg, Pa., auswählte. In einer früheren Sitzung des Board entschied derselbe, daß der Gen.-Präsident die geeignetste Person sei, gerichtliche Schritte gegen McGuire und die Union Surety & Guarantee Co., behufs Ersatzes des Defizits von \$10,074.93, wie es der Experte festgestellt, einzuleiten.

Im Laufe des Monats Oktober war Bruder McGuire öfters in der Gen.-Office. In einem vom 23. Oktober datirten Schreiben verlangte er mehr Zeit zur Erwidern der vom Board gegen ihn erhobenen Anklagen, welche ihm unter'm 19. Oktober zugesandt wurden. In diesem Schreiben wünschte McGuire ebenfalls, daß ihm alle Dittungen, Bücher und andere Belege, welche in den vom Experte-Bericht inbegriffenen Zeitraum fallen, zur Verfügung gestellt werden. Am 29. Okt. antwortete ich McGuire wie folgt;

Bruder McGuire!

In Beantwortung Ihres Schreibens vom 29. Oktober 1901, in welchem Sie darum nachsuchen, daß Ihnen Bücher, Belege und andere Dokumente, welche sich auf den Zeitraum erstrecken, für welchen unser Experte die Finanzen revidirt und das Defizit festgestellt hat, zur Verfügung gestellt werden mögen, theile ich Ihnen mit, daß ich gegen dieses Gesuch keinen Einwand zu erheben habe, und es ist Ihnen hiermit die Erlaubniß erteilt, unter Zuziehung Ihres Rechtsbeistandes, wenn Sie es wünschen, eine Revidirung der Finanzbücher auf der General-Office vorzunehmen. Jedoch muß dies sofort geschehen und ohne Verzögerung der Maßregeln, die wir zu Ihrer permanenten Absehung eingeleitet haben.

Bezüglich Ihres Gesuches, Ihnen mehr Zeit zu gewähren, habe ich zu konstatiren, daß Ihnen unter'm 19. Oktober ein registriertes Schreiben zugesandt und Ihnen mitgetheilt wurde, daß Ihre Erwidern vor oder am dem 4. November 1901 in der General-Office eingelaufen sein müsse. Ich muß daher Ihr Gesuch abschlagen. Sie haben genügend Zeit gehabt, auf die vom Gen. Exekutiv Board gegen Sie erhobenen Anklagen zu antworten.

Die Ihrigen

Wm. D. Huber, G. P.
Frank Duffly, G. S. T.

Am 29. Oktober wurde die Union Surety & Guarantee Co. durch unseren Rechtsbeistand J. S. Brown benachrichtigt, daß wir auf Ersatz des angeblichen Defizits Anspruch machen würden.

Die Gesellschaft antwortete uns, daß wenn es unsere Absicht sei, sie für ein Defizit verantwortlich zu halten, sie auf die Verhaftung McGuire's bestehen müsse.

Advokat Ward, Bruder McGuire's Rechtsbeistand, wurde hierauf mitgetheilt, daß oben bezeichnete Schritte gethan wurden, um die Interessen unserer Bruderschaft zu wahren. Der Advokat ersuchte uns hierauf, um öffentlichen Skandal zu vermeiden, bei Gelegenheit McGuire's Verhaftung auf der Magistratur anwesend zu sein, derselbe würde dann Bürgschaft leisten.

Am 4. November, dem vereinbarten Datum, waren die Advokaten Ward und Brown, Gen.-Sek. Duffly und meine Wenigkeit erschienen, aber Bruder McGuire nicht. Sein Advokat (Ward) wünschte Zeitaufschub, da sich McGuire nach Bürgschaft umsehe. Aufschub wurde bis Mittwoch, den 6. November, um 10 Uhr Vorm. gewährt, und da McGuire abermals nicht erschien, wurden Schritte zu seiner Verhaftung gethan.

Am Nachmittage desselben Datums erschien McGuire in der General-Office und ersuchte wieder um Zeitaufschub, um die Bücher zu examiniren, welcher unter der Bedingung gewährt wurde, daß er einen Zeitpunkt festsetze, an dem er sich mit seinem Experten auf der Gen.-Office einstelle. McGuire wählte hierzu den folgenden Tag, den 7. November, 10

Uhr Vormittags und versprach, daß, sollte er abgehalten sein, zu erscheinen, er uns davon benachrichtigen würde. Instruktionen wurden hierauf erteilt, seiner Verhaftung bis auf Weiteres Einhalt gebend. In diesem letzteren Datum erschien McGuire wiederum nicht und ich traf Maßregeln zu seiner endlichen Verhaftung, welche auch vollzogen und er von den Groß-Geschworenen unter Anklage und unter \$5000 Bürgschaft gestellt wurde.

Am 14. Dezember ernannte ich folgendes Comité zur Zählung der Stimmen bezüglich der den Local-Unions unterbreiteten Anklagen gegen McGuire:

A. L. Beegle, L. U. 306, Newark, N. J.
D. F. Featherston, L. U. 715, New York.
James Troy, L. U. 8, Philadelphia.

Die Arbeiten dieses Comité's waren am 30. Dezember beendet und ich unterbreite hiermit dem Board dessen Bericht.

Hier möchte ich noch die Aufmerksamkeit des Board auf die Thatfache lenken, daß McGuire von der Gelegenheit, seine Erwidern auf die gegen ihn vom Board erhobenen Anklagen, mit diesen durch die Gen.-Office an die Local-Unions gelangen zu lassen, keinen Gebrauch machte. Anstatt dessen aber erließ er ein Circular, dem er einen offiziellen Charakter gab und als Gen.-Sekretär und Schatzmeister der Bruderschaft unterzeichnete. Dieses Circular strotzte von falschen Angaben und Entstellungen der Thatfachen, darauf berechnet, die Mitglieder irre zu führen und das Resultat der Urabstimmung durch Anrufen ihrer Sympathie zu beeinflussen.

Außer diesem Circular wurden noch andere ähnlichen Inhalts erlassen, dessen Angaben nicht nur falsch, sondern auch verleumderisch waren. Ihre Verfasser haben sich weder über die Richtigkeit ihrer Angaben informiert, noch von dem Resultat der von dem Board vorgenommenen Finanz-Untersuchungen, welche von den Experten bekräftigt sind, Notiz genommen. Von mehreren dieser Circulars wurde nicht einmal, anstandsgemäß, ein Exemplar an die Gen.-Office gefandt und mußten uns dieselben auf anderem Wege zugehen.

Ich bin der Ansicht, daß die weitere Verbreitung solcher Schmähchriften eine demoralisierende Wirkung auf unsere Organisation ausüben würde und mache deshalb auf Section 164 der General-Constitution aufmerksam, welche besagt, daß Beamte oder Mitglieder, die andere Beamte oder Mitglieder böswillig verleumden, bestrafen, suspendirt oder ausgestoßen werden können. Ich überlasse diese Frage dem Board zur Erwägung.

In Verbindung mit Obigem will ich bemerken, daß vor dem Stimmen-Abschluß bezüglich der permanenten Suspendirung Bruder McGuire's eine Anzahl Anträge, die Abhaltung einer Special-Convention verlangend, eingebracht waren, welche sich seither beständig vermehrt haben. Daraufhin und in Uebereinstimmung mit Section 5 der Gen.-Constitution hat der Gen.-Sekretär die Frage der Abhaltung einer Special-Convention zum Zwecke der eingehenden Untersuchung der Geschäfts-Methoden des Gen.-Sekretärs, sowie zur Erledigung der gegen den suspendirten Gen.-Sekr. McGuire vorliegenden Anklagen den Local-Unions zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet.

Der Verzögerung einer freundschaftlichen Auseinandersetzung mit McGuire ist es zuzuschreiben, daß noch immer ein Mitglied des Board die Stelle des General-Sekretärs und Schatzmeisters versehen muß; ich empfehle daher dem Board, diese zeitweilige Vakanz auszufüllen bis Frank Duffly seine Funktionen als Mitglied des Board wieder übernehmen kann. Sobald der Board bereit ist, diese Frage zu erwägen, werde ich ihm zur Verfügung stehen.

Zum Schluß möchte ich noch hervorheben, daß das verflossene Vierteljahr, in Folge der Wirren in unserer Organisation, ein sehr peinliches und aufregendes für mich war. Trotzdem und alledem habe ich versucht, meine Pflicht zu erfüllen und Alles zu thun, um die Interessen unserer Bruderschaft zu wahren und ich hoffe, daß der Board meine Maßnahmen gutheißend wird.

Wm. D. Huber, Gen.-Präs.

Die Brauerei-Arbeiter in Cincinnati, New- port und Covington von den Brauerei- Besitzern ausgeschlossen.

Der wichtigste Kampf, den die Brauerei-Arbeiter seit 1888 zu bestehen hatten, hat sich jetzt in Cincinnati und den benachbarten Städten Newport und Covington entsponnen. Die Brauereibesitzer genannter Städte haben ihre Arbeiter, 2000 an der Zahl, ausgeschlossen, nachdem sich letztere weigerten, dem Verlangen, ihrer Organisation, die sich so trefflich bewährt und den Brauereibesitzern so manches Zuge-

ständniß abgerungen hat, den Rücken zu kehren, nachzugeben. Die Absicht der Brauereifürsten, ihren Arbeitern den Fehde-Handschuh hinzuworfen, war schon lange vorauszusehen, und der jetzt gegen sie geführte Schlag wird sie nicht unvorbereitet treffen. Die Brauerei-Arbeiter verdienen die energischste Unterstützung aller organisirten Arbeiter, keine andere Organisation hat sich bei den Kämpfen der letzten Jahre, gleichviel um welches Gewerks es sich handelte, so solidarisch und opferwillig gezeigt wie die Brauerei-Arbeiter.

Wilkesbarre, Penna. Der Minen-Inspektor McDonald vom 5. Anthracit-Distrikt konstatiert in seinem Berichte über die Kohlengräberei des vergangenen Jahres, daß beinahe sieben Millionen Tonnen Kohlen gegraben wurden. Dabei verloren neunundsiebzig Miner ihr Leben und einhundertunddreißig wurden verletzt.

Ein Aufruf der Küfer-Union.

Um die Küfer-Union in ihrem Bestreben, daß in den Bierbrauereien nur von Union-Mitgliedern verfertigte Fässer zur Verwendung kommen, zu unterstützen, ergeht hiermit an alle Freunde und Mitglieder von Arbeiter-Organisationen die Bitte, darauf zu sehen, daß alle Bierfässer, welche bei Festlichkeiten, wie Picnics, Tänzen, Ausflügen etc. benutzt werden, den Stempel der

Coopers' International Union



tragen.

Findet vorstehende Aufforderung Berücksichtigung, so wird dadurch nicht allein genannter Union bedeutend geholfen, sondern auch das Interesse der ganzen organisirten Arbeiterschaft wird gewahrt werden.

Im Auftrag der
Coopers' International Union.

Verschmelzung der Organisation der Papier- hängers mit den Painters.

Die Vereinigung der Decorators und der Paperhangers mit der Bruderschaft der Painters ist Thatfache geworden und wird unter folgenden Bedingungen vollzogen:

An Orten, wo eine Local-Union der Bruderschaft besteht, können Mitglieder der Paperhangers durch Deponiren ihrer Mitgliedskarte Mitglieder der Bruderschaft der Painters werden.

An Orten, wo eine Local-Union der Paperhangers existirt, aber keine solche der Bruderschaft der Painters, wird ersteren von letzteren ein Charter erteilt, welcher ihnen alle Rechte einer Local-Union der Bruderschaft der Painters gewährt.

Ein Strife beigelegt.

Norfolk, Virginia. Die Straßenbahn-Arbeiter waren hier an den Strife gegangen, weil die Compagnie verlangt hatte, daß sie einen Bond gegen Diebstahl und Trunkenheit stellen sollten. Die Compagnie nahm schließlich einen allgemeinen Bond der Licht-Compagnie an, die fürchtete, daß sie heute Nacht keine Beleuchtung haben werde.

Schadenersatz für Striker.

Boston, Mass. Richter Braley, von der Superior Court in Suffolk Co., Massachusetts, ist der erste seiner Art, welcher in einer gerichtlichen Entscheidung kundgegeben hat, strikende Arbeiter seien ihren Bossen, deren Shops sie verlassen, für den dadurch ihnen zugefügten Schaden verantwortlich und könnten civilrechtlich gezwungen werden, solchen Schaden zu ersetzen. Den Prozeß, in welchem diese Entscheidung gefällt wurde, hatte die R. S. Brine Transportation Co. gegen die Brotherhood of Teamsters & Helpers angestrengt, um dieselbe durch einen Einhaltsbefehl zu verhindern, das Geschäft der Firma, bei welcher gestrikt und gegen die gebocottet wurde, zu schädigen. Indem er den Einhaltsbefehl in Permanenz erklärte, sagte der Richter Braley auch, die Firma sei, den Strikern und Boycottern gegenüber, zu Schadenersatz berechtigt.

Maschinen- und allen anderen unserem Fache angehörigen Arbeitern ist es dringend zu empfehlen, stets darauf zu achten, daß alle Schutz-Vorrichtungen, wie sie von den Gesetzen vorgeschrieben und vom Selbsterhaltungstrieb geboten, an den Maschinen angebracht sind. Der vergrößerte Maschinenbetrieb, die beweglichen Maschinenteile und die komplizierteren Transmissionen setzen die Arbeiter immer mehr der Gefahr aus, Theile ihres Körpers und sogar ihr Leben einzubüßen. Der die Maschine umgebende Raum sollte immer frei von Spähnen und Abschnitten gehalten werden, um ein Ausgleiten zu verhüten, wodurch der Arbeiter leicht mit gefährlichen Maschinenteilen in Berührung kommen kann. Es ist leichter, Unfällen vorzubeugen, als Schadenersatz durch die Gerichte zu erlangen, die nur in seltenen Fällen dem Arbeiter Gerechtigkeit widerfahren lassen. Die Arbeitgeber sind heute überall gegen Schadenersatzklagen versichert und diese Versicherungs-Gesellschaften machen ein Gewerbe daraus, die betroffenen Arbeiter um ihre berechtigten Forderungen zu pressen. Seid auf der Hut! Vorbedacht ist besser wie nachgedacht!

Wie unsere Rubrik Trade Notes (Gewerks-Notizen) zeigt, macht sich ein erfreuliches Interesse für das Journal unter unseren englisch sprechenden Mitgliedern bemerkbar. Wir hoffen, recht bald das Gleiche bezüglich unserer deutsch redenden Mitglieder konstatiren zu können.

London, England. John Burns, Vertreter von Battersea, hat dem Parlament eine Gesetzesvorlage unterbreitet, welche bestimmt, daß in Großbritannien alle Personen, welche das 65. Lebensjahr überschritten haben, eine Pension von 5 Shilling per Woche erhalten sollen. Die Vorlage findet die Unterstützung vieler Parlamentsmitglieder und die Befürwortung des Kleinbürgerthums und hat daher Aussicht auf Annahme.

Die Zunge des Menschen ist selten nüchtern.

Die Liebe ist der Sieg dessen, der weniger liebt, über den, der mehr liebt.

Das Unglück der meisten Menschen ist, daß sie sich größerer Dinge fähig halten, als sie ausführen können.

Es giebt nichts Wichtigeres und Interessanteres im Leben, als die Motive der menschlichen Handlungen.

DELEGATES REPORT

The United Brotherhood's Representatives in the Twenty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor Tell of Their Work.

To the Officers and Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

We, the undersigned delegates representing the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the American Federation of Labor Convention, held in Scranton from December 5th to and including December 15, 1901, beg leave to report as follows:

The convention convened on the morning of the 5th at 10 o'clock. The day was spent in the usual preliminaries, such as reports of officers, speeches of welcome, etc. The special matters affecting the United Brotherhood being the matters of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the Ship Carpenters and Joiners, and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers versus the United Brotherhood, received our special attention.

We met the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, Messrs. Kidd, Braunschweig and Geblein, on the afternoon of the 4th, when, after a most heated discussion, we were compelled to part without reaching any agreement. We then met with them before the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. in the evening of the same day, and contended for the rights of the United Brotherhood, which after a protracted contention resulted in the postponement of the case until the following evening, both sides agreeing that Mr. Duncan act as Moderator. We again met them in pursuance with the above agreement on Thursday evening, but could not or did not agree on any terms of settlement. We in each case proposed as a basis of settlement, first, amalgamation, the details to be afterwards agreed upon, or that the line of jurisdiction as per our Constitution be the line of demarcation, which, if followed, would prevent future trouble, both of which were by them positively refused. We again met them before the Grievance Committee, before which practically the same argument was presented.

In each of the above cases the main points sought to be made by them was that of the violation of the Indianapolis agreement. We pointed out that the agreement was broken by them fourteen months after it was made by the machine wood-workers' amalgamation with the cabinet-makers, thus extending the scope and line of jurisdiction, and was, as was natural and right, rescinded entire by our following New York Convention in 1898. No agreement was reached at this meeting, and at the last session of the convention, on Saturday night, the matter was presented to the convention in the report of the Grievance Committee, which will be found on page 253 of the printed proceedings, stating that we had entered into such an agreement and also that said agreement had been repeatedly violated by the carpenters. The Grievance Committee recommended that the executive officers of the two organizations should try and settle the matter in dispute and that the American Federation of Labor refuse to take any further action in the case until such settlement had been reached. The recommendation was concurred in, thus leaving us practically in the same condition as before.

The matter of jurisdiction of the Ship Carpenters and Joiners, about which we had a hearing before the Grievance Committee, was the main point at issue. It was there stated by the caulkers and ship carpenters that they were willing to form a union of the two crafts under another name than carpenter, and as we were not in a position to make any concessions we agreed to turn the matter over to the incoming Executive Board, which was finally done.

The matter of a slight disagreement between the electricians and Locals of the United Brotherhood was mutually agreed to be left in the hands of the Executive Boards of the two organizations.

We also met the representative of the Painters and Paperhangers before the Grievance Committee and listened to the report of the grievance they had preferred against the United Brotherhood, which consisted almost entirely of the charges that in New York the local Union of the United Brotherhood had recognized independent locals of painters, which, when analysed, proved to be one of the many results of a very complicated and aggravated local condition, and that the charges preferred against the carpenters were very partial, inasmuch as several other building trades did the same thing, and it was further discovered that the introducer of the grievance, Mr. Casey, was expected to single out the carpenters, and that upon the arrival

of Mr. Bainbridge and Mr. Bell direct from the Painters' National Convention as regular delegates (Mr. Casey being an appointee), willingly agreed to strike out the word carpenters.

In the report of the committee on the above matter it was recommended that it be referred to the incoming Executive Board, which was done.

A resolution (No. 166) was introduced by Delegate William Brandt, of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, amending the Constitution by providing for the election of eight vice-presidents instead of six. The committee to which it was referred reported it favorably and recommended its adoption, but the report was not concurred in. Brothers Slayton, Nelson, Crimmins and Swartz opposed the resolution for the reason that, as it now stands, it can control on roll call any desired matter, but if increased would make it impossible to defeat measures it would advocate. Brother Blackmore was in favor of it, as in his opinion the American Federation of Labor has been seeking to induce building trade organizations to affiliate with it and the amendment would have offered opportunity for one or more building trades delegates being elected vice-presidents, thereby doing away with the oft-repeated complaint that the building trades have no representation on the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor.

We voted for the increase of the per capita tax for the reason that the demand for organizers was so great, and the funds not being adequate we concluded to favor the increase, knowing that if such increase would be used for that purpose only it would benefit the United Brotherhood. But if it is not so used, and the United Brotherhood feels that it does not receive adequate returns for its share, it has its redress, and it was only with that understanding and thought that we so voted.

We recommended that all possible steps be taken for an honorable amalgamation of all organizations or crafts similar enough to that of the United Brotherhood to be eligible, such as the Amalgamated Wood Workers, the Amalgamated Carpenters and Ship Joiners, the Cigarmakers and Tobacco Workers, etc., believing that these Unions should come under the folds of one organization in order to more effectually counteract the adverse influences that make it necessary for labor to organize. The time is coming, too, when all mechanics who work in wood will be compelled, in self-defense, for their own protection, to join their forces into one strong organization, be it under the name of carpenter or what other title matters little really, the object being to give the entire industry the protection of the power and influence of all men who are engaged therein and avoid the weakness contingent upon breaking them up into several smaller bodies. To that extent we believe in industrial autonomy.

This question was referred to a special committee of five appointed by the chair, which in reporting left the matter as it stood before. That is to say, the Unions must continue to contend for or mutually settle their lines of jurisdiction. We can with all fairness say the report was an ingenious straddle.

Respectfully submitted,

HY. BLACKMORE,
A. W. CRIMMINS,
J. L. NELSON,
A. M. SWARTZ,
J. W. SLAYTON.

Delinquent Secretaries

Following is a list of Local Unions whose Financial Secretaries failed to send in their reports for the month ending January 31, 1902. Section 153 (c) of the Constitution imposes a fine of \$2 on these Secretaries by their Locals. Reports must be sent to the General Office regularly on the first meeting night of each month.

5	200	420	607	729	837
17	213	422	611	734	840
31	220	435	615	736	842
38	221	439	618	739	847
61	222	443	624	740	848
71	223	447	625	744	858
86	233	456	627	745	860
93	250	466	632	749	872
94	256	479	634	752	876
98	259	485	635	758	890
102	260	487	640	761	891
105	275	488	643	763	906
111	283	491	647	764	907
114	285	506	652	766	909
120	304	527	653	781	910
126	305	530	654	786	915
135	340	535	668	801	917
141	342	539	669	806	921
148	354	542	673	808	932
160	366	547	675	811	947
161	371	549	676	815	949
173	373	551	684	816	953
179	397	569	689	830	
180	399	572	697	831	
197	410	584	704	832	
199	415	588	708	835	

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Author of our being to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, JULIUS HOFF; and

WHEREAS, We feel and mourn the loss of a faithful and loyal member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement, and together bow to the supreme will of Him who giveth and taketh to Himself again; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; and further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for the inscription of this memorial; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased Brother, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. T. SPOFFORD,
HENRY STARKER,
CHAS. GRIFFIN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WHEREAS, In view of the sad and untimely death of Miss BESSIE, daughter and only child of Brother A. TRACY; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God, we deeply regret and join with the grief-stricken family to mourn their sad loss. Brother Tracy has been a very faithful worker in the cause of unionism here for many years; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and a copy to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and also to the Utah Labor Journal, for publication, and the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

THOMAS WATKIN, President.
R. E. CURRIE, Vice President.
C. A. STRICKLAND, Secretary.
T. A. BUSSMAN, Treasurer.

LOCAL UNION 767, Ottumwa, Iowa.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, CHANEY E. SCISM; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of this memorial be entered on our minutes; that it be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased Brother.

H. A. WARREN,
H. D. McCURREL,
H. A. WAGNER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 755, West Superior, Wis.

WHEREAS, God in His infinite mercy has called from us our beloved Brother, KNUTE HANSON; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union tenders to the afflicted family of the deceased Brother our sympathy and condolence in their hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That we have our charter draped in mourning for thirty days; and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. C. MAYHAM, Committee.

LOCAL UNION 49, Lowell, Mass.

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to take from our midst our friend and Brother, PATRICK McNAMARA; and

WHEREAS, Said Brother was a man of moral habits, strict integrity, business sagacity, and of a kind disposition; therefore be it

Resolved, That we mourn the death of our Brother McNamara, in whom we have lost a sober, energetic, reliable, straightforward and valuable Brother, whose untimely death we most sorrowfully regret; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to the beloved wife and family of our departed Brother our most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement and affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to them; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes as a memorial of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his brother members of this Local Union; that a copy be sent to the press of our city,

and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. F. CONVERY,
J. A. READY,
J. W. GOLDEN, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 63, Bloomington, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother, R. W. ORR; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local Union, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved Brother and his family in this, their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be presented to the Brother, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. E. ROWLEY,
WM. COURTNEY,
J. R. MELLOR, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 847, Natick, Mass.

WHEREAS, Our esteemed Brother and President-elect, EDWARD C. SMITH, has answered the roll call beyond; and

WHEREAS, Local Union 847 feels the loss of an earnest and faithful co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of this memorial be spread upon our minutes, be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and a copy be presented to the family of the deceased Brother.

S. P. ANNIS,
E. W. HARVEY,
F. F. PULSFER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 23, WORCESTER, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove by death our worthy and esteemed brother, JOHN McINNES.

WHEREAS, By the death of Brother John McInnes Local Union 23 laments the loss of a member who was ever ready to assist the needy and afflicted; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased brother in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in our minutes as a memorial of the esteem the late brother was held in by all the members of this local Union; that a copy be sent to the bereaved wife, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. W. ANDERSON,
ALFRED ANDERSON,
P. B. KEEFE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 601, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. J.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Creator of all things to call unto his heavenly mansions JOHN SHEHAN, a brother of our local Union, and

WHEREAS, Our late brother always was a strong, energetic and faithful worker in the cause of unionism, advancing ideas and opinions that live after him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow in this her hour of trouble. Be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in memorial for the period of one month. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our late brother; that they be entered on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy forwarded to our official journal for publication.

LEGRAND ESTERBROOK,
CHARLES M. GABLE,
JAMES F. VAIL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 604, MURPHYSBORO, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, after a long, lingering illness, our esteemed brother, GEORGE HOWELL.

Resolved, This local Union has lost a faithful and a zealous worker in the cause of unionism, always ready to give a helping hand, and always ready to sympathize with the needy.

Resolved, We deplore his untimely death, and tender his family our heartfelt sympathy in their time of bereavement. Be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family, send a copy to be published in THE CARPENTER, our official journal, and a copy be given to each of our daily papers, the Republican-Era and Independent, for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes.

W. D. RUSSELL,
R. DAVID,
J. F. SLAUGHTER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 547, Cripple Creek, Col.
WHEREAS, The Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, has seen fit to remove from our midst Bro. F. H. TANNHILL, and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in good standing of our Brotherhood, a good citizen and staunch advocate of the principles of humanity and organized labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 547, mourn the death of our deceased Brother; and further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his relatives in this their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be sent to the daily press, and that a copy be forwarded to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

P. N. MCPHIE,
W. M. TEETER, } Committee.
JOHN HARDING,

LOCAL UNION 403, Lynchburg, Va.

WHEREAS, God in His wise providence has seen fit to summon our beloved Brother, J. A. LEGRAND, from our midst, to be placed in the great Union above; be it

Resolved, That, while we submit to the will of the Great Master, we cherish his memory and sympathize with his family in the great loss they have sustained; and be it

Resolved, That, as he tried to follow the Master, we emulate his example, and recommend that the charter of our Union be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be forwarded to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. E. LANCASTER,
J. W. LINDSAY, } Committee.
M. H. BOLTON,

LOCAL UNION 262, SAN JOSE, CAL.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom and judgment to remove from the midst of the family of our worthy President, A. M. Smith, his beloved daughter MABEL GLADYS; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 262, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, sensitive of the great and grievous loss sustained by the worthy brother and his family, extend them our deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and constantly pray that the beloved one, taken from them so early in life, may rest peacefully in the arms of her Maker; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be presented to our worthy brother and his family, and a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. W. GILLESPIE,
A. W. MAAS, } Committee.
W. J. POWER,

LOCAL UNION 578, ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved Brother, CHARLES E. COUTANT; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a Brother meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family and friends, who, although far away from us in body, we feel are near to us in spirit; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes; that a copy be presented to the family and friends of the deceased Brother, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. H. COWGILL,
A. A. McFARLAND, } Committee.
J. C. SULLIVAN,

LOCAL UNION 865, BRUNSWICK, GA.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the great Architect and Builder to call from us our beloved brother, H. B. RANDOLPH, whose tragic death took place February 3, 1902, by being struck by an engine on the B. and B. Railroad; be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Randolph we lose one of our most honorable and upright members, a man with few faults and no enemies, but with many virtues and a host of friends, one who was ever ready to help a friend or brother with his counsel and advice. We shall miss him in our councils and gatherings, and in his sudden death we are again reminded of the fact that life is uncertain, and it behooves us all to be ready when the Grim Reaper shall come. Be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and that a

copy of these resolutions be presented to them and also to the Brunswick News and THE CARPENTER for publication, and that a page of our minute book be devoted to his memory.

J. D. WAITE,
J. B. WALKER, } Committee.
I. W. BOLT,

LOCAL UNION 79, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, ROBERT B. LEAVENWORTH, by a sad and untimely death while engaged at his post of duty, and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of Union 79, one deserving the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of the deceased in the hour of their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, and that a copy be spread on our minutes.

C. H. MORDICA,
JAMES F. PLUNKETT, } Committee.
CHARLES JOHNSTON,

FINANCIAL REPORT

Expenses for Month Ending January 31, 1902

Death and disability claims No. 407 to 553.....	\$5,900.00
Litigation, (Forten case, L. U. 21)	65.00
Salaries and clerk hire.....	667.51
Wm. D. Huber, G. P., services and expenses.....	126.00
F. Duffy, G. S. T., traveling expenses.....	23.55
General Executive Board—	
J. F. Grimes.....	221.00
A. C. Cattermull.....	165.75
F. C. Waltz.....	120.40
J. R. Miller.....	119.75
Organizing—	
A. C. Cattermull, West. States..	220.98
J. R. Murray, N. Y. and Penna..	146.75
N. J. Shields, Massachusetts..	104.60
D. C. Boisnier, Guthrie, O. T....	10.90
R. Forker, Princeton, N. J.....	10.00
W. J. Ford, Allentown, Pa.....	9.25
A. L. Beagle, East Orange, N. J..	9.23
F. C. Waltz, Connecticut.....	8.35
F. Myers, Appleton, Wis.....	5.14
CARPENTER—	
Special meetings.....	5.00
Cuts, etc.....	6.30
Printing and mailing.....	1,247.50
Supplies—	
Stationery and books.....	739.60
Stamps and daters.....	11.00
One thousand badges.....	200.00
Prepaid expressage to Locals ...	68.43
Office Expenses -	
Sundries.....	24.54
Postage.....	49.61
Stamped envelopes.....	63.60
Telegrams.....	11.66
Rent of office and P. O. box.....	53.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for December, 1901.....	266.67
Total.....	\$10,681.07

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Akron, O.—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave.	
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.	
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.	
Atlanta, Ga.—W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.	
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, 205 W. Sixth st.	
Baltimore, Md.—W. Biggins, 418 E. Balto. st.	
Beaumont, Tex.—J. P. Worley.	
Birmingham, Ala.—T. L. Medders, 22123d ave.; Jas. P. Ogletree, Box 55.	
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington.	
Bridgeport, Conn.—Geo. L. Hommedieu, 770 Norman st.	
Brooklyn, N. Y.—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 3 Dean st.	
Buffalo, N. Y.—Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.; Adolph Graupner, 1724 E. Genesee st.	
Camden, N. J.—Reuben Price, 804 S. Fifth st.	
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.	
Charleston, S. C.—S. McClure, 83 Mary st.	
Chicago, Ill.—P. Cruise, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistant, A. W. Simpson, 1143 43d ave.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block; No. 20, Henry Martin, 3856 State st.; No. 58, O. Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.	

Chicago Heights, Ill.—W. A. Sexton, Box 903; No. 62, G. Ratcliff, 6437 Lowe ave.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.

Cincinnati, O.—D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes. Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st. Covington, Ky.—E. Watkins.

Dayton, O.—A. J. Roth, 234 Sycamore st. Detroit, Mich.—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait av. Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 700 Elizabeth st.

Elmira, N. Y.—Edw. Sweet, 638 Wisner ave. Fort Wayne, Ind.—S. Carey, 234 Francis st. Fort Worth, Tex.—J. C. Patterson.

Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st. Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 144 E. Washington st.

Kansas City, Mo.—Charles Wellman, 44th and Woodland ave. Knoxville, Tenn.—W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.

Louisville, Ky.—O. H. Griffen, 425 W. Jefferson st. Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.

Marion, Ind.—Joseph Shellhouse, W. Tenth st. Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st. Milwaukee, Wis.—W. Feichert, 1524 Grueling.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave., North. Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.

Newark, N. J.—J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave. New Haven, Conn.—W. Bailey, 170 Wooster.

New York (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave. Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.

New York, N. Y.—W. H. Blatchford, 1543 Second ave., West Side. D. Sullivan, 51 E. 8th st.

New York City, Louis Hecht, 203 E. 77th st., East Side. New York City (Shops)—George J. Bohnen, 332 E. 85th st.

New York City (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st. Niagara Falls—A. F. Allan, 625 Niagara st.

Norfolk, Va.—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st. Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor.

Oklahoma, O. T.—C. E. Ballard, Box 276. Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.

Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 123 S. Adams st. Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhirt, 232 N. 12th.

Philsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa. Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wm. J. Kelly, 1212 Gibbon.

Pontiac, Ill.—M. H. Abinet. Queen's Borough—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.

Richmond, Va.—James H. Pond, 1 E. Clay st. Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.

San Francisco, Cal.—J. J. Swanson, 1131½ Mission st. Schenectady, N. Y.—Charles N. Kelafant, 827 Strong st.

Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave. St. Louis, Mo.—M. Layland, 3017 Newstead.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. R. Gore, 2646 Franklyn. St. Louis, Mo.—R. Kelle, 25 S. 11th st.

St. Louis, Mo.—A. A. 2760 Bacon st. St. Louis, Mo.—A. Hartman, 1702 S. 12th st.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin. Springfield, Ill.—John Dick, 615 Eastman st.

Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st. Syracuse, N. Y.—John T. O'Brien, 307 Oak st.

Tampa, Fla.—W. A. B. Kelly, 907 Marion st. Toluca, Marshall county, Ill.—J. J. Senninger, Box 234.

Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave. Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.

Washington, D. C.—E. M. Van Ness, 1214 G st., S. E. Waterbury, Conn.—J. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

Waterville, Maine.—F. A. Stephens, 46 Elm st. Worcester, Mass.—Wm. A. Rossley, 5 City View ave.

Wyoming Valley District Council—J. R. Mul-lery, Room 15, Weitzankorn Building, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Some Good Advice

Remember there are other good mechanics in the Union besides yourself.

If asked for advice, give it cheerfully. Remember you had to learn once yourself.

Remember your obligation. No matter what some other brother does, be sure you do right.

When in your meetings don't jump up to talk every time some one else may want to say something.

Don't do anything that will keep a brother from securing a job. He may be just the man wanted by the employer.

If a non-union man comes to work on the job, try to make a friend of him. If he should prove to be a scallawag, make it hot for him.

CLAIMS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1902

No. UNION.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
183 340	S. J. Adriance, balance.	\$150.00
454 10	Carl Gustafson, dis.....	400.00
455 10	Richard O. Breen.....	200.00
456 11	F. J. Doustiel.....	200.00
457 14	Mike Hayney.....	200.00
458 25	Aaron C. Beck.....	200.00
459 847	Edward C. Smith.....	100.00
460 36	Chas. Oscar Foster.....	200.00
461 52	William Quash.....	50.00
462 52	Mrs. Martha Devese.....	50.00
463 55	William C. Brackney..	200.00
464 55	Sarah S. Colbey.....	50.00
465 61	John Godley.....	300.00
466 75	E. T. Mathews.....	50.00
467 80	Mrs. Eliz'b'th Ohlerich	50.00
468 90	Eric G. Erickson.....	290.00
469 114	J. W. Lewis.....	200.00
470 134	J. C. Duplessis.....	50.00
471 146	Patrick Mulligan.....	50.00
472 167	Jacob E. Crane.....	200.00
473 185	J. M. Corley, disability	200.00
474 190	William M. Ryan.....	200.00
475 199	James H. Bouts.....	200.00
476 212	Mrs. K. Kenney.....	50.00
477 231	Fred. Thesing.....	200.00
478 240	Thomas Rowantree.....	200.00
479 246	Benjamin F. Dean.....	200.00
480 247	Mrs. Annie Finnan.....	50.00
481 275	George McAssey.....	200.00
482 304	Benedict Pfarrer.....	50.00
483 309	Wilhelm Schlegel.....	200.00
484 309	Mrs. A. S. Rheinisch....	50.00
485 328	Ernest Switzer.....	200.00
486 331	Mrs. Sallie E. Gray.....	50.00
487 331	Alice E. Manefield.....	25.00
488 340	J. L. Bowers.....	200.00
489 367	Erastus W. Lapham....	50.00
490 390	Mrs. L. C. Clement.....	25.00
491 392	W. J. Palmer.....	200.00
492 427	Mrs. N. L. Woodhall....	50.00
493 478	E. Kimble.....	200.00
494 443	Mrs. Clara M. Gavel....	25.00
495 476	Mrs. Gussie Patton.....	50.00
496 477	Mrs. Amanda Mohrley....	50.00
497 486	Julius Hoff.....	200.00
498 575	Theodore Harder.....	50.00
499 606	Mrs. Leah Lawlor.....	25.00
500 715	Mrs. Barbara Germain....	50.00
501 767	C. E. Scism.....	200.00
402 87	William R. March.....	50.00
503 127	Michael King.....	50.00
504 1	Mrs. Mary Holmes.....	50.00
505 19	Mrs. Matilda Pabst....	50.00
506 22	Mrs. Sarah M. Baker....	50.00
507 22	William L. Parent.....	200.00
508 23	John McInness.....	200.00
509 33	Dan J. Enright.....	200.00
510 47	Otto F. Micheler.....	200.00
511 55	George Hannaford.....	200.00
512 69	J. C. Cannon.....	200.00
513 114	Charles Bean.....	80.00
514 114	Mrs. Maud Bowles.....	50.00
515 115	Thomas Burns, dis.....	400.00
516 118	John H. Kernan.....	200.00
517 132	Andrew Striebeck.....	200.00
518 172	William Hatzman.....	50.00
519 189	Mrs. Mary Miller.....	50.00
520 203	Albert L. Tosch.....	200.00
521 211	John G. Vinton.....	50.00
522 224	John L. Etna.....	200.00
523 232	Mrs. M. E. Waters.....	50.00
524 257	J. O. Nichols.....	50.00
525 260	James Lord, disability	400.00
526 274	Michael McGraw.....	200.00
527 229	F. H. Pepper.....	50.00
528 306	James G. Smith.....	200.00
527 299	F. H. Pepper.....	50.00
528 306	James G. Smith.....	200.00
529 309	Gustav Frank.....	50.00
530 318	George Cotton.....	200.00
531 340	Mrs. Mamie Agnew.....	50.00
532 340	Louis Bordes.....	200.00
533 375	Henry A. Ehlers.....	200.00
534 375	Charles Larsen.....	200.00
535 399	Mrs. Annie E. Coleman....	50.00
536 401	John B. Duley.....	200.00
537 429	Mrs. S. E. Youngjohn....	50.00
538 451	Alexander McDonnell....	200.00
539 468	Edgar H. House.....	200.00
540 515	D. B. Huff.....	50.00
541 532	Jonas S. Ketchem.....	50.00
542 553	Lawrence Lehman.....	100.00
543 625	Hilarion Melanson.....	200.00
544 724	Martin Shine.....	100.00
545 726	Mrs. Edgar Taylor.....	25.00
546 773	John McInnis.....	100.00

Total.....\$12,525.00
Disability claims\$1,400.00
Wife claims1,125.00

Lawyers, editors, and used-to-be Union printers are, as a rule, mighty smart fellows on technicalities of law and languages, but when it comes to trades union matters of the latter-day style they'll do well not to go up against a practical man too strong before reading up about forty years.—United Labor Journal.



During Month ending JANUARY 31, 1902,
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary-Treasurer without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1—	\$167.80	143—	\$2.80	286—	\$27.40
2—	79.00	144—	16.30	287—	9.40
3—	52.80	145—	10.20	288—	38.60
4—	83.80	146—	82.30	289—	26.20
5—	58.80	147—	19.80	290—	9.20
6—	20.40	148—	29.75	292—	16.20
7—	208.80	149—	7.60	293—	10.80
8—	166.40	150—	8.40	294—	2.80
9—	46.40	152—	13.20	295—	10.20
10—	171.30	153—	10.60	296—	49.00
11—	89.00	154—	16.00	297—	24.20
12—	71.40	155—	26.60	298—	4.20
13—	41.80	156—	4.20	299—	26.30
14—	10.80	157—	5.90	300—	19.20
15—	15.00	158—	10.50	301—	30.80
16—	62.00	159—	58.70	302—	8.00
18—	6.48	160—	5.00	303—	19.80
19—	3.50	162—	12.00	306—	102.00
20—	22.00	163—	13.40	307—	5.20
21—	25.40	164—	18.90	308—	6.60
22—	182.40	165—	69.40	309—	225.80
23—	107.85	166—	10.80	310—	6.70
24—	22.40	167—	56.00	311—	13.20
25—	43.30	168—	18.80	312—	6.10
26—	48.20	169—	61.40	314—	5.80
27—	30.00	170—	5.40	316—	28.00
28—	29.80	171—	41.50	317—	10.40
30—	6.00	174—	21.00	319—	16.60
31—	50.70	175—	14.40	320—	7.30
32—	34.60	176—	37.80	321—	22.80
33—	118.20	177—	54.00	322—	61.20
35—	8.40	178—	3.00	323—	2.40
36—	89.00	179—	25.00	324—	6.20
37—	31.40	180—	11.40	325—	37.80
38—	6.20	181—	99.80	326—	14.10
40—	8.20	182—	3.20	327—	22.00
41—	12.00	183—	46.60	328—	25.60
42—	25.40	184—	56.40	329—	7.50
43—	84.00	185—	2.20	330—	10.10
44—	11.80	186—	21.80	331—	112.45
45—	31.80	187—	27.60	332—	41.70
46—	10.45	188—	19.80	333—	13.95
47—	59.70	190—	74.80	334—	11.60
48—	8.70	191—	20.80	335—	29.50
49—	27.40	192—	6.20	336—	11.40
50—	70.75	193—	25.40	337—	3.40
51—	48.00	194—	11.40	338—	5.60
52—	75.40	195—	7.80	339—	43.80
53—	18.00	196—	26.40	341—	11.90
54—	40.80	197—	16.80	343—	12.20
55—	149.40	198—	135.80	344—	6.20
56—	22.50	202—	65.30	345—	2.20
57—	7.80	203—	21.20	346—	5.50
58—	114.00	204—	2.40	347—	5.70
59—	20.10	205—	31.00	348—	14.10
60—	15.60	206—	100.50	349—	64.70
61—	36.40	207—	12.00	350—	45.80
62—	109.40	208—	4.90	351—	13.20
63—	34.60	209—	30.00	352—	10.80
64—	25.60	210—	40.40	353—	11.20
65—	28.60	211—	142.60	356—	17.00
66—	11.30	212—	10.80	357—	5.60
67—	18.40	214—	20.20	358—	5.20
68—	3.20	215—	8.20	359—	36.45
70—	10.80	216—	7.70	360—	17.80
71—	5.00	217—	21.40	361—	55.35
72—	51.40	218—	30.80	362—	70.20
73—	127.22	219—	17.00	363—	15.40
74—	23.90	221—	3.20	364—	8.20
75—	55.80	222—	13.20	365—	24.00
76—	37.80	224—	5.00	367—	17.50
77—	29.60	225—	18.40	368—	9.80
78—	37.20	226—	11.55	369—	15.00
79—	69.55	227—	18.80	370—	12.30
80—	33.00	228—	19.90	371—	4.60
81—	22.55	229—	25.60	372—	7.20
82—	3.20	230—	18.60	373—	7.20
83—	20.80	231—	43.70	375—	128.80
84—	11.10	232—	12.00	376—	5.20
85—	52.40	233—	31.60	377—	22.50
87—	139.60	234—	7.80	378—	7.20
88—	47.00	235—	14.60	379—	10.60
89—	8.60	236—	11.50	380—	7.20
90—	43.70	237—	16.40	381—	1.00
91—	17.40	238—	22.20	382—	14.00
92—	15.40	239—	25.00	383—	14.30
95—	7.60	240—	43.40	384—	18.00
96—	45.20	241—	24.95	385—	11.00
97—	45.00	242—	37.60	386—	43.20
99—	10.40	243—	2.00	388—	16.00
100—	20.00	244—	3.60	389—	13.80
101—	3.20	245—	22.40	390—	44.80
103—	71.80	246—	21.80	391—	23.10
104—	38.20	247—	35.20	392—	135.00
107—	24.80	248—	8.60	393—	15.20
108—	5.80	249—	28.70	394—	28.60
109—	51.80	251—	8.20	395—	15.60
110—	60.20	252—	13.60	396—	27.00
112—	103.40	253—	5.20	397—	8.40
113—	7.20	254—	19.30	398—	16.30
114—	35.40	255—	25.20	400—	3.55
115—	72.80	256—	47.00	402—	20.40
116—	18.70	257—	96.40	403—	10.10
117—	7.90	258—	20.20	404—	6.60
118—	30.80	259—	8.80	405—	6.00
119—	46.60	260—	44.20	406—	5.20
120—	8.00	261—	4.00	407—	3.20
121—	11.00	262—	28.65	408—	44.00
122—	35.20	263—	4.40	409—	16.90
123—	9.40	264—	20.00	410—	7.40
124—	23.80	265—	9.60	411—	7.00
125—	61.40	266—	20.20	412—	3.80
126—	15.00	267—	5.40	413—	55.00
127—	22.10	268—	59.70	414—	8.10
128—	3.00	269—	16.20	416—	49.80
129—	35.40	270—	9.95	417—	20.40
130—	15.40	271—	5.20	418—	2.00
131—	152.20	272—	22.80	419—	41.00
132—	30.40	273—	24.20	420—	2.60
133—	19.30	274—	27.30	421—	7.00
134—	46.15	276—	65.60	423—	5.00
136—	18.40	277—	126.10	424—	7.20
137—	44.30	278—	18.80	425—	13.60
138—	18.60	279—	26.00	426—	137.85
139—	32.70	280—	4.60	427—	58.40
140—	6.50	281—	84.60	428—	18.60
141—	45.20	282—	13.60	429—	69.60
142—	152.20	284—	9.80	430—	30.00

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
431—	\$15.70	609—	\$4.80	784—	\$4.40
432—	35.00	610—	9.80	785—	5.80
433—	21.60	612—	11.40	787—	6.60
436—	13.60	613—	18.32	788—	3.40
437—	2.80	614—	5.60	789—	4.20
438—	25.40	616—	12.35	793—	7.60
441—	67.80	617—	5.60	794—	43.30
442—	4.20	618—	7.20	795—	10.00
444—	37.50	619—	2.00	796—	7.60
446—	5.30	620—	10.60	797—	3.80
447—	10.00	621—	36.20	798—	5.80
448—	16.20	622—	38.80	799—	5.45
449—	28.30	623—	4.40	801—	30.00
450—	4.10	624—	40.00	802—	12.25
451—	18.00	625—	3.00	803—	2.00
452—	2.80	626—	29.50	804—	5.40
453—	45.40	628—	16.40	805—	4.40
454—	14.80	629—	19.65	807—	6.20
455—	6.00	630—	2.80	809—	41.00
456—	13.40	631—	6.40	810—	15.40
458—	5.40	633—	25.10	811—	8.40
459—	24.40	634—	10.00	812—	6.20
460—	7.50	635—	3.50	813—	4.80
461—	3.40	636—	4.00	814—	6.60
462—	3.80	637—	13.10	815—	3.20
463—	7.40	638—	30.00	817—	4.00
464—	38.60	639—	21.60	818—	9.00
465—	33.70	641—	2.65	819—	51.40
467—	9.00	642—	21.00	820—	6.80
468—	29.40	643—	21.60	821—	9.60
469—	11.80	644—	14.40	822—	8.50
470—	48.10	645—	5.20	823—	8.00
471—	36.00	646—	5.00	824—	6.20
472—	4.80	648—	5.00	825—	12.00
473—	27.00	649—	15.80	826—	2.60
474—	8.20	650—	6.00	827—	25.60
475—	15.60	651—	20.40	828—	6.20
476—	149.00	656—	34.45	829—	5.10
477—	8.60	657—	18.20	831—	5.0
478—	46.20	658—	2.80	832—	5.20
481—	28.60	659—	15.20	833—	12.20
482—	19.60	660—	15.55	834—	5.80
483—	119.50	661—	14.00	836—	11.80
484—	8.55	662—	3.40	838—	14.65
485—	.15	663—	4.40	839—	10.35
486—	32.00	664—	10.20	840—	4.40
487—	1.50	665—	5.60	841—	5.60
488—	5.00	666—	9.40	843—	22.00
489—	16.60	667—	30.00	845—	14.85
490—	21.70	668—	12.60	847—	13.75
492—	93.20	670—	6.00	848—	5.00
493—	33.80	671—	4.20	849—	17.50
494—	20.20	672—	23.20	850—	8.20
495—	19.40	673—	1.25	851—	4.45
496—	20.40	674—	8.60	852—	6.00
497—	37.70	675—	4.80	853—	16.00
499—	14.40	676—	10.80	854—	4.80
500—	7.80	677—	20.90	855—	9.00
502—	11.40	678—	6.40	856—	16.75
503—	7.60	679—	7.40	857—	3.80
504—	9.40	680—	18.40	860—	11.20
505—	4.20	681—	7.40	861—	8.00
506—	3.75	682—	24.25	863—	17.10
507—	10.60	683—	34.20	864—	13.55
508—	17.00	685—	19.20	865—	16.85
509—	38.60	686—	6.60	866—	13.40
510—	10.80	687—	10.40	867—	19.25
511—	19.40	688—	23.60	868—	5.13
512—	7.00	689—	3.50	869—	3.00
513—	82.60	691—	30.90	870—	5.20
514—	2.00	692—	8.60	871—	6.25
515—	112.40	693—	6.60	874—	5.80
516—	5.40	694—	4.60	875—	2.40
517—	9.20	695—	12.60	876—	2.60
518—	9.40	696—	46.50	877—	45.40
519—	6.00	698—	15.30	878—	26.40
520—	7.20	700—	20.60	879—	4.80
521—	21.75	701—	18.80	880—	9.60
522—	59.20	702—	6.40	881—	7.00
523—	8.60	703—	8.60	882—	10.00
524—	10.80	705—	15.80	883—	10.80
525—	5.40	706—	9.80	884—	8.50
526—	14.20	707—	19.60	885—	12.80
528—	4.60	708—	17.20	886—	8.66
529—	5.40	709—	8.40	887—	20.60
531—	11.60	710—	3.40	888—	48.00
532—	45.40	711—	13.00	889—	10.80
533—	4.90	712—	15.80	890—	33.00
534—	18.05	713—	10.85	891—	27.00
536—	10.00	714—	10.20	892—	13.60
537—	8.00	715—	61.40	893—	11.80
538—	14.20	716—	30.60	894—	11.80
539—	3.00	717—	30.60	895—	10.60
541—	50.60	718—	16.30	896—	2.40
542—	50	719—	13.00	897—	22.05
543—	10.00	720—	18.70	898—	25.90
544—	9.40	721—	6.40	899—	37.45
545—	6.60	722—	12.60	900—	26.60
546—	8.60	723—	18.40	901—	12.40
547—	25.20	724—	23.20	902—	42.25
548—	27.80	725—	9.20	903—	8.70
550—	39.60	726—	24.60	904—	11.20
552—	9.20	727—	3.40	905—	6.20
553—	9.00	728—	6.00	906—	4.60
554—	16.20	730—	19.40	908—	6.20
555—	9.80	731—	22.60	911—	13.20
556—	9.60	732—	8.80	913—	10.85
557—	14.80	733—	3.80	914—	14.40
559—	18.40	734—	8.00	916—	19.80
560—	1.25	735—	12.00	917—	3.80
561—	25.40	736—	3.40	918—	5.60
562—	32.50	737—	9.60	919—	15.80
563—	32.00	738—	4.45	920—	9.80
564—	22.80	739—	11.80	922—	9.20
566—	18.80	741—	3.60	923—	4.40
567—	24.30	742—	6.80	924—	22.80
568—	3.40	743—	37.55	925—	9.00
570—	7.00	744—	10.00	926—	16.40
571—	17.80	746—	10.30	927—	23.60
572—	13.20	748—	5.99	928—	4.60
573—	7.40	750—	60.60	929—	11.80
575—	24.20	751—	15.20	930—	7.20
576—	3.80	752—	3.40	931—	17.30
577—	8.60	753—	4.80	932—	14.40
578—	39.00	754—	8.40	933—	15.20
579—	9.80	755—	21.00	934—	6.00
580—	14.40	756—	7.30	935—	8.80
581—	8.60	757—	12.30	936—	9.85
582—	4.05	758—	3.00	937—	10.80
584—	23.80	759—	30.00	938—	7.40
585—	7.40	760—	12.00	939—	4.40
586—	48.05	761—	33.00	940—	3.00
587—	10.40	762—	12.80	941—	11.20
589—	13.80	764—	1.00	942—	7.60
591—	10.45	765—	2.40	943—	27.60
592—	29.80	767—	12.40	944—	9.30
593—	12.60	768—	8.30	945—	11.60
594—	10.90	769—	22.70	946—	5.40
595—	4.20	770—	8.25	948—	16.20
596—	7.20	771—	9.90	949—	25
597—	8.40	772—	9.35	950—	4.20
598—	8.30	773—	48.40	952—	10.15
599—	25.80	774—	59.00	953—	9.20
600—	14.55	775—	5.00	955—	9.00
601—	28.00	776—	3.40	957—	5.80
602—	3.80	777—	9.15	958—	10.60
603—	8.20	778—	21.05	959—	3.60
604—	14.40	779—	6.40	960—	3.20
605—	53.40	780—	14.65	961—	12.30
606—	8.00	781—	75	965—	3.75
607—	4.80	782—	5.60	967—	1.50
608—	7.60	783—	2.40	969—	2.80

63 Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton st.
894 Cairo—A. L. Sanderson, 2405 Com ave.
939 Campbell Hill, Jackson Co.—L. Wohlmann.
841 Carbondale—Nathan D. Brown.
737 Carlinville—Guy Murphy.
293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland.
367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Monson st.
41 Champaign—W. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
518 Charleston—F. O. Huffman.
549 Chester—H. E. Brinkman.

Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.

1 " —W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
10 " —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Ogden st.
13 " —R. O. Behnke, 568½ Ogden ave.
21 " —(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.
54 " —(Boh.) V. Tesar, 704 Maj. st.
58 " —Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
62 " —(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
70 " —(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 " —(Moreland) H. J. Sharpe, 2449 Ohio street, Chicago.
141 " —(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
181 " —K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
199 " —(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.
242 " —(Ger.) T. Deutzman, 5236 Fifth avenue.
416 " —Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave., Pilsen Station.
419 " —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
434 " —(Kensington) (Fr.) Wm. J. McPhail, 11569 Lafayette st.
504 " —(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
521 " —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
566 " —(Oak Park) Gus. Franks, 913 Woodbine avenue.

272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chillicothe—William Nash.
204 Coffeen—W. A. May.
295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
742 Danville—W. S. Ochiltre, 212 E. Williams.
965 Decatur—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water.
928 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, 304 S. Seventh st.
790 Diverson—Oscar Scott.
510 Dixon—Robt. McMester, Cor. Ninth and Ottna sts.
169 Duquoin—J. R. Kendol.
378 East St. Louis—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
363 Edwardsville—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
480 Elgin—J. C. Jensen.
719 Freeburg—Henry Schick.
360 Freeport—D. W. Wagner, 19 Addison st.
805 Galesburg—C. J. Johnson, 879 Washington ave.
581 Havana—Grant Hole.
461 Herrin—Charles Stoner.
904 Highland—R. J. O'Brien, Highland Park.
174 Jacksonville—W. Robinson, 134 Richard.
496 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
154 Kankakee—R. Janson, 1149 7th st.
647 Kewanee—Charles Wingquist, Gen. Del.
250 La Grange—George Howard.
336 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
827 La Salle—Wm. Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
568 Lebanon—C. J. Moore.
663 Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
663 Litchfield—Emery Small.
669 Madison—George Watson, Venice, Ill.
780 Makanda—L. B. Gurley.
780 Marion—Madison Vandell.
780 Marissa—Samuel Nairne.
780 Mascoutah—Edward Hoerdt.
847 Matteson—C. T. Peterson, 913 N. 20th st.
803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder.
241 Moline—J. C. Fullmer, 1505 20th ave.
280 Mt. Olive—Fred Garrels.
999 " —O. W. Lee.
999 Mt. Vernon—Wm. M. Moyer, 1015 Oak.
674 Murphyboro—J. F. Slaughter, 227 N. 7th.
601 New Baden—Julius Hummel.
582 Odin—T. D. Stroop.
745 O'Fallon—W. J. Wittig.
661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
648 Pana—W. L. Wright.
183 Pekin—Geo. P. Chase, 510 S. 3d st.
733 Peoria—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
193 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
128 Peru—Dave George.
728 Pontiac—L. E. McCombs, 314 S. Plum.
189 Quincy—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison.
166 Rockford—J. Hoeburg.
798 Rock Island—A. Anderson, 917 11th ave.
479 Sparta—S. M. Pratts.
16 Springfield—Thos. M. Blankenship, 317 N. 14th st.
631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts.
156 Staunton—H. F. Kruse.
695 Sterling—A. H. Hess.
495 Streator—Edw. Kraske, 112 S. Bloomington st.
748 Taylorville—Terry Rape.
807 Toluca—Peter J. Senninger.
448 Wanigan—G. Williams, 123 Jefferson av.
903 Winstanley—Geo. Joergensen, 2812 Olive st., E. St. Louis, Ill.
418 Witt—Samuel Kestingner.

INDIANA

477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
991 Booneville—C. H. Bohrer.
431 Brazil—E. D. Wilder, 115 S. Franklin st.
488 Clinton—J. L. Oliver.
946 Decatur—W. E. Russell.
998 Dugger—Wm. Jones.
652 Elkhart—D. B. Hughes, 114 N. 5th st.
652 Elwood—R. H. Mount, 115 N. 18th st.
232 Evansville—S. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
160 Ft. Wayne—W. Scheiman, 1307 Zollars av.
908 Gas City—F. M. Thomas.
599 Goshen—M. C. Uley, Olive st.
213 Hammond—H. B. Easter, 422 Indiana av.
Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 457.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, S. S. Willoughby, 5733 Rawles ave.
62 " —(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
281 " —J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
909 Jacksonville—S. R. Emerson.
533 Jeffersonville—John Russ, 812 7th st.
734 Kokomo—C. L. Price.
215 Lafayette—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487 Linton—C. M. Azbell.
365 Marion—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.

592 Muncie—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
932 Peru—William Miller.
619 Petersburg—W. D. Good.
935 Princeton—Jas. Davidson, 713 N. Race.
912 Richmond—O. A. Lank, 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—Wm. Woliung, cor. 10th and Jackson sts.
413 South Bend—Chas. L. Hallowell, 710 La-port ave.
706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
205 Terre Haute—L. L. Davidson, 231 S. 14½ st.
658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, Cor. 7th and Scott sts.
812 " —John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.

INDIAN TERRITORY

653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
986 South McAlester—W. I. Greene.

IOWA

315 Boone—M. L. Connett, 815 Arden st.
534 Burlington—H. Chambers, 623 Market.
308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—J. A. DeFrance.
772 Clinton—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stoyer.
634 Creston—John Harshaw.
554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1619 W. 2d st.
106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
425 " —(Mill) I. R. French, 205 10th st.
678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514 Hiteam—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523 Keokuk—W. W. Reynolds, 1007 Main st.
767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarrell.
879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948 Sioux City—George Wingfield.
552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

253 Argentine—T. H. Johnson.
753 Atchison—E. W. Munsell, 1121 N. 10th.
942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 914 Margrave.
123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
138 Kansas City—Geo. McMullin, 836 Muncie Boulevard.
535 " —W. H. Fasnacht, 639 Garfield av.
458 Lawrence—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCaully, 210 N. Fifth.
561 Pittsburg—B. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
1001 Scammon—Edward Lewis.
158 Topeka—W. H. Cummings, 718 Lincoln.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 1228 S. Santa Fe ave.

KENTUCKY

725 Bowling Green—R. L. Carter, 5th and Park sts.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins.
712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785 " —Jos. Stellman, 1698 Woodburn.
937 Fulton—L. H. Howard.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauger, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Western, 1006 E. 7th st.

Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Henry Bloemer, 2619 W. Madison st.
103 " —C. W. Aten, 25th and Standard.
214 " (Ger.) Jacob Schneider, 915 E. Chestnut st.

811 Mayfield—A. O. Hughey.
698 Newport—Geo. Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Walter England, 133 N. 3d st.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Henry Bloemer, 2619 W. Madison st.
103 " —C. W. Aten, 25th and Standard.
214 " (Ger.) Jacob Schneider, 915 E. Chestnut st.
811 Mayfield—A. O. Hughey.
698 Newport—Geo. Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Walter England, 133 N. 3d st.

LOUISIANA

929 Crowley—Aug. F. DeCosta, Box 582.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
868 Monroe—W. J. Lorraine, Box 353.
758 " —(Colored) Frank McNeal.
New Orleans—Secretary of District Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76 " —F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
739 " —M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
397 Ruston—J. M. Ackerson.
85 Shreveport—W. J. Hurst, 1166 Texas av.
764 " —W. J. Burnite, 323 Caperton st.
995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—Irving H. Humphrey, 81 Gage.
621 Bangor—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. W. Cheney, 20 Holland avenue.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st., Woodfords.
787 Skowhegan—Anson Savage.
348 Waterville—Asa Richardson.

MARYLAND

29 Baltimore—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 " —(German) Harry Bosse, 125 N. Montford avenue.
990 " —Leonard Ritz.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 24 Sumner st.
831 Arlington—M. A. Ross.
878 Beverly—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder street, Dorchester.
33 " —D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
954 " —I. Becker, 30 Norman st.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.
386 Dorchester—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor View st., Dorchester.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian street.
443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
629 Somerville—F. X. P. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
625 Malden—R. V. Townsend, 121 Tremont.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
846 Revere—J. S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
821 Winthrop—P. S. Campbell, 29 Main st.
889 Allston—Percy Maxner, Cypress road, Brighton.

624 Brockton—Leroy Mitchell, 96 Battle st.
441 Cambridge—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass ave.
685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 87 Exchange st.
588 Clinton—Omer Harvey.
950 Danvers—George Crosby.
892 Dedham—Reuben Carleton, 22 Church st.
1008 Falmouth—S. W. Bowman, W. Falmouth.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
778 Fitchburg—W. H. Howard, Jr., 169 Roulstone st.
860 Framingham—T. K. Hill, S. Framingham.
570 Gardner—Joseph E. Cornier, Box 15.
910 Gloucester—W. T. Brite, 7 Winchester.
782 Greenfield—Wm. Lapoint.
82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
421 Hingham—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
300 Holyoke—P. Provost, Box 56, Williman-sett.
656 " —M. J. Gleason.
400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—James Faulkner, 419 Hyde Park ave.
111 Lawrence—T. M. Kelly, 79 Willow st.
390 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
924 Manchester—W. Hallen.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
988 Marlboro—I. W. Wiles, 55 Commonwealth st.
859 Mattapan—James Hedtler, Oceola ave.
777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
760 Melrose—C. Calvin, 39 Boardman ave.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—C. A. Lane, Waban st.
989 Newburyport—W. Wilson, 36 Oakland st.
275 Newton—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown, Mass.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boiesner, 1241 Centre st.
193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
784 North Easton—John Johnson, Box 17.
866 Norwood—P. D. MacDonald, 162 Lenox.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 291 Essex st.
861 Southbridge—L. E. Jacques.

Springfield—Secretary of District Council, A. G. Hurd.
96 " —(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 " —P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lafave, Reading.
540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
823 Webster—J. W. Negus.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews.
708 West Newton—D. M. Chandler, 25 Dunstan st.
938 West Roxbury—A. W. Borden, 36 Beach.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks.
991 Winchester—Albert A. Powers.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
23 " —Alfred Anderson, 88 Jacques av.
408 " —(Fr.) J. A. Laflamme, 65 Orient.
720 " —(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11 Elizabeth st.
877 " —(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr., 30 Coburn ave.
984 Adrian—Wm. M. Brown.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupsloft, 415 W. Jefferson st.
871 Battle Creek—B. U. Parker, 165 Battle Creek ave.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—G. W. Ayres.
797 Charlevoix—J. S. Saunders.
19 Detroit—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
303 " —Otto Kunkel, 352 Maple st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
643 Flint—Edwin Shanan, 1500 Beach.
335 Grand Rapids—J. P. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
651 Jackson—J. F. Morrel, 110 S. Pleasant.
297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
958 Marquette—Jas. E. Scanlan.
341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—O. T. Brakeman, 102 Hudson ave.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
791 Petosky—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
50 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 " W. Billington, 828 Bonds st., W. S.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
693 West Bay City—H. H. Durant, 306 S. Centre st.
814 Wyandotte—L. Grasley, 55 Orange st.

MICHIGAN

Adrian—Wm. M. Brown.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupsloft, 415 W. Jefferson st.
871 Battle Creek—B. U. Parker, 165 Battle Creek ave.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—G. W. Ayres.
797 Charlevoix—J. S. Saunders.
19 Detroit—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
303 " —Otto Kunkel, 352 Maple st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
643 Flint—Edwin Shanan, 1500 Beach.
335 Grand Rapids—J. P. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
651 Jackson—J. F. Morrel, 110 S. Pleasant.
297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
958 Marquette—Jas. E. Scanlan.
341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—O. T. Brakeman, 102 Hudson ave.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
791 Petosky—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
50 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 " W. Billington, 828 Bonds st., W. S.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
693 West Bay City—H. H. Durant, 306 S. Centre st.
814 Wyandotte—L. Grasley, 55 Orange st.

MINNESOTA

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—Henry P. Starkey.
992 Mankato—R. Hughes, 529 E. Walnut st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 " —John Franzen, 3339 Columbus avenue.
548 " —(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.
980 Rochester—R. S. Woods.
930 St. Cloud—Henry Steckling.
957 Stillwater—Martin Blanchard.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—A. M. Gage, 421 Dakota st.

MISSISSIPPI

970 Vicksburg—Wm. Walker, 306 Fayette st.

MISSOURI

1011 Carondelet, S. St. Louis—W. D. Smith, 5713 Michigan ave.
922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
721 Flat River—L. J. Feltz.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
311 Joplin—J. G. Easterly, 1407 Penn ave.
4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3794 Michigan st.
48 Kirksville—W. H. Wellbaum.
934 Marshall—Clay Lamons.
740 Novinger—T. E. Wiggins, Box 185.
978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 808 N. Jefferson st.
110 St. Joseph—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.

St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, H. Blackmore, 604 Market.
5 " —(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 " —(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1592 Benton st.
47 " —(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chipewa st.
73 " G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 " —W. C. Rolster, 4222 Manchester avenue.
578 " —(Stairs) Aug. Stohlman, 1946 Sidney st.

491 Webb City—E. G. Chapman, 792 Prospect.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345 Billings—J. F. Gilchrist, Box 845.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286 Great Falls—Dan. Reyen.
923 Havre—Grant Emery.
153 Helena—S. N. Holenquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—John Dunn.
744 Red Lodge—G. W. Lyons.

NEBRASKA

113 Lincoln—G. Daggett, 1144 Washington.
437 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

538 Concord—T. A. Smart, 93 Pillsbury st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. C. Blaine, 73 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—John A. Parsons, 3 Pearl st.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—Harry Nichols.
750 Asbury Park—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024.
880 Bernardsville—Geo. H. Abers.
121 Bridgeton—H. Wilson, 130 East ave.
20 Camden—A. L. Harkness, 584 Carman.
594 Dover—Halsey M. Hiller, 19 Guy st.
941 East Orange—E. Henning, 9 Sterling st.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st. and Passaic ave., Carlstadt.
235 Hackensack—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
57 Irvington—DeWitt C. Smith, Box 127, Hilton.
Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.
432 Atlantic City—Wilbur Robinson, 34 N. Florida ave.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—Wm. Weidemeyer, 554 1st st.
467 " —(Ger.) H. Schneider, 139 Columbia ave., Jersey City Heights.
299 West Hoboken—Charles K. Burhans, 147 Hudson Boulevard, Union Hill.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118 " —(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr., 839 Walnut st., W. Hoboken.
282 " —Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 " —L. F. Ryan, 169 Eighth st.
564 " —Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City Heights.
157 " —(Stairs) C. J. Bove, 120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten.
486 " —Chas. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
305 Millville—F. Reives, 217 Oak st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
Newark—Secretary of District Council, John Sterling, 44 New st.
119 " —H. G. Long, 60 Orangetown, Bloomfield.
120 " —(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Wescott st.
148 " L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
734 " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
349 Orange—Robt. Patterson, 63 Cruter st.
325 Paterson—S. Sixx, 185 Hamilton ave.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
66 Perth Amboy—Fred Christensen, 170 Brighton ave.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Sowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—Hiram J. Hahn, Box 261.
781 Princeton—Thomas Cashill.
455 Somerville—E. Opdyke.
961 Summit—E. Ackerman.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whillock, 19 Chapel st.
Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—E. C. Pollock.
537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358 Roselle—J. Blummer.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Donner st.
620 Vineland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

840 Cloudcroft—U. R. Christman.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 " —(Ger.) J. Lather, 219 Sherman.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—W. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—John Forgar.
24 Batavia—Peter Moys, 3 Bulle st.
233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
Buffalo—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9 " —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 " —(Mill) J. Erhardt, Jr., 367 High.
355 " —(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 " —R. A. White, 450 Rhode Island.
440 " —Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446 Carthage—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
368 Clayton—L. C. Purdy.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.

532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 405 Walnut st.
 323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
 673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
 754 Fulton—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 5th st.
 187 Geneva—W. A. Maycock, 306 William st.
 229 Glen Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
 380 Herkimer—W. H. Sisman, Mohawk.
 149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
 357 Islip, L. I.—F. Moynihan, L. I. Bay Shore.
 603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
 251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
 727 Lake Placid—E. D. Marshall.
 516 Lindenhurst—Wm. Pitsch.
 591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.
 289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
 574 Middletown—Simcon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 301 Newburg—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
 New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council,
 J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
 42 "—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
 718 "—George Booker, 191 Cedar Road.
 New York City—Secretary of Executive
 Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broad-
 way, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
 "—Sec. Manhattan District Council,
 D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
 51 "—K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
 56 "—(Fr'Layers) Jos. Hefner,
 499 9th ave., L. I. City.
 64 "—E. C. Glock, 328 N. Ellison st.
 200 "—(Jewish) J. Goldfarb,
 111 E. 108th st.
 240 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
 285 "—(Framers) W. Larson, 2127 3d.
 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska,
 442 E. 81st st.
 340 "—D. G. Smith, 341 W. 151st st.
 375 "—(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2d ave.
 382 "—John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
 457 "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
 468 "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave.,
 Jersey City, N. J.
 476 "—W. E. Schwarz, 29 Fulton ave.,
 Astoria, L. I.
 497 "—(Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer,
 243 E. 10th st.
 509 "—Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
 513 "—(Ger.) Paul Reinhardt,
 1501 Ave. A.
 575 "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave.,
 Bronx.
 707 "—(Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 252
 W. 42d st.
 715 "—Charles Camp,
 114 Brandhurst ave.
 724 "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 774 "—J. T. Nittke, 460 W. 20th st.
 "—Sec. Brooklyn Borough, Dist.
 Council, Jas. MacDonald, 211
 59th st.
 12 "—Geo. Frank, 56 15th st.
 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Juergens,
 96 Linden st.
 109 "—Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
 126 "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
 147 "—Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
 175 "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
 247 "—Wm. Schweikert, 516 Calton st.
 258 "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
 291 "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun,
 283 Blecker st.
 381 "—J. G. Lehte, 723 43d st.
 451 "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
 471 "—Fred Small, 202 58th st.
 639 "—August Sohns, 166 53d st.
 786 "—(Ger. Millwright)
 Henry Maak, 357 Linden.
 "—Sec. Bronx Borough Dist. Coun-
 cil, E. S. Odell, 924 Teller ave.
 387 "—S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
 464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
 478 "—H. H. O'Connor, 77 W. 124th st.
 40 "—Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison,
 7 River st.
 172 "—Westchester—John Magnuson,
 Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst,
 136 W. Lincoln ave.
 493 "—Wm T. Wood,
 37 Stevens ave.
 593 "—Williamsbridge—Charles Moder,
 12 4th st.
 "—Sec. Queens Borough Dist. Coun-
 cil, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147,
 Corona, L. I.
 906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—Robert Graef,
 Woodmere, L. I.
 640 College Point—Patrick Carrol, Jr.
 81 Far Rockaway—E. Ward, 265 Central av.
 714 Flushing—F. S. Field, 154 Locust st.
 907 Great Neck, L. I.—J. V. Kennedy.
 613 Jamaica—Charles Stout, Box 46.
 34 Long Island City—John Engel,
 141 Newton Road.
 507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
 983 Freeport, L. I.—J. A. Hunt.
 601 Rockaway Beach—Edward F. Closs,
 Oceanus, N. Y.
 128 Whitestone—H. Hey.
 901 Woodhaven—Thos. Tuttil, Oakley ave.,
 Ozone Park, L. I.
 324 Woodside, L. I.—John Fargeson, Box 92.
 Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council,
 James N. Maine, 43 State st.
 West Brighton, S. I.
 606 Port Richmond—William Houseman,
 68 Columbia ave., West New Brighton.
 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
 322 Niagara Falls—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
 369 North Tonawanda—William H. Newman,
 301 Falconer st.
 310 Norwich—Jesse Faulkner, 88 S. Broad st.
 474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
 546 Olean—L. L. Granger, Irving st.
 447 Ossining—D. E. Johnson.
 747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
 163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
 996 Penn Yan—Evert Brown.
 77 Portchester—Ase Palmer, 111 Smith st.
 203 Poughkeepsie—R. H. Shaffer, 33 Mansion.
 72 Rochester—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
 179 "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 231 "—Adam Fay, 28 Yale st.
 573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Box 283 Railroad.
 600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
 412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
 146 Schenectady—A. F. Wiley, 532 Pierge st.
 963 "—(Mill) P. Shoemaker,
 90 Washington ave.
 835 Seneca Falls—Wm. Ford, 14 Wall st.
 853 Silver Creek—C. E. Abbey.

Syracuse—Sec. Dist. Council,
 J. A. Horton, 252 James st.
 15 "—(Ger.) Martin Ohman,
 151 Mary st.
 26 "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genese.
 192 "—Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.
 895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
 78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
 "—Green Island, N. Y.
 636 "—(Mill) Wm. Hillogg, 316 19th st.,
 Waterliet, N. Y.
 918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
 389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34,
 Sloatsburg, N. Y.
 125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
 278 Watertown—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
 337 Whitesboro—Joseph McWinic, Box 42.
 53 White Plains—Wm. N. Jackson,
 101 Central ave.
 273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
 726 "—Fred. Sacrup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—G. C. Lumly, 51 Blanton st.
 558 Charlotte—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D st.
 530 Hendersonville—D. B. Jackson.
 744 Kings Mountain—A. K. Falls.
 630 Raleigh—Geo. T. Ray, Oak Dale ave.
 826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
 632 Waynesville—W. C. Phillips.
 899 Wilmington—Fred. P. Baldwin, 808 N. 4th
 915 "—Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood

84 Akron—Oliver Sciver, 302 Water st.
 539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel.
 569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery.
 17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
 170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 485 Bylesville—J. W. Dilley.
 245 Cambridge—E. W. Messick, 916 Grant av.
 143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 603 W. 3d st.
 589 Chillicothe—S. S. Duffy, 507 E. 2d st.

OHIO

Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
 J. H. Meyer, 2594 Seegar av.
 2 "—J. H. Meyer, 2594 Seegar av.
 209 "—(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
 327 "—(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3212 Beres-
 ford av.
 628 "—George T. Petry, 4131 Spring
 Grove av.
 664 "—(Stair) B. C. Menkhous, 1735
 Westwood av.
 667 "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta-
 tion D.
 676 "—Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders st.
 692 "—J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
 Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
 11 "—Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
 14 "—T. W. Keller, 1140 Payne av.
 39 "—(Boh.) Joseph Soukup, 70 Hill-
 man av.
 393 "—(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
 449 "—(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.

1009 Delhi—F. P. Hautman.
 328 East Liverpool—R. M. Newell, Box 164.
 557 East Toledo—H. E. Holloher, 322 Wis-
 consin st.

294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
 822 Findlay—J. B. Alspach, 1221 Summit st.
 637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 169 Grand
 Boulevard.
 182 Lima—Henry Herrod, 140 S. River st.
 703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
 854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
 735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 47 W. First st.
 881 Massillon—Robert Setterlin.
 356 Marietta—Ed. Stewart, 533 Sixth st.
 749 Mount Vernon—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Me-
 chanic st.

136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
 404 Painesville—J. Tucker.
 650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
 437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. Third st.
 940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
 660 Springfield—Wm. S. Eastwood, 131 W.
 Clark st.

186 Steubenville—F. B. Throckmorton, cor.
 Fifth and Slack sts.
 243 Tiffin—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
 25 Toledo—E. J. Arnold, 510 Wabash st.
 168 "—(Ger.) Chas. Woehler, 806 Mis-
 souri st.
 405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
 171 Youngstown—W. E. Anderson, Forest av.
 716 Zanesville—Fred. Kappes, 1321 Central
 avenue.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

117 Chandler—James Bradberry.
 763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
 913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
 985 Hobart—O. F. Gettsey.
 902 Lawton—Edward M. Kurtz.
 276 Oklahoma—P. Magee, Box 131.
 168 "—(Ger.) Chas. Woehler, 806 Mis-
 souri st.
 405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
 171 Youngstown—W. E. Anderson, Forest av.
 716 Zanesville—Fred. Kappes, 1321 Central
 avenue.

OREGON

917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, W. S. S. Colum-
 bine st.
 536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, Box 415.
 50 Portland—C. P. Mercer, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Danson.
 237 "—(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill
 road.
 135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 531 N.
 8th st.
 900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.
 263 Berwick—J. M. Bellis, Col. Co.
 833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
 406 Bethlehem—H. S. Ehrigott, 422 E. Broad.
 773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca
 st., Wilkinsburg.

124 Bradford—W. H. McQuown, 14 Char-
 lotte st.
 500 Butler—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean.
 813 Carbondale—F. J. Love, 92 Cemetery st.
 571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O.,
 Allegheny county.
 207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
 845 Clifton Heights—Frank Quantin.
 587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell.
 882 Columbia—J. H. Harmes, 1115 Barber st.
 321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
 768 Dorrancetown—E. Guntion, Forty Fort.
 580 DuBois—Jas. Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
 239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 501 East Stroudsburg—H. Slutter.
 421 Elwood City—Geo. Beltz.
 409 Erie—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
 682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
 905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel.
 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 1000 Greenville—M. A. Dunn.
 298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
 287 Harrisburg—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
 129 Hazleton—W. H. McHore, 103 S. Poplar.
 288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth.
 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley.
 545 Kane—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
 208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
 677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snavely, 336 Shafers-
 town road.
 255 McKees Rocks—E. E. Gregg, Coraopolis.
 827 McKeesport—O. D. Rhodes, 228 Pine st.
 556 Meadville—Wm. M. Robinson.
 974 Menasha—Wm. M. Creary.
 711 Mt. Carmel—Jos. C. Camp, 41 S. Poplar.
 415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
 414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
 246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
 206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
 333 New Kensington—J. H. Moser, Box 68,
 Parnassus.
 897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
 830 Oil City—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st., South
 Oil City.

Philadelphia—Secretary of District Coun-
 cil, W. J. Ford, 1918 Har-
 lan st.
 8 "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
 122 "—(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126
 E. Duvel st.
 227 "—(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 M&M-
 phis st.
 238 "—(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
 277 "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th.
 359 "—(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101
 Monmouth st.
 464 "—(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350
 Paul st.
 843 "—(Jenkintown) Wilson Hillegas, Glen-
 side.
 964 "—Charles H. Riley, S. E. Cor. Reese
 and Somerset sts.
 972 "—Jas. Wetton, 3516 Warren st.,

Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
 Alex. D. Scott, 299 Shady ave.,
 Allegheny City.
 142 "—H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman
 avenue.
 164 "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rose st.
 165 "—(E. E.) F. A. Kinsey, 209 Dennessen.
 202 "—G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler.
 230 "—W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
 254 "—J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
 385 "—A. Paton, 254 Castor st.
 402 "—(Ger.) Linnert, 131½ 12th st., S. S.
 401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
 150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 67 Willow st.
 997 Pottstown—J. G. Geist, 72 Adams st.
 228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
 492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1128 Elm st.
 834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris.
 145 Sayre—P. J. Holenback.
 563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, Sloan ave. and
 Lincoln Heights.
 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Edw. W. Reeh, 834
 Locust st.
 699 Sewickley—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
 37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
 268 Sharon—C. F. Bastrass, 49 Jefferson st.
 709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
 982 St. Mary's—Chas. C. Wise, Box 130.
 838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa
 avenue.
 824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
 966 Uniontown—R. B. Dannels.
 852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
 987 Wainsburg—F. M. Patterson.
 541 Washington—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade
 avenue.
 248 Weissport—David Snyder.

Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
 Council, Roy E. Jacobs, 301 N. Wash-
 ington st.
 93 Wilkesbarre—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton.
 102 "—A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
 665 "—(Mill) J. G. Steinhauer, 73 E.
 North st.

430 Wilkesburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
 691 Williamsport—W. H. Irwin, 324 Locust.
 936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 1012 Halket
 avenue.
 191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Charles A. Rainville.
 176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
 342 Pawtucket—J. B. Poquet, Box 183, Valley
 Falls, R. I.
 94 Providence—J. H. Cook, 298 Lockwood.
 217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Grannie st.
 801 Woonsocket—Jos. Gabory.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
 159 "—W. E. Mosimann, 291 Rutledge
 avenue.
 69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523
 Taylor st.
 949 "—W. E. Barnett, 1103 Pendleton.
 221 Florence—J. W. Brown.
 697 Graniteville—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant, War-
 renville.
 808 "—H. J. Parkman.
 875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKay.
 876 "—(Col.) H. J. Foxworth, Box 14.
 947 Ridgeway—P. P. James.
 736 Sumter—W. B. DeLorme.
 960 Union—F. J. Elliot.

SOUTH DAKOTA

783 Sioux Falls—W. D. McDonald.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—W. H. Hathaway, 867 E.
 8th st.
 779 Clarksville—W. R. Lowe.
 259 Jackson—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hot-
 ton st.
 225 Knoxville—D. W. B. Hope, 1002 Hanna
 avenue.
 Memphis—Secretary of District Council,
 Frank Welting, 105 S. 2d.
 152 "—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
 219 "—T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson.
 394 "—J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
 350 Nashville—W. C. Stevenson, 515 Ash.
 1003 "—J. H. Mitchell.
 968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner.

TEXAS

770 Amarillo—F. D. Cordrey.
 300 Austin—J. A. Cawfield, Box 182.
 392 Beaumont—Z. Lehouf.
 185 Cleburne—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Ward-
 ville st.
 731 Corsicana—W. A. Loving, 1411 W. Fifth
 avenue.
 886 Delhart—T. E. Green.
 198 Dallas—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
 371 Denison—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W.
 Gandy.
 544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Box 631.
 738 Ennis—John Saples.
 339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
 506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 529 Gladly st.

Galveston—Sec. of Dis. Council,
 Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
 526 "—Wm. James, 22d and Winne.
 611 "—(Ger.) A. Stein, Jr., 2008 Mechanic.
 572 Georgetown—J. W. Barnett.
 973 Grand Saline—J. M. Hubbard.
 856 Greenville—W. H. Orr, 149 S. Texas st.
 663 Hillsboro—I. K. Dalton.
 114 Houston—E. T. Hogan, 1810 Prairie ave.
 953 "—C. E. Heath, 2005 Providence st.
 30 Hubbard City—V. A. Broadway, Box 197.
 140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
 820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.
 855 Marshall—J. Read, 513 N. Bolivar st.
 445 Marlin—H. Ely.
 662 Mineral Wells—W. H. Prague.
 873 Palestine—R. G. Berry, 467 Reagon st.
 520 Paris—W. B. Hamilton, 621 N. Travis.
 610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
 460 San Antonio—(Ger.) T. Jauernig,
 1111 E. Commerce st.
 717 "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
 197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
 729 Stephenville—Samuel Long.
 596 Taylor—J. T. Sudduth.
 555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
 602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
 379 Texarkana—H. Crabtree, 20th and Pine.
 622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
 686 Waxahatchie—R. W. Abbott.
 608 Weatherford—T. E. Love.

UTAH

450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
 184 Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding.

VERMONT

481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
 683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
 679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
 590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
 456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
 887 Hampton—J. R. Perfater.
 994 Hot Springs—John A. Trimble.
 403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
 373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
 396 "—R. W. Vaden, 1250 25th st.
 331 Norfolk—B. B. Bardin, 285 Church st.
 388 Richmond—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
 319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 321 4th st., S. E.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—L. Moody.
 1004 Ellensburg—T. M. Pearson.
 562 Everett—J. W. Meece, 3002 Maple ave.
 775 Gray's Harbor—J. A. Aeteson, Hoquiam.
 756 New Whatcom—F. W. Johnson, Box 341.
 956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday.
 528 Republic—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
 131 Seattle—H. Hollkamp, 1520 4th ave.
 338 "—(Mill) J. H. Stafford, Latona.
 98 Spokane—N. A. Meservey, 2324 Bridge.
 470 Tacoma—A. Mundren, 1416 S. 9th st.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—B. H. Cooper.
 435 Chester—H. J. Haraker.
 236 Clarksburg—H. J. White.
 428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman,
 608 Fairmount ave.
 702 Grafton—C. L. Welt, 110 Walnut st.
 302 Huntington—C. A. Burns, 525 9th st.
 800 Parkersburg—C. K. Pettit, 1202 Swann.
 893 Wellsburg—G. W. Cain.
 3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—Jacob Brown.
 926 Beloit—Jos. M. Lathers, 403 Euclid ave.
 776 Fond-du-Lac—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest av.
 836 Janesville—E. B. Hilton, 63 N. Bluff st.
 161 Kenosha—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
 290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland.
 314 Madison—Carl Gruendler, 423 W. Mifflin.
 849 Manitowoc—W. W. Braasch, 1401 S. Main.
 68 Menominee—William Zitelman.

Milwaukee—Secretary of District Coun-
 cil, Michael Kreuser, 426 Clark st.
 188 "—Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
 522 "—(Ger.) Robert Hoppe, 659 24½ st.
 896 "—(Mill) Adolph Hinkfurth, 1019 7th.
 252 Oshkosh—Casper Fluor, 55 Grove st.
 91 Racine—Hans Frederickson, 721 Racine.
 657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
 344 Waukesha—Geo. F. Peffer, 401 Lake st.
 755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1902 18th.

WYOMING

469 Cheyenne—L. E. Prey, K. P. Block.

COAL IS KING

Observation of a Veteran Geologist and Mining Engineer

The coal trade of the United States is of phenomenal growth. In conversation with Andrew Roy, the veteran geological and mining engineer, of Ohio, during a visit to the Saginaw mines last month, he remarked that when he began work in the coal mines in 1850 the entire output of the mines did not exceed 5,000,000 tons. "The anthracite mining region of Pennsylvania, the mines of Maryland and those of the Mononghela river district," he continued, "constituted the chief mining centers. At that time the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was not completed to Wheeling; there were no mines in Ohio or other Western States, except what were known as country banks, which farmers had opened for local trade. Now the United States leads the world, and before the close of the first quarter of the twentieth century will produce more coal than the whole world combined. This is essentially an age of commerce and of steam, the foundation of which is our coal mines. The nation that has no coal must become the commerce vassal and slave to the one which possesses the black diamonds. Although black, sooty and repulsive to the refined civilization of modern times, coal is the very foundation of that civilization. It carries the commerce of the world to the remotest parts, both by land and water; it is more potent than the geni of Oriental story; without coal this country would be to-day what Talleyrand called it at the beginning of the last century—"a monster without bones." Coal is king, having long ago dethroned King Cotton. Coal reigns by right of conquest; all other efforts of applied power bow down in homage and reverence to its name."—Michigan Miner.

Children in Cotton Mills.

We do not like to contradict statements made by any man, and are especially loath to say that a State officer has made misstatements, but such is a fact when Labor Commissioner Varner says there are fewer children working in our cotton mills than formerly; he was woefully ignorant of the subject.

We, too, have visited the different cotton mill sections of North Carolina and have not confined our observations to any particular section, and instead of finding child labor on the decrease we have found that if it is not on the increase it is certainly not diminishing.

We found in many of the mills in Alabama county children as young as five years of age at work, and in the Guilford county cotton mills you will also find many little children, and, in fact, in almost every mill in North Carolina families have great difficulty in procuring and holding positions unless they have a lot of small children and agree to put them in the mill.

We are decidedly of the opinion that Mr. Varner got his information from the business offices of the mills, while we investigated by going among and talking to the employees, and are therefore better posted as to the conditions that actually exist than our Labor Commissioner.

If our Labor Commissioner wants reliable information in regard to child labor in our mills, we will take pleasure in piloting him to places he can get it.

THE sight of a man's money is oftentimes the antidote for the odor of a very bad character.

THE trade unions are exactly what the wage-workers are, and can be made exactly what they please to make them—active or sluggish, keen or dull, broad-gauged or narrow, useful or useless. Fellow-workers, it's up to you. What will you make of it?—Metal Workers Journal.

CONDEMNING manufacturers who employ children and female labor at less than living wages will do no good while you purchase the goods of these firms. When you buy the goods made by cheap child and woman labor you are responsible as well as the manufacturer who employs them. The union label is a guarantee that the goods bearing it were made by people who are making an effort to improve the condition of labor.

Liberty of Speech and Press

The Virginia Constitutional Convention, in view of the killing of President McKinley, has voted to omit from the Constitution of the State the time-honored, sentence giving guaranty of the freedom of speech. This is a grave error. Hold men responsible for treason and define treason strictly. Have a reasonable law of libel and enforce it, but let us not abandon those principles of freedom which have been the proud heritage of English-speaking people since the days of Magna Charta. Anarchy is strictly a foreign product. It can be defined and its open promulgation prevented. Beware of uprooting that liberty which lies at the basis of our best citizenship, and is a prerequisite of all reform and progress.—Fort Worth (Tex.) Banner.

AFTER ALL, the Labor Question is but an arithmetical question. Unfortunately, however, we still lack agreement upon the formula by which to solve it.

SOME DAY our injunction judges will wake up and find the whole world in revolt against their assumption of superiority to all law, natural as well as statutory.

SOME MEN "swore off" smoking on the first of the year. Other and wiser individuals swore off smoking any but Union label cigars.

HE who wisely uses his wealth need not leave it for his tombstone.

NEW EDITION
Webster's
International
Dictionary

New Plates Throughout
25,000 New Words
Phrases and Definitions

Prepared under the direct supervision of W. T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by a large corps of competent specialists and editors.

Rich Bindings 2364 Pages
5000 Illustrations

The International was first issued in 1890, succeeding the "Unabridged." The New Edition of the International was issued in October, 1900. Get the latest and the best.

We also publish
Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
with Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases.
"First class in quality, second class in size."

Specimen pages, etc. of both books sent on application.
G. & C. Merriam Co.
Publishers
Springfield Mass.



Don't Do That!

Put nails in your mouth (because you are ruining yourself eating iron-rust and dust) when you can buy *The Combination Nail Apron*, that will feed you out the nails one at a time, from a three-penny to a ten-penny, common or finishing, as fast as you can take hold of them—faster than you can get them from your mouth.

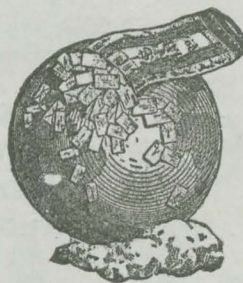
A nail saver; no lost nails. This apron has separate pockets for rule, pencil, nail-set and jack-knife, and side loops for hammer. Claimed by carpenters and woodworkers to be a most useful article. Made of the best 12 oz. duck, white or striped, leather trimmed. Manufactured by Union Labor. To introduce this combination apron, we will sell 10,000 of them at the low price of 35c. each; club lots are 3 for \$1. Cash with order

Address all orders to the

Northern Awning Supply Co.
TOLUCA & Marshall County & ILLINOIS

CARPENTER SALESMEN WANTED in every county to take orders and put up the Best Awnings Made. 50 cents per hour. Send for samples and blank order sheets, and commence in your spare time, before some non-union agent gets ahead of you. Send all orders to the above address

We Teach
wherever the mails reach



What The International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., are doing:
First—Teaching mechanics the theory of their work.
Second—Helping misplaced people to change their work.
Third—Enabling young people to support themselves while learning professions.

250,000 students and graduates in Mechanical, Electrical, Steam, Civil and Mining Engineering, Architecture, etc. When writing state subject in which interested.

International Correspondence Schools,
Established 1891. Capital \$1,500,000.
Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

NEW
CATALOGUE
of
BUILDERS'
HARDWARE

We will soon issue a new Catalogue of Builders' Hardware which will be sent free to Builders and Consumers of these goods.

If you are interested send us your name for our mailing list.

We have been selling Carpenters' Tools and Builders' Hardware for 53 years past.

HAMMACHER, SCHLEMMER
& CO.

209 Bowery, New York

SINCE 1848

CHISELS CARVING TOOLS
COUGES PLANE IRONS & C.

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"
THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFRS. MILBURY, MASS.



Sworn Circulation
of
The CARPENTER

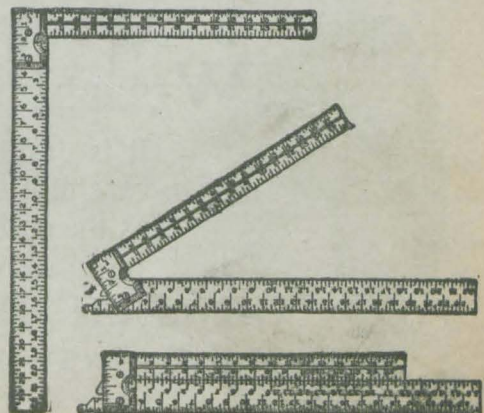
54,000
COPIES MONTHLY

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men.

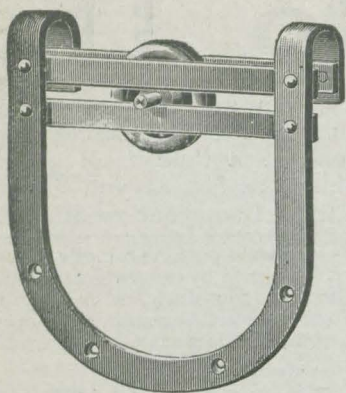
Eclipse Adjustable Folding Square

THE three illustrations of the ECLIPSE ADJUSTABLE FOLDING SQUARE, as shown herewith, exhibit the Square open, partially closed or set for angles, and shut. The improvement in making Folding Squares consists in securing the short blade by two clamping plates and screws, whereby they are held rigid while being used as a square. It also forms a locking device when the square is folded, which can readily be seen by the depressed portion of the clamping plates, which slide in a groove provided for the same. When closed it can be folded and packed in a small chest provided for the same, and can be adjusted at right angles ready for instant use when required. It does away with cutting holes in the top or sides of small chests, and is protected from being bent or rusted when left standing or exposed to the weather. Further information may be obtained from the Manufacturers. For sale by all leading Hardware Stores.

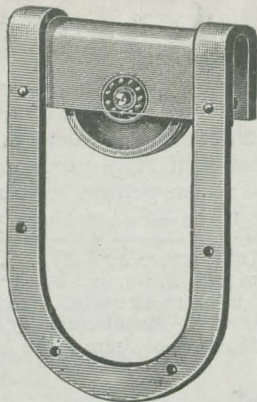
ZUCK & LARK, Manufacturers
Cleveland, Ohio



LANE'S BARN DOOR HANGERS



"STANDARD"



"SPECIAL," 50

We are the originators and largest makers of U-shaped hangers. Get the GENUINE LANE HANGER for best satisfaction.

ALSO LANE PARLOR DOOR HANGERS

Goods Sold by All Hardware Dealers

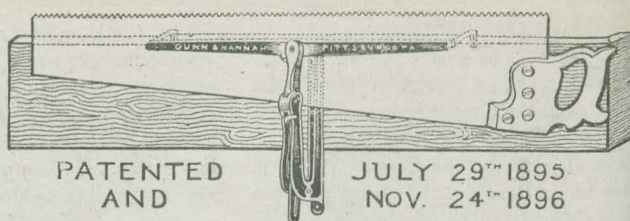
Send for our Catalogue of
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

LANE BROTHERS COMPANY

422-54 PROSPECT STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

A
NEW
SELF-
FASTENING
FOLDING



PATENTED
AND

JULY 29TH 1895
NOV. 24TH 1896

SAW CLAMP It will instantly fasten itself to any projection without the aid of screws, nails or other fastening. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3 1/4 lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. **\$1.00 each**

If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers,

GUNN & HANNAH

Mail orders filled same day as received

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOLDED

By-Laws, Envelopes

and other printed matter furnished to
LOCAL UNIONS by

The New Era Co-operative Press

1308 DRURY STREET

PHILADELPHIA

ANCHOR YOUR FAITH TO THIS TRADE MARK



Tools that are well sold are twice sold.
They not only please your customer, but
they bring him back again.

Plumb's Tools

have that quality which is appreciated equally by the skilled artisan
and by the casual, occasional user of tools.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.,
Philadelphia



The "Genuine" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by R. H. BROWN & CO. from the Best Quality

JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

R. N. BROWN & CO., New Haven, Conn.

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

THIS WORK is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from 1/8 of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

Price, Cloth, **Two Dollars**

Sent post paid on receipt of price. Address

G. D. INSKIP 4526 Wallace St., W. Philadelphia

TRADE MARK TRADE MARK TRADE MARK

Do You
SET the
teeth of
your saws, or

TRADE MARK

Do You
just
BEND
them?

Morrill's No. 95 Saw Set

Never fails to set them just right

No guesswork or skill required in using this Saw Set

CHARLES MORRILL

Broadway and Chambers St. NEW YORK CITY

TRADE MARK TRADE MARK TRADE MARK



THE CELEBRATED
BARTON TOOLS

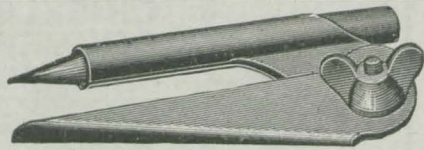
Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.

49 LINDUS St. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted



Moderate-Cost Houses

may be tastefully trimmed at but small expense if use is made of

Wrought Bronze Hardware

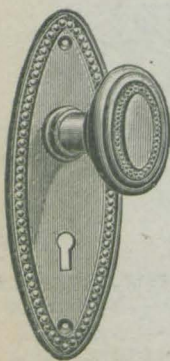
It is durable, inexpensive and as carefully designed and finished as the costliest art goods.

WRITE FOR BOOKLETS

Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE
CHICAGO, BOSTON, SAN FRANCISCO



Wayne Design
Colonial

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 4
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1902

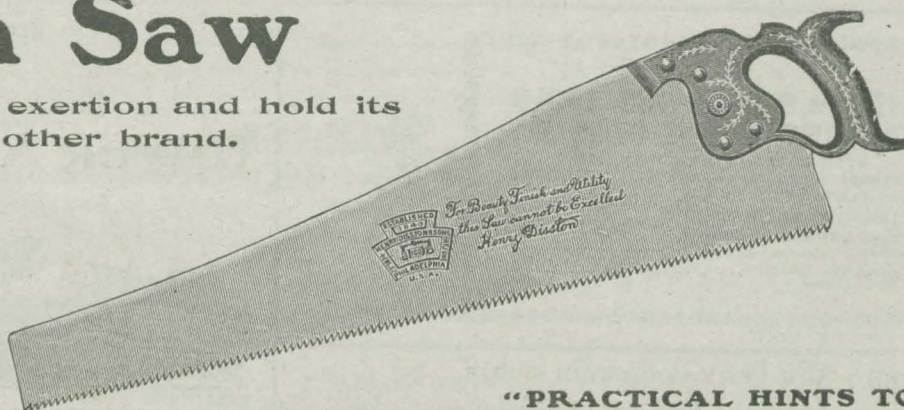
Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy

The Disston Saw

Will do more work with less exertion and hold its cutting edge longer than any other brand.

Fully Warranted

as to material
and manufacture.



For additional
information
Send a Postal
for Our
Pamphlet,

"PRACTICAL HINTS TO MECHANICS"

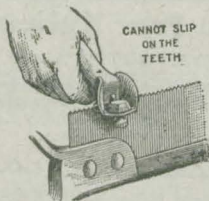
Henry Disston & Sons Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works Philadelphia, Pa.

TAINTOR

POSITIVE SAW SET

Thousands of this tool have been sold, and they are highly recommended by ALL who use them.

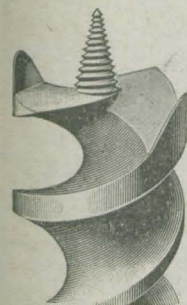


CANNOT SLIP
ON THE
TEETH

If your Hardware dealer does not handle them, don't take an inferior set because some one says "It's just as good."

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK

The "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round of each bit

... For Sale by All Hardware Dealers ...

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

ARE THE STANDARD

Consider the Quality—when

buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893 Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Pan-Am., Buffalo, 1901

For Sale by Hardware Dealers



BOMMER SPRING HINGES

YOUR WIFE'S WORK

is never done. You should be happy to relieve her of some needless sewing and patching by wearing

KEYSTONE NEVER RIP OVERALLS.

They never rip, are hard to tear, and are the most money-saving overalls on the market.

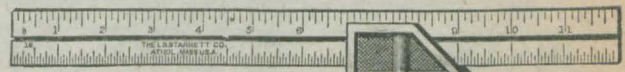
We also make trousers for work, home and street-working pants from \$1.00 to \$3.00. Our corduroy pants are nearly indestructible.

Be sure that the next pair you buy has a "Keystone Ticket" on the garment. It means the best product of a union factory with never a strike in its labor record of 21 years.

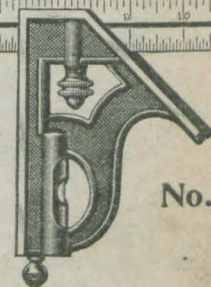
Our name on the ticket sure.

Cleveland & Whitehill Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

Starrett's Carpenters' Square



This is our famous Combination Square, which comprises in one tool Rule, Level, Plumb, Try Square, Mitre Square, Depth Gauge, etc. The Rule is graduated one edge each in 8ths, 32ds, 12ths and 48ths, especially for Carpenters' use.



No. 23

PRICES:	9 inches . . .	\$1.25	18 inches . . .	\$2.25
	12 " . . .	1.50	24 " . . .	2.75

Sent prepaid on receipt of price

Send for Free Catalogue, No. 16 V, of Fine Mechanical Tools, 112 Pages, Illustrated

THE L. S. STARRETT CO. ATHOL, MASS. U. S. A.

The CARPENTER

ESTABLISHED 1832
THE GRAND PRIX

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**



Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.



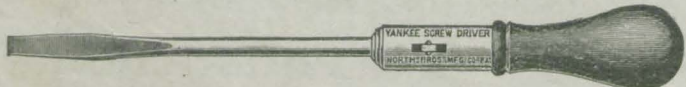
**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
COUCES | PLANE IRONS &C.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"
THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFRS. MILLBURY, MASS.

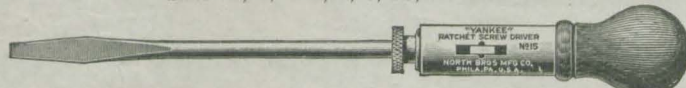


OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



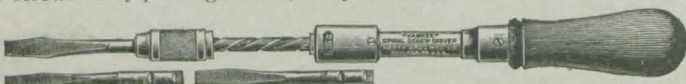
"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
U. S. A.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES

Corrugated face or smooth face. Checkered rubber handles or enameled wood handles.

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough temper. Solid tangled bolster. Heavy mall ferule. Fluted handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade-mark CHAMPION is on each blade.



**Foot and Hand Power Machinery
COMPLETE OUTFITS**

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



Sargent's Planes

both wood-bottom and iron, are well-made tools. The cutters are made of the best steel.

Sold at all first-class hardware stores.

We warrant them.

Send for booklet.

**Sargent & Company
Makers**

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BOSTON

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 4
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



SYDNEY, N. S.—Local Union 943 is in a thriving condition. We have initiated as many as fifteen new members in a night.

RAHWAY, N. J.—Our local Union is prospering, work is picking up, and everything is fine here and favorable for the eight-hour day, which, according to our agreement with the employers, will go into effect on the 1st of April.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Prospects are bright for a good spring, and we have no doubt that everything will come our way; the more so now that we have put a business agent in the field. Non-union men are joining here at a very good rate.

NATICK, Mass.—Our Union had 55 members in good standing on February 1. There are to our knowledge 25 non-union men in our jurisdiction whom we are anxious to get in this month if possible, as we are going to enforce the eight-hour day on April 1.

CANTON, Ohio.—Our local Union has been doing a good business lately. We took in about 55 new members during the past month. We have had severely cold weather, and had to leave many things undone, but now the boys are getting down to work like good fellows.

SAYRE, PA.—While work is fair for a town of this size, there is no boom and we have men enough to do the work on hand. The building boom advertised in some of the prominent papers is all a fake, and carpenters should not forget this. We are preparing a new set of by-laws. Our Union is in fine shape to do business.

PARSONS, KAN.—Under most favorable conditions thirty-six members formed our new Union and were installed on March 15th by Bro. W. D. Michler, our Second Vice-President, who surely started us on the right track and rounded up all the doubtful ones. We expect to increase our membership to fifty before the month of March is over.

FORT SCOTT, KAN.—Fully ninety per cent. of the carpenters here are organized. The agreement entered into with our contractors has been in working order since the 15th of March and provides for the nine-hour day, while formerly we worked ten hours. Our wages are the

same as for ten hours, \$2 per day minimum. This is low pay indeed, but considering that the majority of the men here have been working for from \$1 to \$1.75, there is a decided change for the better. Furthermore, it must be understood that our Union was organized as recently as November 22, 1901.

PONTIAC, Ill.—We are getting along all right at present. Last fall we lost a good many of our members through various causes, but now we are picking up again. We will get a little raise in our wages this spring, which will undoubtedly have an encouraging effect on our men.

GOSHEN, Ind.—Local Union 908 is getting along very well, taking into consideration the present condition of trade and the low wages we have had to contend with. Goshen has been known heretofore as a strictly non-union or dead city; now we hope to liven it up to some extent at least. Prospects are good for the coming season.

CAIRO, ILL.—The Union here is in fine condition. Every qualified carpenter in the city is on the rolls. We administer the Chinese Exclusion Act on all non-union carpenters who come here unless they join the Union before going to work. There isn't any great amount of building going on at present, and the contractors have all the men they need.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Local Union 350, of this city, has submitted a printed contract, comprising twenty-five clauses, to the master carpenters for the regulation of trade affairs, to be in force until April 1, 1902. This contract calls for a minimum scale of 25 cents per hour, double time for Sundays and legal holidays, and time and half for overtime. The nine-hour day is enforced.

SIDNEY, O.—After hard work, twenty-three carpenters have organized a Union here. J. M. Berry deserves credit for the valuable assistance rendered us in getting the men together and the Union in good shape. We have about forty-five or fifty carpenters in the city, and will leave nothing undone to induce those who as yet keep aloof to join. The outlook is good for this season and there is plenty of work.

KANKAKEE, ILL.—We have been successful in our demand for nine hours and an advance in wages. All contractors with the exception of one, who is sick and known not to be obstinate, have signed our agreement. Quite a number of new members have joined our Union lately. Teamsters, lathers, and bricklayers and masons have just organized. We have a Painters and Paperhangers Union here two years old. Trade is fair.

LENOX, MASS.—The eight-hour schedule has been in operation in this city since March 1, all contractors having signed the agreement. Some difficulty arose, however, as Clifford & Sons refused to grant the eight-hour day to the men employed in the mill. Thanks to the painters and decorators, however, who came to our assistance, the matter was amicably adjusted and all hands are now working eight hours.

EVERETT, Wash.—Our Local Union 562 is booming. Although not yet two years old, we have a membership of over 200. Two years ago, when our Union was organized, we worked ten hours and received from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per day; now we get \$3 a day of eight hours. We have a Building Trades Council wherein all building trades are represented. Carpenters should not come on here at present, as we have more men than work.

JONESBORO, Ark.—The condition of our Local Union 595, although but two months old, is excellent. The brothers take great interest in the good work before them, and we hope to initiate several new members at our next meeting. It has been a hard struggle in Jonesboro to get the carpenters in line, they being rather prejudiced against labor organization. However, we shall overcome these difficulties, for in union there is strength.

SALIDA, Col.—As it has been some time since brothers have heard anything from this locality we desire to let them know that we are still alive and endeavoring to further the cause of Unionism at every opportunity that presents itself. Business having been very dull this winter, throwing many of our members out of employment, some of them are lacking in payment of their dues, but they will undoubtedly square up when they resume work.

ST. ROCHE, QUEBEC, Can.—Our brotherhood has gained the recognition and our efforts have been rewarded by the Canadian Government inasmuch as our new schedule calling for 20 cents an hour, instead of 15 cents paid heretofore, has been accepted. The Dock Department of Quebec, who paid 12½ cents per hour on their works, has also agreed to pay 20 cents an hour. This is a step forward which undoubtedly will have wholesome effect on the carpenters of Quebec.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—To let the brothers know that Local Union 66 is still living, we desire to say that we are active considering our numbers and the atmosphere we are struggling in. We celebrated our fifth anniversary on February 21 with an entertainment and smoker. Speech-making was the order of the evening. During

the last two years we have not seen so much enthusiasm as was manifested by the boys on this occasion. We haven't quite one-fourth of the carpenters here in the Union, but are striving hard to increase our membership. The members we have are all O. K.

Keep Away from St. Louis

Upon request of the District Council of St. Louis, Mo., we reprint the following, which appeared in the editorial columns of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of February 26, comprising a clear statement of facts, as they exist in that city, relating to all building trades:

ENOUGH LABOR HERE

Newspapers in other towns and cities will do well to inform their readers that St. Louis has enough labor at this time, and that it is too soon for workmen and others to come here in large numbers with the object of getting employment in connection with the World's Fair.

Rev. Taylor Bernard, in an address before the Evangelical Alliance on Monday, called attention to the fact that the men out of work who are now swarming into this city are unable to obtain employment or refuge. He said that the sight of the crowds of homeless men trying to find a vacant spot on the floor of the old church at Eleventh and Locust streets, for a night's rest, affected him so that he was unable to sleep. These men, he said, were not tramps. Many of them were educated and skilled, yet could find nothing to do.

With contracts let for only two buildings for the World's Fair it is foolish for men to flock to this city. The man who comes now, without means, runs the risk of falling into utter destitution.

Stay Away from These Places

It is the desire of our local Unions in Grand Saline, Tex., Burlington, Ia., and St. Paul, Minn., that we caution all carpenters to stay away from these places. They are trying hard to enforce their demands for better conditions, and trouble is anticipated.

Our brothers of Columbus, Ohio, have not yet reached a settlement of their grievances of last year, and all carpenters are requested to keep away from that city. Our men insist on 35 cents an hour and the eight-hour day, while the bosses' association is trying to introduce a sliding scale of 25, 30 and 35 cents. Until such time as our brothers are duly rewarded for their persistency in enforcing their just demands, keep away.

Another Eight-Hour City

Somerville, Mass., now having firmly established the eight-hour system, that locality also steps in the list of our eight-hour cities. This will certainly be gratifying and encouraging news to all our local Unions.



Circular Letter

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

The twelfth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Atlanta, Ga., commencing Monday, September 15, of the present year. As our laws sadly need revising and putting in better shape, it is now time that we begin to think what is best for our interests and for the future welfare of this organization that we are so proud of. If our laws are so lax as to admit of several definitions for the same section, leaving us in a quandary as to the meaning and intent of said section or sections, now is the time to bring the matter to the attention of our Local Unions, have them take action—thoroughly discuss the subject and submit the same for publication in our official journal, *THE CARPENTER*, so that we may be able to get the views of others on the same subject.

From time to time our attention is called to the fact that some sections of our general laws conflict with others; explanations are demanded, decisions on certain points asked for, and after they have been given, if they do not suit, appeals are taken to the General Executive Board for justice and fair play. Even after that body has rendered a decision, if it is not to the liking of those demanding it, they simply say: "The law is paramount to any action of the General Officers or decisions of the General Executive Board." This is not so, as all decisions of the General Executive Board are binding until reversed by a General Convention.

In order to avoid occurrences like this in the future, and to place our organization on a good, sound working basis, it becomes our duty to carefully consider, alter or amend, add to or take from anything in our laws that is obnoxious to us or that works detrimentally to our interests, well-being and advancement.

We should now commence to prepare for the forthcoming convention. All changes, alterations, or amendments submitted officially to this office by our Local Unions or District Councils will be published in the coming issues of *THE CARPENTER*, together with any explanation that may be forwarded along with them.

General President Huber will appoint a Constitutional Committee, to meet four days in advance of the convention, to consider all these changes and report in full the result of their labors, making what recom-

mendations they think necessary for the better improvement of our laws, the protection of our members in particular and the advancement of our organization in general.

In order to have the work for this committee ready on the day they go into session, it is particularly requested that these matters be attended to now, and not left to the last moment, when the convention will be in session and the committee making their report. Too often it has occurred in the past that changes to our laws were sprung from the floor of the convention and rushed through without receiving the calm deliberation they should, but which they would if submitted in proper form and at the proper time to the committee.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Philadelphia, Pa.	Warren, Pa.
Saratoga Sp'gs, N. Y.	Rome, N. Y.
Sturgis, Ky.	Whitman, Mass.
Courtland, N. Y.	Delray, Mich.
New Bedford, Mass.	Parsons, Kan.
Laurel, Miss.	Portsmouth, Va.
Orange, Tex.	Cumberland, Md.
Sidney, Ohio.	Urbana, Ill.
Sandy Hill, N. Y.	Ardmore, I. T.
Johnston, Ill.	Gouverneur, N. Y.
Madison, Me.	Pontiac, Mich.
Monaca, Pa.	Oklahoma, O. T.
Taunton, Mass.	Paterson, N. J.
Marseilles, Ill.	Windsor, Ind.
Marion, Ky.	Eureka, Cal.
Lynn, Mass.	Weiser, Idaho.
Hanford, Cal.	Charleroi, Pa.
Bridgewater, Mass.	Great Barrington, Ms.
Vicksburg, Miss.	Fairburg, Ill.
Tarentum, Pa.	Poplar Bluff, Mo.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Blasdel, N. Y.
Mobile, Ala.	Addison, N. Y.
Pineknayville, Ill.	Calgary Alberta, Can.
Lake Charles, La.	Madison, N. J.
Athol, Mass.	Spokane, Wash.
Ritzville, Wash.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Total—Fifty-two Local Unions.	

Take Notice

The attention of all local Unions and members is hereby called to a badge, or pin, manufactured by the National Steel and Stamp Works of Baltimore, Md., William Baumgarten, proprietor. This firm for some months past has been distributing circulars among our local Unions and members offering a badge or pin for sale, representing it to be equal in quality and design to the official badge furnished by the General Office. We now desire to state that the above-named firm is manufacturing their article and offering it for sale without authority from the General Office, nor is their design a true fac-simile of our brotherhood emblem.

Order your badges from the General Office same as other supplies. This is the only proper place to make your purchases.

Things for Local Unions to Remember

Financial officers, when scanning our financial column headed "Money Received," should not overlook the name of the month for which credit is given. As strange as it may appear, we must say that frequent complaints are received by the General Office as to the moneys sent in for a certain month not tallying with the amount credited in that month's issue of the journal.

THE CARPENTER, going to press on the 1st of each month, evidently cannot give credit for moneys that have not been forwarded by a Local's officers nor received by the General Office.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 943, SYDNEY, N. S.—At present we are working ten hours, but we have made a demand for nine hours, to take effect on May 1. We feel confident of winning any demand we may make on the contractors at the proper time.

LOCAL UNION 768, DORRANCETOWN, PA.—Thinking it opportune, and believing that we are entitled to the privilege of an eight-hour day, we have decided to make a demand to that effect on June 1. We hope that this move will come to a successful issue.

LOCAL UNION 24, BATAVIA, N. Y.—Nearly all of our contractors have signed an agreement by which our hours are reduced and pay increased. During the month of February we admitted fifty-two new members, and there are more applications on file.

LOCAL UNIONS 25, 168 and 557, TOLEDO, OHIO.—These Unions adopted resolutions demanding 30 cents an hour, the eight-hour day, time and half for overtime and double pay for Sundays and legal holidays. We expect to gain our demands without much difficulty.

LOCAL UNION 27, TORONTO, ONT.—By decision of this Union a demand has been made on the master builders for an eight-hour day and 30 cents an hour minimum, to take effect on May 1. The prospects at present are for a peaceful solution of the question, but of course we cannot foresee what may be in store.

LOCAL UNION 674, OTTAWA, CAN.—Last year we struck for an advance in wages and were defeated. This year we will make another effort in the same direction, and as this time we will not be hampered by the woodworkers, who have gone out of existence, we expect to accomplish better results. We are demanding 25 cents per hour minimum.

LOCAL UNION 496, KANKAKEE, ILL.—There will not be many non-union men left in this city by the 1st of May, when our new schedule will go into force. We owe a debt of gratitude to Brother Cattermull for the big lift he gave us when he was with us last month. Previous to his visit we had up-hill work. Since then we have been gaining ground ever day.

LOCAL UNION 908, GOSHEN, IND.—Our wages here being very low indeed, we have made a demand for an advance. We are trying to climb up step by step, and are determined to hold fast to what we get and strive to get more. We expect to have a conference with the contractors at an early date, and hope to come to some understanding with them whereby we may keep on friendly terms and still obtain the advance demanded.

LOCAL UNION 967, CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA.—Ninety days notice was served on our contractors that we demand the nine-hour day, but that all contracts entered into by them previous to February 22 we would complete under the old system. Some stubborn contractors cause us trouble. They have discharged all

their Union men and say they will employ non-unionists only.

LOCAL UNION 931, MANCHESTER, N. H.—We have asked for a reduction of working time of one hour per day, to begin on April 1. Our Local Union is progressing fairly well, its membership has reached the hundred mark, and new members are gained every meeting. There are plenty of carpenters in the city, hence brothers will assist us in our move by staying away.

LOCAL UNION 865, BRUNSWICK, GA.—At our last meeting it was decided that from and after June 1 nine hours should be considered a full day's work, and all contractors have been notified to that effect. Most of the principal contractors having signified a willingness to adopt the new schedule, we anticipate no trouble. Nevertheless carpenters would act wisely in staying away from Brunswick until after June 1.

LOCAL UNION 130, HANCOCK, MICH.—We have fought a hard battle for the last three years, and all alone at that, being surrounded by non-union towns. We deem it about time to improve our condition, and with this object in view we intend to demand a shorter workday, to be inaugurated on May 1. Our demand being a just one, and a reduction of hours a necessity, we are determined to enforce it when the time arrives.

LOCAL UNION 495, STREATOR, ILL.—Carpenters will please stay away from Streator. We have asked for a raise in wages, to take effect on May 1. Some of the contractors have refused to accede to our demand and are using great efforts to get men from other places through misleading advertisements and personal letters. Although we have a number of our own men walking the streets idle, we are bound to win if we are not bothered with outside men.

LOCAL UNION 325, PATERSON, N. J.—A committee on arbitration appointed by us has presented to each and every one of our master carpenters a copy of our resolution recently passed demanding the adoption of a schedule providing for the eight-hour workday, Saturday half-holiday, 37½ cents per hour, minimum, and the regulation of other trade matters of minor importance. We have also tried to have a conference with the bosses with the object of discussing our grievances and come to an amicable understanding. We regret to state that we have failed in this endeavor, the bosses refusing to meet us. We are using all efforts possible to build up our organization in this city more firmly and to prepare our men for an eventual struggle; still, we yet live in hope that a clash may be avoided.

LOCAL UNION 691, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—At the beginning of the year we notified the contractors that on the 1st of May we would demand an advance in wages of 6 cents an hour. About a month ago they asked us to appoint a committee of three to confer with one appointed by the Builders' Association. The request was granted, and our committee was told that the contractors could not afford to pay more than 25 cents an hour, an increase of 9 cents per day. We feel that we cannot accept this proposition, the more so as the bosses have already figured on the increase demanded by us in their contracts recently entered into. All other craftsmen have asked for increased wages and shorter hours, and their demands are as good as granted. There is small hope of obtaining what we have asked for without a fight, although we

desire to avoid one. We would therefore request all carpenters to steer clear of this locality until the matter has been adjusted.

LOCAL UNION 66, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—We have notified the contractors of our demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages, to take effect on May 1. The contractors being opposed to an advance, and trouble being likely to arise, we caution all carpenters to stay away from Jamestown at present. There are many of our craft walking the streets through lack of work.

LOCAL UNION 882, COLUMBIA, Pa.—On the 15th of March last our Local Union held a meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of demanding an increase in our wages and the regulation of overtime and work on Sundays and holidays. Resolutions to that effect were submitted but definite action on the subject will be taken later on.

LOCAL UNION 171, YOUNGSTOWN, O.—We have notified the contractors of our demand for eight hours. In their reply they stated that our demand did not meet with their approval, but suggested that a joint committee meeting be held to discuss the matter. We agreed to the proposition, and a meeting will be held at an early date. By May 1 we expect to have five hundred men in our Union.

LOCAL UNION 121, BRIDGETON, N. J.—We have been organized since 1890, but never made any demand on the employers until December last, when we came to the conclusion that we were entitled to better pay and demanded \$2.50 per day of nine hours, to take effect April 1, 1902. Our present wages are \$2.25 a day. Prospects are bright, and things look favorable for getting the advance without any trouble.

LOCAL UNION 971, RENO, NEV.—The contractors refuse to grant us the eight-hour day, and, as there may be trouble ahead, carpenters and other building trades craftsmen should stay away from this city for the present. We believe that our difficulty will be settled in the near future, and due notice thereof will be given through the columns of our journal. Wages in Reno are \$3 per day, and not \$4 or \$5, as advertised by some one from here.

LOCAL UNION 349, ORANGE, N. J.—Our demand for \$3 a day has virtually been acceded to by the master carpenters. Only a few matters of minor importance remain to be settled. We held a well-attended meeting on March 27, when a report on the situation was rendered and cheerfully received by the members present. Our General President, William D. Huber, addressed the meeting, and his remarks caused great enthusiasm. The new scale will take effect on April 1.

LOCAL UNION 429, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—The boss carpenters and contractors of this city have up to this day not agreed to pay the advance in wages we demanded and which we expect will go into effect on April 1. Realizing the necessity of showing the bosses a bold front and letting them know that we insist on getting what we asked for, we have enlisted all other trades here in support of our movement. A mass meeting of all trades, called by the Building Trades Council, was held on March 27, which was largely attended, and a firm determination was manifested to stand by the carpenters in their fair demand. We still live in hope that it will be agreed to and a clash

avoided. Our General President, William D. Huber, was present, and delivered an address which had a very encouraging effect on the audience. We work eight hours here.

LOCAL UNION 532, ELMIRA, N. Y.—The bosses are willing to grant us the eight-hour day, but no increase in wages. We expect no trouble, and feel confident that we will come to some understanding and that ere long we will be classified among the eight-hour cities. Trade promises to be fair this spring. We had Brother George R. Murray, of Greenwich, here as a guest. He addressed our meeting on Saturday in a very able manner, and was well received. Brother Murray is a very careful and trusty worker whom we hope to see and hear again some time. Would that we had many more of his calling.

LOCAL UNION 809, OWENSBURG, Ky.—Wages being lower in this town than anywhere else in this green river section, it is certainly not a desirable place for carpenters to come to, the more so as we have made a demand for nine hours, and the contractors even refuse to pay the mere pittance of 20 cents an hour called for by our new schedule. They are advertising for men from other towns, but we fail to see how they can get men to do their work under prevailing circumstances. Carpenters should pay no attention to these advertisements and give Owensburg a wide berth.

LOCAL UNION 646, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.—Carpenters are requested to stay away from this locality until after May 1, when we expect that our efforts to reduce our working hours will have been crowned with success. We demand nine hours per day on the first five days of the week and five hours work on Saturday, but meet with opposition on the part of the contractors, who insist on us working fifty-nine hours per week, same as last year. Indications are that there will be a fight. Carpenters should keep away until we have won the nine-hour day.

LOCAL UNION 735, MANSFIELD, O.—In December last we submitted, in circular form, our demands on the contractors, providing that nine hours should constitute a day's work, wages to be \$2.25 minimum, eight hours on Saturday, and the adoption of various trade rules. The demands were a means of bringing the contractors together. They are now organized, but so far have not consented to our proposed schedule. We have had two conferences with them, but it seems they cannot agree among themselves. Our Union means to be firm for the nine-hour day if it has to make concessions on other points. Our men are all at work at present and the outlook is good.

LOCAL UNION 79, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Last spring we got the eight hours with little trouble, and we accepted the rate of wages then prevailing for nine hours as the schedule for the ensuing year. This season we have demanded an increase of 30 cents per day, being an advance from \$2.50 to \$2.80. We have made this reasonable demand, to go into effect on the 1st of May, in consideration of the fact that some of our prominent bosses have undertaken certain jobs which will not be completed until midsummer. These bosses are now trying to postpone the inauguration of the new scale until that time. Being aware, however, of their deriving large profits from their contracts, we are not disposed to allow them to do so, and we insist on the advanced rate to take effect as above stated. The Union is in fine shape; it has enrolled

the best mechanics in the city; the state of trade is fair, and we are determined to win.

LOCAL UNION 79, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—We are this moment making energetic efforts to better our condition, and as it looks at present satisfactory arrangements will be made with the bosses at an early date. But as a flocking to this city of more idle men would jeopardize the success of our movement, the staying away of carpenters would be greatly appreciated, and assist us in the accomplishment of our purpose.

LOCAL UNION 362, PUEBLO, COL.—We desire all Unions to know that on April 1, 1902, we expect to demand \$3.50 per day of eight hours, and as Pueblo is at present overrun with carpenters, and they are still coming in, it is the desire of No. 362 that all Union men stay away from Pueblo and help us to get the raise on April 1. We now have about one hundred men walking the streets in search of work, and, brothers, we appeal to you to stay away from Pueblo and advise your friends to do the same.

LOCAL UNION 339, FORT WORTH, TEX.—We are preparing for the inauguration of a general working-card system, and as a matter of course intend by this means to wipe out scabbism, which at present is on the increase in our locality and surrounding territory. Many newspapers throughout the land are publishing misleading articles regarding certain alleged improvements to be made in this city, but there is no likelihood that there will be much extra work this year. We are not going to sit idly by while this game is being played, and would caution all brothers not to come on here. Those who do so with great expectations, and who get left, will have none to blame but themselves.

LOCAL UNION 847, NATICK, MASS.—The members of this Union deem it beneath their dignity, under existing conditions, to request the contractors to grant them the eight-hour day. We are nevertheless determined to obtain this concession, to which we claim to be justly entitled, and have therefore notified the contractors of Natick, Wallesley and Cochituate that on and after April 1 eight hours will constitute a day's work, the rate of wages to be the same as at present. Trade is somewhat dull just now, but the outlook for the spring season is fair. There are twenty-three non-union men in this city whose affiliation with the Union before April 1 would be of great importance and beneficial to all concerned in the move we are making.

LOCAL UNION 644, PEKIN, ILL.—If brothers hear rarely from this section of the woods it is more the fault of the correspondent than in the lack of news. I can assure you that although Pekin is a nine-hour town, Union 644 is still pegging faithfully for the top notch. This year we submitted no demands regarding hours or wages to our contractors. We simply demanded complete recognition of our Union and its working rules. Our demands, being so very reasonable, were a surprise to the employers and were readily granted by the majority. A few of them, however, are withholding their signatures until the last moment, April 1. Most all crafts here are pretty well organized, the retail clerks, numbering fifty-nine members, being the last to apply for a charter to our central labor body. Prospects for the season are good, but work has not commenced as yet, and it would be well for traveling brothers to

avoid Pekin for the next few weeks at least. We have put a business agent in the field who is expected to do good work.

LOCAL UNION 37, SHAMOKIN, PA.—As early as November last we requested our contractors to grant us the nine-hour workday and a 10 per cent. increase over wages paid during 1901. The new schedule, to go into effect on May 1, will apparently meet with little if any opposition. Our Local Union, now fourteen years old, a few years ago had to suffer from adverse circumstances, and it is due to the untiring efforts of a few faithful members that Local Union 37 at this time is prospering and increasing its membership. We have 167 members in good standing on our roll.

J. W. M.,
Local Union 37.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Scranton, Pa.	Jasper, Ala.
Long Branch, N. J.	Independence, Col.
Galveston, Tex.	Dallas, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Chester, Ill.
Winnipeg, Man.	Jacksonville, Fla.
York, Pa.	New Orleans, La.
Leadville, Col.	Waynesville, N. C.
Canon City, Okla.	Sacramento, Cal.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Greenville, Tex.	Tampa, Fla.
Sharon, Pa.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Norfolk, Va.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Brantford, Ont.	Lampasas, Tex.
Haywood, Cal.	Macon, Ga.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Memphis, Tenn.
Helena, Mont.	Richmond, Va.
Sheffield, Ala.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Rutland, Vt.	

A Warning!

In reply to numerous inquiries received by the General Office relative to a circular sent out by the so-called Union Mechanics' Soliciting Office of East St. Louis, we desire to state that this employment agency scheme is set in operation by individuals having no connection whatever with any labor organization, our District Council of St. Louis, or the Building Trades Council, nor has the scheme received the indorsement of any one of these bodies. We would earnestly caution all brothers intending to seek employment on the World's Fair buildings in St. Louis against entrusting the operators of this scheme with any amount of money, as they are not in a position to fulfill their promises.

Pay no attention to this circular. Do not allow yourselves to be fleeced of your hard-earned money, and, until you learn through our own reliable sources of a change for the better in trade conditions, stay away from St. Louis.

Easton Union Successful

EASTON, PA.—On January 1 Local Union 239 notified the bosses that on and after April 1 we would demand an increase in wages from 28 to 30 cents an hour. This demand has been granted, and there will be no trouble here as far as we can see. Indications are that we will have a busy season in our city. Our Union is in a prosperous condition. During the month of March we admitted ten new members and have five more on the list. We intend to raise our initiation fee from \$5 to \$10, and those on the outside are now anxious to come in out of the wet.

F. P. H.,
Local Union 239.

More Victories Won

LINCOLN, ILL.—We have been successful in our demands, having just been granted the nine-hour day and a 5 cents per hour advance in wages.

SHAMOKIN, PA.—We have been granted our demands in every particular, viz.: Nine hours per day and a 10 per cent. increase over former wages. A man who heretofore received \$2.00 for ten hours now receives \$2.20 for nine hours work. Our members are jubilant over this victory and will celebrate it by holding a banquet in their hall in two weeks.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—All but two of our contractors have acceded to our demand for the eight-hour workday, and these two are expected to come within the fold shortly. We have virtually won the day and are proud of it.

Gifford & Sons, of Salem, and Haulister, of Saginaw, Unfair

All the mills of Salem, Mass., are working nine hours a day, with the exception of that of Gifford & Sons, which is working ten hours. This firm being stubbornly opposed to the application of the nine-hour rule in their mill, has been placed on the unfair list by our Salem Union.

Haulister, architect, of Saginaw, Mich., has also been placed on the unfair list for employing non-union men exclusively and adhering to scab conditions generally.

The O'Neill Manufacturing Co. Unfair

Local Union 411, of Rome, Ga., in a circular recently issued bearing the indorsement of the Rome Central Labor Union, calls on all labor organizations to discontinue patronizing the O'Neill Manufacturing Company of that city, and dealers handling that company's product. The O'Neill Company is hostile to and discriminates against organized labor and defies our Local Union in their efforts to obtain proper redress. The unfair company is engaged in the erection of buildings and the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds and interior finish. It is one of the largest corporations in the South, and also does business under the names of Tifton Lumber Company, Tifton Southern Pine Lumber Company, Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Georgia Lumber Company, Bluefield, W. Va. Carpenters will please stay away from Rome pending this difficulty.

Our Locked-out Brothers in Valdosta

VALDOSTA, GA.—A number of our men were locked out on March 5, the contractors demanding ten hours work and the men refusing to submit to such an outrageous measure. We at once called a special meeting of our Local Union to discuss the situation, and it was unanimously agreed to firmly maintain the nine-hour schedule. On the morning of the 26th every man was challenged by the contractors and asked if he was willing to work ten hours, whereupon every one refused to do so, and walked out. The non-union men are sticking by us, and all are determined to hold out to the last. Later on we approached the contractors with the view of arriving at a settlement, but they were obstinate. They have picked up some scabs and scalawags, but the owners of buildings refused to let them work. In other instances they compelled the contractors to discharge the scabs on account of the inferior quality of work they were doing. The business men of the town are in sympathy with the Union, while the local

press is leaning more the other way. But we are happy to state that their attitude has no material effect on the better class of people. They understand the situation and pay no attention to the criticism of these contemptible sheets. We all feel hopeful of winning, and are of good cheer.

G. F. H.,
Local Union 26.

Kewanee Union is Prospering

Kewanee (Ill.) Local Union 154 is doing nicely, steadily gaining in membership and in brotherly feeling. At our last meeting we were entertained by a well-delivered talk on the competition of convict labor by the President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Our scale for the coming year, nine hours and \$2.50 per day minimum, has been signed by all leading contractors. The agreement also includes enforcement of trade rules.

We are represented in the Trades Assembly as well as in the Trades Council of Kewanee. Trade was good last year, better than in neighboring cities, and as a consequence we were kept hustling to secure the applications of non-unionists. Our local Union deems it advisable for carpenters to stay away from Kewanee at present, as the supply of labor is greater than the demand.

On the High Road to Success

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.—Local Union 533 is now on the high road to success. Since its organization two years ago we have gone through some rough experiences, dishonest officers having done their best to break up our organization. Thanks to a handful of tried and true members, however, we are again able to do business at the old stand. We are holding regular weekly meetings and conduct them according to parliamentary rules. We have put a business agent in the field who will give the scabs a lively time. To-night we initiated seven new members. Our wages are \$2.25 a day of nine hours, and trade conditions are fair. We hope to be in a position to report a further increase in membership, better wages, and perhaps shorter hours in the near future, and last, but not least, a full attendance at our meetings. For, if there is anything that will build up your Union, it is certainly a full attendance at meetings.

ED. SCHULER,
Local Union 533.

Good Work of a Year-Old Union

RUTLAND, VT.—After only a year's existence, Local Union 590 has attained a membership of 116, and we can truly say we have taken in every journeyman carpenter in the city. The nine-hour day is firmly established, and we have caused the bosses to realize that unionism is here to stay and that any attempt to stifle organization will be promptly repulsed. Our Union is connected with the Building Trades Council, consisting of the masons, plasterers, bricklayers, painters, plumbers, Federal Union of laborers and ourselves. We are also affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council, representing eleven trades, with a membership aggregating 1600, which we confidently expect to increase to 2,000 and march them up in line on next Labor Day.

The city has agreed to grant \$25,000 to the Rutland Railroad Company to immediately proceed with the erection of a new union depot and railroad workshops here for the entire road. Although the plans for these buildings have not as yet materialized, the prospect of work has caused large numbers of men to come

to this city, oversupplying the demand in all branches, and Rutland is at present a good place to stay away from.

E. D. STOCKWELL,
Local Union 590.

Smoker Results in More Members

On Tuesday, March 25, the members of Local Union 585, Port Huron, Mich., held their second annual smoker and all participants had a very pleasant evening. On this occasion we initiated sixteen new members, and it is anticipated that many more will apply for admission next meeting night. Carpenters begin to realize the benefit accruing from the organization, and our Local Union is progressing rapidly.

C. E. S.,
Local Union 585.

Our Loyal Members in San Francisco

BROTHERS: We advise you to keep away from San Francisco, as the members of our Local Union 483 and others are being struck against by the Building Trades Council unions because we are upholding the decision of the Executive Board of January 31, 1902. If you come here you will have to scab against our members, who are loyal to the Brotherhood, notwithstanding circulars sent you from any source from this city. Until such time as the trouble among the carpenters here is settled, stay away.

L. D. GORDON, President,
J. M. BURKE, JR., Secretary,
Local Union 383.

The Situation in Fitchburg

FITCHBURG, MASS.—Relative to the existing difficulties between the contractors of this city and our Local Union 778, concerning the eight-hour day, we desire to make the following statement:

On or about October 1, 1901, a committee of carpenters visited all the contractors to ascertain their views concerning the eight-hour day, and at the same time presented to them for their further consideration an agreement for practical co-operation in introducing the shorter day, said agreement to take effect on January 1, 1902. This agreement was signed by a majority of the contractors, some of them even starting the eight-hour day immediately.

The purpose of the agreement was to give the contractors opportunity to figure on contracts on the eight-hour basis; all jobs taken by them previous to October 15, 1901, to be finished on the nine-hour basis. But just previous to January 1, when said agreement was to have gone into effect, the contractors set up the claim that business was so dull that it would be better for all concerned if the inauguration of the shorter day were postponed until March 1.

The carpenters did not relish the unjust proposition—unjust not only to them but to the building public, who were being victimized by the contractors, inasmuch as they (the contractors) were figuring on the eight-hour basis while paying the men on the old nine-hour basis. Nevertheless, the old story that business would be likely to suffer if they did not concede to the proposition until March 1 induced the carpenters to be patient until then.

On Monday, March 3, the date mutually agreed upon, for the second time, that the inauguration of a shorter day should take place, the carpenters were astonished to find that the contractors had agreed on the nine-hour day. The proposition of the bosses was that if the men wanted to work nine hours they could do so, but if they insisted upon the contractors keeping their word they could quit and pack up their tools. The

carpenters were determined to no longer be unwilling parties to the victimization of the building public, and refused to accept the terms. We are now awaiting further developments. The fight is centered on one contractor, and if we can break his backbone it will all be over and turn out in our favor.

The Central Labor Union has taken up our cause and will render us all the assistance in their power. We also have the sympathy of the public, and there is no breach in the ranks of the fair-minded bosses nor between these and the men.

LOCAL UNION 778.

A Heterogeneous Builders' Exchange

WASHINGTON, Pa.—In the middle of November Local Union 541 notified the general building contractors of our town that after May 1, 1902, eight hours should constitute a day's work with ten per cent. advance over present wages. While a part of the contractors have signified their intention of acceding to our demand, the sub-contractors, dealers in builders' supplies, druggists, sand peddlers, and the Lord only knows what not, have organized a builders' exchange. This heterogeneous element claims having taken this course for the protection of their own interests, which they certainly have a right to do as well as the men they employ, but the fact remains, and is apparent, that their object in organizing is to give us a fight and endeavor to frustrate our efforts for improvement of our conditions. We, on our part, claim the right for ourselves to say how many hours we shall work and for what remuneration, and deny the right to dictate to us to parties of the kind represented in this builders' exchange, who never did a hard day's work in their lives, and do not employ any carpenters.

Our 250 good, loyal Union men are determined to fight for their rights to a finish, and hope to win. It would be advisable for carpenters to avoid our town until the eight-hour schedule has been firmly established. This achieved, we shall give all Union men who care to locate with us a hearty welcome.

D. S. KNESTRICK,
Local Union 541.

News from Iola

IOLA, KAN.—Until a year ago carpenters here were receiving from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per day of ten hours. Very few, however, were paid the latter sum, and many worked every hour of daylight. At that time we demanded \$2.50 per day and nine hours, the new scale to take effect April 1, 1901. Since then it has been an up-hill fight with us. Only three of the fifteen contractors agreed to our demands, the others compelling us to constantly wage war upon them. Prospects being pretty fair for next summer, and a finer class of work now being done requiring better workmanship (which only Union men can furnish), we at last resolved to renew our demand of last year. After canvassing the town for three weeks we find that the conditions confronting us are no better than they were last year. Most of our contractors are on the fence, ready to jump off where the most pickings are. To give the brothers an idea of Iola conditions I will say that some few years ago Iola was a little, dull, sleepy town, but when gas was discovered people began to flock in and in a short time it had boomed up to its present size and standing. Whoever knows anything of a boomed-up town can imagine our situation. And yet, if among the newcomers there had been a number of Union men all would have been well.

But as a rule Union men give Iola a wide berth, and as a consequence very few clearance cards are deposited with us. Do not understand us to say that we have given up the fight. No, we are not made of that kind of stuff. For over two years we stood alone here in our efforts to spread the light and gain a foothold for unionism. We held open meetings, agitated and advocated union principles at every opportunity, until now we are in a fair way to reap the fruit of our labors. Our central labor body is composed of delegates from the carpenters, painters, bricklayers, stonemasons, plasterers, clerks and smelter men, with others still coming in, representing about one thousand Union men. Our local Union would certainly make better headway and accomplish more if we did not have some drones in our membership who never attend the meetings and others who show up once in three or four months and then get in a corner and never say a word until some good move is made, when they send up a yell, "Look what we did!" if the move happens to suit them; if not, we are pretty liable to be raked over the coals.

Now, good brothers, do not think we are cranks. On the contrary, we are pretty good-natured fellows. But when one has taken up the end of business that we have for the past three weeks he must naturally feel kind of sore. I am writing this to show that, while it has been a long time since there appeared a line in THE CARPENTER from Iola, we are still bucking as hard as we can buck. Fraternal yours,

Ed. S. ABDILL,
Local Union 123.

Our Militant Vincennes Union

VINCENNES, IND.—We think it about time for the members of the United Brotherhood to know that Local Union 812 is still on the map and that every one of us is fully alive to his duties as a trades unionist and considers himself a committee of one in the endeavor to achieve the best possible results for our organization. We now have nearly all the building trades organized and in good condition, and have succeeded in organizing nearly every other calling as well. Organized labor has become a factor in this city in the eyes of our business men, and as a result we now have an opportunity of buying union label goods of any kind. Last year our Labor Day demonstration was a great success and aided greatly in arousing the laboring people of Vincennes to a conception of their own interests. The membership of Local Union 812 is still on the increase. We have rented a nice hall and furnished it in good style at considerable expense, which, however, proved a good investment, as we are subletting the hall to other labor organizations on the evenings not required by ourselves. We also have a central labor body here which is doing good work. In conclusion I will say that we have had a little trouble with one of our contractors who refused to abide by our working rules. The job involved is the first one this season, and of course everyone was watching us and eager to see the outcome of the controversy, which, at the moment of writing, has been satisfactorily adjusted. Due credit is given us for our prompt action.

J. W. HURST, Fin. Sec.,
Local Union 812.

EXPULSIONS

Walter Ramsey has been expelled by Local Union 154, Kewanee, Ill., for stealing the tool chest of a brother member. Mark Olsen has also been expelled for complicity in the offense. Both men are supposed to have gone to Waterloo, Ia.

Amalgamated Woodworkers Declared a Scab Organization

NEW YORK CITY.

We desire to call your attention to the fact that we have declared the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America a scab organization, whose label or card we do not recognize for the following reasons:

In 1891, and for a number of years previous, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was the only organization existing in this city having control over all Union cabinetshops, including those engaged in the manufacture of saloon, bar and office fixtures, and our trade rules, providing for forty-nine hours per week, 35 cents per hour minimum, 70 cents per hour for overtime, and a Saturday half-holiday, were observed by these shops.

With the object in view of extending our organization over the shop of Brunswick, Balke & Collender, manufacturers of saloon and office furniture, in September of the above year, we succeeded in getting most of the employees of this firm, ninety in number, to join our organization. At this time one Richard Braunschweig, ex-member and renegade of Cabinetmakers' Union No. 7 (now Local Union 390), organizer for the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, arrived from Chicago, proceeded to the firm of Brunswick, Balke, Collender & Co., and entered into an agreement with them whereby the firm gave the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union full jurisdiction over their shop, the schedule to be fifty-four hours per week and 28 cents per hour maximum, a difference between the Brotherhood schedule of five hours per week and 7 cents per hour.

Thereupon the employees were informed by the president of the company that they were required to join the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union within forty-eight hours; failing to do so, to consider themselves discharged. Ninety men, members of the United Brotherhood, were so locked out, and the fight was on.

Mr. Braunschweig, having no organization in the city to draw members from to fill the shop, advertised in the daily papers for non-union men, established an employment office in Elizabeth street over a saloon, another in a cheap hotel in New Bowery, and with the scab recruits thus obtained filled the shop and organized Local 172 of the Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union. Mr. Braunschweig even had presumption enough, although not a resident of this city over six weeks at a time, to apply for admission as representative of Local 172 to the Central Federated Union, in open violation of the laws of said body, which provide that only members of six months standing and working at the trade can be received as delegates.

Since this occurrence, on various occasions, the same Richard Braunschweig has approached employers whose men, members of the United Brotherhood, were on strike, and offered them men of his own union willing to work for 13 cents per hour less than our trade rules call for.

At the present time every bar fixture concern works eight hours per day, half a day on Saturday, and pays 41 cents per hour minimum, while the members of this so-called union, which does not control a single shop in this city excepting Brunswick, Balke & Collender, work nine hours every day for 28 cents an hour. And at the time of writing this union has supplied men to a carpenter shop where our men are on strike, at a rate of wages 10 cents per hour below

the rate which the recognized Union men employed therein previous to the strike were receiving.

G. WURST, Secretary.
Local Union 309.

The Lockout in Oklahoma

In January last our Local Union 276 of Oklahoma City submitted an agreement to their employers providing for a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day, and an increase in wages from \$2.70 per day to 40 cents per hour. At that time the contractors, with the exception of two, signified their willingness to abide by the new schedule, and little or no trouble was anticipated. On the 10th of March, however, greatly to the surprise of our men, the Builders' Exchange opened war on them by notifying carpenters and other trades that their services were no longer needed unless they agreed to withdraw from the Building Trades Council. Our men not complying with this arbitrary demand, were locked out.

The Builders' Exchange includes among its members some of the best contractors, who have always acted fairly by their men, and who do not indorse the action of those in authority in the Exchange. This concern has lately been organized by some contractors who have been declared unfair by organized labor, and who virtually are the instigators of the present trouble. They have given it out flat that they are going to disrupt the Building Trades Council, and have precipitated the fight with that end in view. Outside of other trades connected with this lockout, there are about eighty of our own men involved, who, at the time of writing, are struggling manfully for their just and righteous demands, and enjoy the sympathy and admiration even of the business men of Oklahoma City for the energy and fairness they display in this difficulty.

The Strike in Holyoke

HOLYOKE, MASS.—A little over four weeks ago the business agent of the Building Trades Council, with which we are affiliated, discovered two painters working on the Cooley Block who were violating trade rules and in bad standing. They refused to adjust matters in a reasonable time, and the business agent pulled the job, involving over fifty carpenters. The parties causing the trouble were fined \$25 each, but when the men wanted to go back to work the master builders did not allow them to do so, saying they had taken the matter in their hands and the men had to settle with them. The Master Builders' Association also circulated a blacklist of all the men who quit work on the above job, and none of them can obtain a job from any of its members. At ensuing meetings held by Local Unions 390 and 656 it was decided to call out on strike every member working for any boss connected with the aforesaid association.

The painters also passed a resolution forbidding their members to work for any one of these bosses until the trouble is settled.

You will understand that is not exactly a carpenters' strike, but one of the building trades, sanctioned by the Building Trades Council. However, as we have submitted a demand to the Master Builders' Association for an increase of wages, to go into effect on May 1, they have availed themselves of this opportunity to force a strike on us, believing that by so doing they could break the backbone of our movement. All the larger contractors have agreed to our demand for \$2.50 per day of eight hours, while the rest of Master Builders' Association, who are

contractors only in name, are still holding back and trying to have us postpone our demand until August 1.

The two Local Unions are taking a firm stand, and will enforce our demands on May 1. Whether this will lead to a general strike or not would be premature to say.

M. J. M.,
Joint Committee Holyoke Local Unions.

If I Could Hypnotize

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

If I were some great hypnotist
And could do all they say,
These miracles I would perform—
They should be wrought to-day:
First to the clubs I would repair
And change their social plan,
I'd put each member hard at work
To bless his fellow man.

No more in idle luxury
Would selfishness suffice,
Right there we'd start religion's fount
In gilded halls of vice;
And soon they'd count the day as lost
In which no worthy seed
Were cast abroad to bear the fruit
Of noble thought and deed.

I'd have the men on Easy street
To see the other side,
That justice from their hoarded store
No longer be denied.
They'd recognize humanity's
First claim of brotherhood,
And love and sympathy should bind
The striving multitude.

Had I hypnotic power to wield
A spell of magic charm,
I'd mesmerize all politics,
Its votaries disarm;
The drunkard's appetite I'd change
And bid him live aright;
Saloonists all should see themselves
Just one time with my sight.

I'd close the breweries, and beer
Would never more disgrace
The best and noblest of our boys,
Nor curse the human race.
Each mayor and policeman, too,
Should be a hypnotist
Till every man proclaimed himself
A prohibitionist.

Our pastors would not covet wealth,
But souls for Christ would crave;
They'd love not ease nor worldly pride,
But seek the lost to save.

I'd have the preachers' practice creeds
They teach their fellow men;
I'd soon convert the hypocrites
Among the brethren.

With Fashion's dames there'd be a fad
To visit all the slums,
With food and raiment and good cheer
They'd fill the poorest homes.
And never more they'd go in debt,
But each dependent maid
Would get her due; the sewing done,
The seamstress would be paid.

If I could learn to hypnotize,
Divorce would be unknown;
Each man would think he loved his wife,
Be true to her alone.
And wives would think no man on earth
Could be so good as theirs.
Thus hypnotism's simple art
Would banish grief and tears.

I'd travel far in foreign lands,
My zeal would e'er increase
At home, abroad, till love should reign,
—All nations be at peace.
Where sin abounds with high or low
I'd revolutionize,—
Methinks these changes would take place
If I could hypnotize.

Kirkwood, Ga.

Be Consistent.

Boys, don't ask a business man to employ none but union labor unless you can show that you are complying with this rule yourselves. Don't wear scab clothes, don't use scab tobacco, don't employ scabs in any branch of labor. When you have made up your mind to employ none but union labor, then you can insist upon the other fellow doing the same. Then there will be no trouble making this arrangement with every business man. In other words, be consistent. This is pretty plain talk, and some of the union boys may not like it, but it is a fact that to our using scab goods we owe much of our troubles.—Ex.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Wood-Carving—1

FRED T. HODGSON

WOOD-CARVING is a very old art, indeed; the oldest specimen of woodwork known is a carving representing an ancient Egyptian Sheikh, named El Beled, which was taken from a tomb in the village of Medina, Egypt. I give an illustration of the statue in order to show how expert the Egyptians were more than six thousand years ago. Another piece of carving taken from an Egyptian tomb, and which had been buried since the eighteenth dynasty, 3,500 years ago, is Hatasu's chair, and which is now in the British Museum, and which evidences a skill that any modern carver might be proud of.

I mention these examples in order to persuade the younger readers of CARPENTER that, if these old workmen could execute such fine specimens of work with the little knowledge at their command and the miserable and ungainly tools available at that time, which in the former case were of flint or bronze, and in the latter case of bronze altogether, it should not be difficult for "young America," with the aid of fine steel tools, and a knowledge of native woods, to be able to produce creditable work after receiving a few lessons in the art.

Wood-carving is the easiest of all arts, and is readily acquired by any young carpenter who has good taste and a reasonable amount of patience. The practice of the art does not require much physical effort or violent exertion, and small pieces of work may be undertaken during the long evenings, such as glove-boxes, photo-frames, head-boards and similar work as an amusement, as well as being profitable; and after a few examples in low relief, the student will find it easy to cut deeper and finally to carve in the round or make complete figures, and all this may be done without wearying body or mind. Indeed, the sum total of all the difficulties of wood-carving consists in holding the tools properly and at the right angles to get the correct cuts. This, however, will soon adjust itself, as the operator will learn from experience the proper adjustment of angles to accomplish the desired end. It is better always to proceed cautiously at first until confidence in the manipulation of the tools is acquired, after which there will be little trouble experienced in going on with the work progressively.

I have deemed this preliminary necessary, as so many carpenters—good workmen, too—have an idea that only a few men, after long practice, can become carvers. I wish to remove this impression at the outset, for, as a matter of fact, any joiner who can do a fair piece of wood-work can become a fair wood-carver, good enough to pass muster, and be equal to any job that he may be called upon to perform in his regular occupation, and it is possible he may become a first-class carver, as something depends

on special talent. I have known indifferent workmen become fairly good carvers, and I am convinced that all that is required to make a passable one is a fair slice of common sense, good judgment, a knowledge of tools, and how to use and take care of them, an average amount of patience and the raw material at hand.

To become a designer, as well as carver, requires another set of qualifications. A man must be able to draw well, in free-hand; he must have a fair knowledge of the different architectural styles, and must possess that rare and peculiar quality that enables a man to construct his design in accordance with the fitness of things that will surround his work. These papers, however, are not intended to teach design, but it will be necessary, as we advance, to make some note of the style as well as character of the examples we shall offer; and we will endeavor to make our remarks as instructive and interesting as possible.

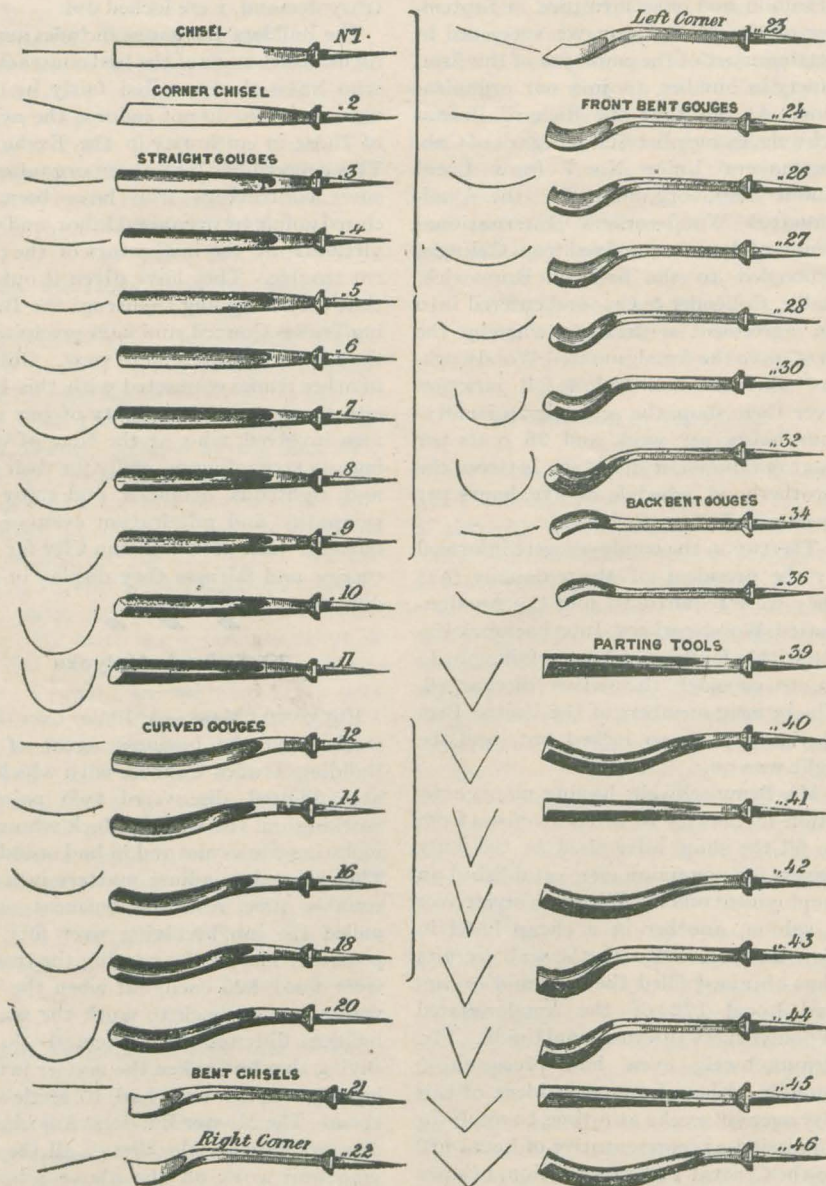


Fig. 1

One of the first needs of a carver will be a base to work on. At the commencement this may be a strong kitchen table, where the work may be clamped down and held, either with cabinetmakers' hand-screws or by an iron clamp, such as is shown in the engraving. When the wood to be carved is fastened on a kitchen table, the carver may sit while carving, but this is not the best position. It is always better to stand up while at work, as you then have a much better command of your tools, and you can see better what you are doing.

Instead of a table, the young carpenter should make himself a good strong bench with a heavy top, and should have a good bench-screw at the end, on the left side, similar to a regular carpenter's bench, but there should be no side boards to the bench, as the top should be so arranged that the iron clamp or hand-screws can

get a grip on the under side of the bench-top. The bench should be high enough so that the worker can stand up while executing his work, though he should have a high stool on which he may sit while executing small fine work.

There is a sort of a carver's bench, at some hardware stores, which is made of maple and hickory, and which can be fastened on to any table by clamps; but this is intended more for amateurs and ladies who affect carving. In all cases, whenever possible, the carpenter should make his own bench, or use his regular carpenter's bench.

After being supplied with a bench, the next things needed will be the necessary tools before any real work can be done; and in order to give the new beginner a fair idea of what will be required by an expert, we illustrate a whole series of chisels, gouges and parting tools; but we do not advise the learner to purchase all these at once, nor even the half of them, but to buy them as he needs them, until

hand and having an octagon section, the section being longer one way than the other, the flatter side always being parallel with the top of the tool. To make these handles, however, considerable time and skill are required, as they must be put on the tools in the rough, and then worked off by hand. The expert carpenter will understand the reason why tools are better and easier to work by being handled in this style. As the beginner may neither have the time nor inclination to make his own handles, he can buy them already made wherever he buys his tools, and he can sort them out to suit the size of chisels and gouges.

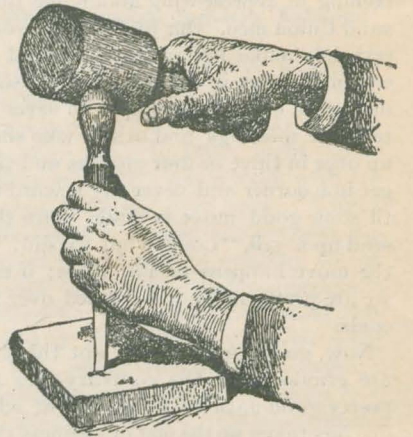


Fig. 2

Nearly all new tools require grinding and sharpening before they can be used to any purpose, and the regular carpenter will here find a little change from that of grinding and sharpening his tools for bench work. All carvers' tools are ground and sharpened on the inside, and the grinding must be done on a stone especially prepared and shaped for the purpose, or a slip ground to the proper shape must be employed. The V-tools and some of the gouges may be ground flat on the outside as ordinary chisels are, but the main sharpening must be done from the inside. Care must be taken to have the wire-edge removed from the newly-sharpened tool, after which a very fine edge may be obtained by stropping it on a leather strop, or rubbing it on the soft part of the hand. It is important that a thorough knowledge of the method of sharpening and keeping the cutting tools in order should be acquired, for without this knowledge it will be difficult to become a good carver.

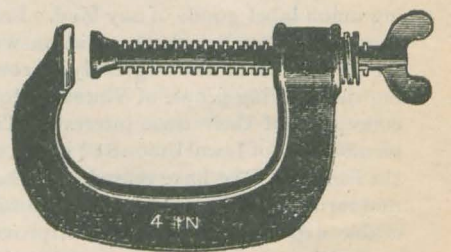


Fig. 3

he gets the whole set complete. A good jack-knife, three or four chisels and as many gouges and a parting tool or two will be all the tools required by the learner for quite a while. From three to six dollars will purchase a good starting outfit, and when these tools are fully mastered by some practice on simple work, other tools may be bought and more difficult work undertaken. For a start, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 11, 16, 20, 22, 23, 32 and 42, in Fig. 1, will be quite sufficient to perform any work the young beginner is likely to undertake. To these may be added a half-round rasp, a half-round bastard file, a rat-tail file, several sheets of sandpaper of different grades, an oil stone, a couple of slips suitable for the gouges, a mallet, and a couple of clamps similar to the one shown in Fig. 2.

All the chisels and gouges should have handles on them that are worked out by

It is not in our domain to recommend any particular manufacturer's tools, but in the interest of the young beginner we think it fair that he should know the best brands of tools to purchase, and we therefore take it upon ourselves to say that, so far as we know, the best carving tools to purchase, everything considered, are those made by the Addis firm. Addis' carving tools are known all over the whole civilized world as being among the very best—if not the very best. They are costly, but in the end they are cheaper than many of the other makes that are in the market. Buck Brothers, of New England, make a very good carving tool, and as these are much lower in price than Addis' tools the young beginner might find it to his advantage to purchase the latter make. These, we believe, come in sets of half a dozen tools, put up in neat boxes. Either make should be obtainable of any reputable hardware dealer.

The mallet generally used by carvers is not made like the ordinary carpenter's mallet, but has the handle and head all turned out of one piece of stuff, and both handle and head are cylindrical in sections. This makes the mallet true, and it is of no matter how the tool is taken up, it is all ready to use, and the weight of the blow can always be depended upon, whether it is intended to be heavy or only a gentle tap. The method of

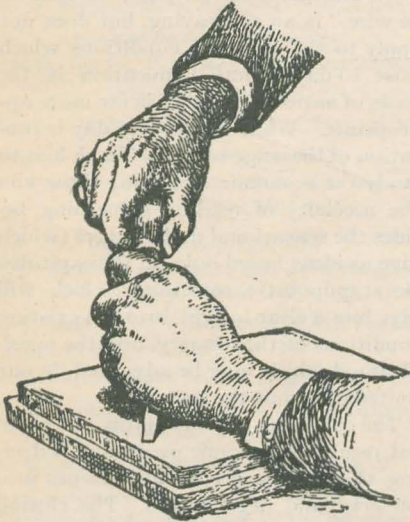


Fig. 4

using the mallet or the tool is shown at Fig. 2, where the proper manner of holding the chisel is also represented.

At Fig. 3 a carriage clamp is shown. This has a stretch of 4 inches, and would be suitable in holding work 1 or 2 inches thick on a bench having a top not more than 1 1/4" thick. These clamps can be obtained with openings from 2 to 8 inches, so there will be no difficulty in getting any size required within the limits above named.



THE SHEIKH EL BELED.

At Fig. 4 we show how the tool should be held when the work is being done. It will be seen that the stem of the chisel or gouge is firmly held with the left hand in order to keep it from slipping and cutting deeper or longer than required, while the right hand regulates the movement and direction of the cutting edge of the tool.

YOUR Union depends on you quite as much as it does upon the other fellow.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

LABOR MEETING IN NORWALK

President Odell of New York and Mayor Charters Among the Speakers

Under the auspices of the Norwalk (Conn.) Central Labor Union a well-attended mass meeting was held March 13 in Hoyt's Theater. John J. O'Neil, of the Bridgeport Typographical Union and State organizer of the American Federation of Labor, occupied the chair. He introduced as the first speaker of the evening Eugene S. Odell, president of the Executive Council of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, of New York city, who presented some very strong points, confining himself mostly to his trade and the eight-hour movement.

Very eloquent and able addresses were also made by J. S. Woods, vice president of the International Cigar Makers' Union; J. J. Manion, of Troy, N. Y., president of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers, and P. J. Byrne of the Boot and Shoe Workers. The last and principal speaker of the evening was Bro. Stephen Charters, the noted Mayor of Ansonia and president of our Derby Local Union No. 127. He said he regretted that in the short address he was about to make, he did not own himself. However, notwithstanding the enormous power of centralized wealth, it would not succeed in defeating the cause of the people. It was not in strikes and labor disputes that the great danger to the country lay; it was from the Federal courts and the Federal judiciary. Jefferson, one hundred years ago, warned the people that his greatest fears for the safety of the Republic was the Federal courts and the unlimited power they had in their hands.

He referred to recent decisions of the courts in deciding against the people, and cited Judge Tuley of Chicago as saying that the prophecy of Jefferson had been fulfilled, one more amendment had been recently added to the constitution, and that an amendment denying the people the right to walk upon the streets of their cities. Working people, he said, were themselves to blame in electing men to make the laws. The Federal judiciary were not what they should be. They assume responsibility beyond their province and issue injunctions beyond their authority.

The strong and appropriate remarks of the speakers were heartily applauded.

Machinist Statistics

The International Association of Machinists has issued a circular which shows that during the year 1901 60,000 men gained a nine-hour day; 75,000 machinists secured an increase in wages averaging 10 per cent., amounting to \$18,700 a day; the introduction of piecework was prevented in 214 shops; the introduction of the two-machine system was prevented in 245 shops, and \$170,000 was paid out in strike benefits.

Trade Movements in Porto Rico

The carpenters, painters and bricklayers of Porto Rico are organizing unions of their crafts all over the island, and have made considerable headway during the past month. The cigarmakers have been successful in their demand for an increase of pay and have gained an advance of \$1 per 1,000 without a strike.

The National Cash Register Company on the Fair List

The National Cash Register Company of Dayton, Ohio, which has been on the unfair list on account of their controversy with the Polishers' and Brass Workers' Unions, has been placed on the fair list again by the American Federation of Labor. President Lynch of the Polishers' Union, President J. H. Patterson of the National Cash Register Company and four other officers of that company recently met President Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor in New York city, when President Patterson agreed to unionize the two unfair departments which for the past two years were the bone of contention, and consequently the boycott was raised.

The Central Labor Council of Jamestown (N. Y.) Appeals to Organized Labor

The Central Labor Union of Jamestown, N. Y., has just issued an appeal to all labor organizations urging them to refrain from patronizing the Celeron Amusement Company, the Lakeview Rose Gardens, the Broadhead Worsted Mills, together with other manufacturing and industrial interests in the city of Jamestown. This action has been taken on account of the Jamestown Street Railroad Company, which is the owner of these interests, having broken the agreement with their employees and finally forced them on strike. The strike has been endorsed by the International Union and by the American Federation of Labor.

Will Test the Eight-hour Law

The decision rendered by Judge Beattie at Newburgh, N. Y., declaring the eight-hour law unconstitutional on the ground that the limitation of working hours was beyond the province of the State Government, has aroused the indignation of workingmen of the State. There is now a movement on foot to test this law and to take the necessary steps leading to a reversal of Judge Beattie's ruling by the Court of Appeals.

THE ELECTION OF CHARTERS

The Metal Polishers Journal Comments on Its Significance

Many of our well-meaning brothers, active and valued members of our local unions, look with a jealous eye upon anything that has a smattering of politics in connection with organized labor unions. The slightest suggestion to use the united strength of the organizations for political advantage in municipal affairs is met by a howl of disapproval by three-fifths of the members of all the local unions throughout the country. To put the matter plain, it seems strange that this is so, as the members of our unions are too intelligent not to know that the men, in a majority of cases, who are placed in office, largely by the votes of the working people, are not true to the interests of the men that put them there after they have attained their political ambitions. After once they are installed in office they forget the interests of their constituents and for awhile are beyond reach. Requests for legislation in the interests of the working people are pigeon-holed and forgotten. Legislation for corporations and contractors receive the preference, and the dear workingman whose political assistance was so welcome at the election is forgotten until the time comes for a re-election.

As an instance of how trades unions can be used for the benefit of its members the action of the workingmen of Derby, Conn., can be cited as an example.

The trades union movement in Ansonia, Conn., which brought about the election of Mayor Charters and an entire city government of trades union men, resulted in the organization there of the Connecticut Industrial League. The League's purpose is to organize clubs in various cities, whose aim will be to eventually gain control of municipal affairs. Hartford's club has already been formed.

The League's resolutions conclude with the paragraph: "A vast conspiracy against mankind is organized for the purpose of crushing out freedom and establishing an absolute despotism of wealth on the ruins of a people's government, and we, therefore, call upon the people who want this republic to endure as a free government, built upon love of the whole people for each other, to join with us in the political movement for the benefit of our rights and the carrying out of these benefits among men."

How long is it possible that it will be before all brethren, struggling in the ranks of labor, will join hands, and, with true brotherly confidence in each other, will stand shoulder to shoulder and fight for their interests and rights on the great political chess-board and participate in making the laws that at this time wrong and oppress them.

The Death of John P. Altgeld

If John P. Altgeld had chosen the hour of his death for himself, or if any sincere friend of humanity could do so, it would not probably be otherwise than at the post of duty.

Ex-Governor Altgeld died as he lived—in the vanguard of a fierce, never-ending struggle for human rights.

There was pathos in his almost dramatic ending of life's struggle, with the applause of lovers of human liberty still ringing in his ears.

But beyond the pathos, and beyond the unwittingly dramatic circumstances surrounding the close of a great career, there comes to every one who knew and appreciated the simple, almost childlike heart of this great tribune of the people, the calm assurance that duty is never pathetic and never dramatic.

In John P. Altgeld's case duty was natural.

There is no space at this writing for an analysis of John P. Altgeld's career. The sincerest tribute of the moment is that the immediate cause of his death was devotion to duty as he saw it.

Mr. Altgeld had been a lawyer, a judge, a governor of a great state, and a forensic orator of national fame.

But greater than all these was his unquenchable eagerness for the advancement of the common people.

He may have made mistakes during a busy, extended career, but if he did they were on the side of humanity.

Like Patrick Henry, this man, whose last words in life were an eloquent plea for Boer women and children, could say:

"Give me liberty or give me death!"—*Chicago American*.

"Eight Hours"

Eight Hours Marching Song. Rally to the Union Marching Song. These are new, appropriate and very catchy Union songs. Words and music of either song will be sent to any address in the U. S. by sending a postal note of 30 cents to M. N. Rogers Music Co., 3336 Stevens ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters & Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:
Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY
P. O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA . . APRIL . . 1902

Food for Reflection

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL

'Tis a great world that we live in,
To lend, or to spend, or to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's
own,
'Tis the very worst world that ever was
known.

—Old Song.

THUS wrote the poet many years ago, and it is a truism in this, our day, as it was in his day, and as it has been in all the ages of the past.

The "world," as here spoken of, does not mean the globe upon which we live and survive. It has more direct reference to the inhabitants of the earth; human affairs, as seen from a given point of view; state of existence; scene of life and action; customs, practices and interests of men; general affairs of life; human society; individual experience of, or concern with, life; the human race; mankind; a great multitude or quantity.

Selfishness, covetousness, greediness, avariciousness, are all of the same temperament and tend to the extreme of the parsimonious, the miserly, the niggardly. Much of this temperament in the nature of man has its origin in the human organism—of an hereditary taint—and can no more be shaken off than can the covering of the body without the destruction of the subject. The passion of acquisition is stronger than all others. All feelings of sympathy, charity, or of giving favorable thought of the welfare of another is lost in the pursuit of gain and sordid accumulation. To be poor and helpless proves not only to be in a state of inconvenience and deprivation, but it is to be in a doleful, wretched, miserable condition. When exposed, it excites little, if any, response from the well-to-do, nor does it appeal to the worldly nature generally. It fails to awaken a sentiment of fellow-feeling or commiseration. If one is known not to be in need—well supplied with the necessities of life—expressions of solicitation and tenders of accommodation come to him from every direction. But if he is known to be in want—unable to make ends meet in the most trivial of domestic necessities—he is viewed in the role of beggar, pauper, a mendicant, who excites no pity and little charity; is generally neglected, if not entirely deserted; left to a fate cruel and exacting, and finds peace only in a last resting place

where all ends in dark oblivion. How true the lines:

Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone.

And how significantly so the "Old Song." If you would lend of your surplus store, you will find no lack of borrowers; come they will from every class and phase of society—many who are in need, many who borrow merely from habit, and others who never expect or intend to make return. If you would spend, lavishly or otherwise, opportunities lie in your path at every point and turn, and to the extent of your outlay, however extravagant. If you are in the humor of dispensing gifts, the extended hands of reception will always outnumber the requisite limit of your gratitude.

But a change of conditions, and the once-bright horizon of hope and anticipation is soon darkened with sad forebodings of doubt, gloom, possibly despair. In your despondency, would you beg? Ask it of your Maker, not of the "world," of which he is also the Creator; in the "world" you will meet only with obdurate, unfeeling response—comfort as cheerless as the grave. Probably you would like to borrow, just of means sufficient to carry you through, for a time, a little while; if so, sum up what sternness is left in the frailness of your nature to meet sudden check and resistance, reproof, possibly reprehension, or—flat refusal.

"To get a man's own!" Even that is a life struggle. First to get it; then to hold it. It is quoted that "the world owes a man a living." Possibly. But then the "world" is an unsafe, an unreliable debtor. It is not bankrupt, but it does not pay except upon the sternest of exactions. The "living" is here; not in the shape of debt from any quarter, but as a thing of right—right of effort, of acquirement. It comes to man not as a gift, but as an opportunity; as one of the sacred provisions of law—natural law—natural right—the right of liberty, equality, justice. It must be understood, however, that liberty does not always mean license. License often means excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom; disregard of law or propriety. License implies to grant; to grant implies higher or superior power; superior power implies inequality; inequality is the antithesis of liberty, the opposite, the enemy, the destroyer of justice.

To any and all who are imbued with the spirit of economic reform, what may at first appear here as hypothetical, or of an assumed character, but fairly illustrated as fact in the conclusions deduced therefrom, appeals with weighty significance. Man's existence is not one of assumption or conjectural pretension. He is here as the product of natural causes—causes for the origin and result of which he is in no way censurable or responsible—and the same causes which brought forth his being, his animation, also produces and brings forth the source and means of his existence. The same natural law that gave him birth and breath provides sustentation and maintenance for his continuance in life.

There is no question about his right of necessity for sustenance; it is one of nature's chief demands—one of self-preservation. The obstacle which confronts him, as one of fact, is his chance, his opportunity, for the obtainment of the means for nature's demands from nature's supply. He is the equal of any and all others in a claim for his share, and can be deprived of such only by means of unfairness in unequal division, and in the annulment of his natural rights.

This has been so since the creation of man—always a life-struggle for power and pelf. It has been so with the barbarous and savage, as with the intellectual

and the ignorant—a contest of the strong against the weak—the subjugation of the poor and helpless, and their submission to the yoke of wealth, power and dominion.

The progress of enlightenment was hesitating and slow in dawning upon a "world" of darkness and blight; but in the awakening of thought which followed, and the growing influence of reason, civilization found birth; and, in its likeness to divinity, drove from the horizon the clouds of gloom which for ages had hung like a pall over the downtrodden and oppressed of all nations; and the clearness of blue sky brought with it relief and succor to millions, blessing them with a realization of and the enjoyment of common, natural rights. Many millions yet unborn come to offer benediction for this the era of redemption from thrall-dom of the human family.

It were a waste of time and space to discuss the one immediate influence which has worked the benign reform in the condition of the world's people. Many agencies may be cited for what might be termed as almost a metamorphosis. It can not be claimed wholly by any one single instrumentality. Not by the church alone. There were churches before, during and since the dark ages. Besides, the church has ever been suspiciously vigilant, envious, zealous of supremacy within its own domain. The motives are not to be questioned. No man of sanity and reason would do violence either to the church, to its peremptory opinions, or to any who worship under its teachings or follow in its faith. That is a matter of conscience, an exercise of moral faculty which is the business and concern of its participants.

It can not be claimed, in any sense, by the exercise of kingly or monarchical rule and power of government. Each and every nation retains and enforces the will of selfish dominancy for its own distinctive preservation and perpetuity. It has little or no regard for the rights of the individual, as between man and man, and grants no privileges save and except what tend to the strength and power of a central force of might as against all forms of right and equality among the masses of its people.

A little research and reflection will develop other and more potent claims to agencies outside of the ones here cited, and demonstrate that it has not only not been the result of such influences, but in spite of them. The trade-union idea is not a new one. The spirit of contention for more of an equality of rights is found to have existed among the masses of the people in the ages long before the Christian era. Myth, mysticism, ignorance and superstition, in early ages, overcast and obscured the minds of the many weak, to the dominance and despotism of the mighty few. Even the impulse of inquiry and investigation was crushed out by the absolute rule and reign of presumptive and pretentious authority. The guilds of the middle ages, though of mere flash-light stability, proved the germ a growing and increasing substance in time to follow, and which, by the aid of enlightenment, coming slowly but surely, advanced and developed, through the power of thought and reason, to a realization of the demands of natural law—natural rights—equality of opportunity and belongings.

The trade unions of England are surely the result of the earlier guilds, and to them we ourselves owe the benefits and blessings so happily bestowed upon every side in the grand army of organized labor, of which we are each a part and parcel.

All this effort of illustration will prove futile if we fail in our duties to ourselves and others. There should be no fagging, no weariness in furtherance of our pur-

pose to continue the work in hand; and while aiding and protecting the interests of ourselves and fellows, build up an edifice of strength and beauty—durable, imperishable—as an heirloom, a benefice for those who shall follow us in the time to come.

The Growing Need of Education

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," is an old saying, but does not apply to the economic conditions which exist to-day. That "education is the basis of national liberty" is far more appropriate. What we need to-day is education of the wage-earner. Teach him the necessity of reading something besides the sensational daily papers (which give us ideas based only on the capitalistic standpoint); something which will give him a clear insight into the existing conditions of the country, and the possible good which may be advanced by our united action at the polls.

The concentration of capital, the natural result of economic evolution, is driving the worker deeper and deeper into poverty and degradation. The closing of factories, the introduction of automatic machinery, operated by woman and child labor, cannot go on forever. Profits may accrue for a time, owing to the lessened cost of production, but the end is not far off.

Cheap labor means less consumption, and less consumption means less production. The problem which the capitalists of the world are to-day trying to solve is how to get rid of a surplus of goods which our hands have created, but which our wages will not buy back. Now, it is easily seen that if a cheaper class of labor is employed a larger surplus of goods must accumulate, so I say that this system cannot go on forever. If the capitalist, in his capacity as a manufacturer, is unable to solve this problem, it is up to the people to try their skill, and I believe that we may be trusted, and that the solution will be satisfactory to all.

Before that time can arrive, however, the wage-worker must become class-conscious—made to know and to realize that he is only a part of the whole, and that his interests are only those of his fellow-workman.

In this struggle for existence we must not lose sight of the fact that if we wish to better our own conditions we must better those of our fellow-man.

A shorter workday would improve the market, provided the day was short enough and the wages large enough to enable us to buy back the product of our labor.

The United States census reports just made public for the state of Georgia show that there are 83,842 wage-earners employed in 7,504 manufacturing establishments in the State, and that they receive an annual wage of \$20,290,071, or a little over \$242 per capita a year. This low wage is accounted for by the fact that there are 6,373 children under the age of 16 years employed at a wage of only \$691,700, which would indicate that the average daily wage is less than 37 cents. The cotton manufacturers of Georgia, however, have this year signed an agreement to exclude from the mills children under 10 years of age, and those under 12 must show a certificate of four months attendance at school. There is no law in the State regulating child labor. The manufacturers' agreement, referred to, was designed to defeat the movement for an anti-child-labor bill. It effected its purpose, and it is now very doubtful if it will be lived up to.

I. E. WORCESTER,

Boston, Mass.

Local Union 33.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary

Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President

W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

W. D. MICHLER, 29 East Thirty-first Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

General Executive Board

A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 North Taylor
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. P. GRIMES, 1516 N½ St., Galveston, Tex.

FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford,
Conn.

A. L. BEEGLE, 122 Second St., Newark, N. J.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be mailed to the Secretary of the Board.

Trade Unions

FRANK DUFFY.

TRADE UNIONS have made a magnificent showing during the last few years of the past century. They have grown rapidly. They have spread the principles of right and justice broadcast, and are now held in esteem by those who formerly looked upon them as dangerous institutions. Their success in improving the condition of the workers is marvelous—something to be proud of; something to spur us on to still greater efforts, with the hope that the future generation may reap the benefits of that which we fought and suffered for. When we consider the heroic sacrifices made in defense of liberty, the pangs we suffered when our little ones cried for bread, the taunts and jeers we endured because of our determination to live and work under more favorable conditions, it must be acknowledged that through trades unions there is some impelling motive infused into us that inspires us to hold out against terrific odds in order to gain our ends—fair play and justice. From past experience, from the tone of the daily press, from the scant recognition we receive from "Capital" and the "Government" we put in power by our votes, it is evident that labor, and especially labor unions, are despised and ridiculed because of the attempts made by them to bring about an industrial change in the life of the laborer, which is oftentimes said to be injurious to the employer, the property-owner and the public at large. The people who deny labor unions do so for their own selfish ends and interests. They want the profits while the producer of all wealth must be satisfied with a mere pittance, a bare living, the crumbs that fall from the tables of the rich.

We become indignant if any foreign power ignores or despises our beloved country, the United States of America. Yet this is a Union formed and organized by the never-to-be-forgotten signers of the Declaration of Independence. Who despises these men now? No one. They are honored by all as men of principle and determination, who had grit enough to band themselves together for mutual benefit and protection and sign their names to a paper proclaiming "Unionism" to exist in thirteen colonies. This

document, the Declaration of Independence, was the first "American Union Label," and as such we honor it and are proud of it.

Trade unions to us means everything that is noble and good; through them we hope to gain redress for our wrongs and show to the world by legitimate means that we can improve our own condition, and in doing so improve the condition of our fellow-men at the same time. The man who says that trade unions are a nuisance, a hindrance to prosperity and a detriment to our country, is a scab at heart and a traitor to the best interests of labor. Do we want to have this great and glorious land of ours on the same level with the pauperized countries of Europe, or do we wish to see the rich thrive while the poor starve? If not, we must hold trade unions in respect and belong to them, for it is only through their advocacy that wages are raised, working hours reduced, satisfactory agreements made between employer and employe, the home protected and our children brought up to be good, law-abiding citizens, a credit to us and an honor to our country. "Remember the Union."

—Let this be our cry,
As onward we march to the victory that's
nigh;
Cheer up, brother worker, and keep to the
right!
Gird up your armor! 'Tis liberty's fight!
For Labor's cause bravely our Union doth
stand,
Fighting 'gainst Capital's iron-gloved
hand.

THE STAMP SYSTEM

**And Revision of Strike Laws is Pressed
by Our First Vice-President**

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I desire to submit the following to the Brotherhood at large through the columns of our journal, and would be exceedingly pleased to read the arguments of any brother, for or against, in one of the earliest following issues.

Would it not be advantageous, and a benefit to every local Union and member, if our next convention would decide to change our present system of due cards and adopt the stamp system as, for instance, inaugurated by the cigarmakers many years ago? I say yes, and would suggest the following plan to carry it out: It should be the duty of the Treasurer of any local Union to forward to the General Office on the first of each month the amount of per capita necessary to purchase the number of stamps required for the ensuing month. Let us say, for instance, a local Union has 200 members. In this case the Treasurer should forward, let us say on the 1st of December, the amount of \$40 per capita for the month of January. All surplus stamps which may eventually remain in hand he shall return to the General Office and have credited in due form.

I feel certain that if such a system was adopted it would not only be a benefit to our Brotherhood generally, but would also save many of our local Unions from falling in arrears, for the simple reason that if a brother should offer his dues and could not be furnished with stamps in return he would at once know the reason why. He would then know that his Union had failed to send the per capita to the General Office. The adoption of this system would require payment of per capita a month in advance, which in my opinion would be another help and advantage not to be underestimated.

I desire to submit another subject of equal if not more importance for the consideration of our local Unions and members. I would suggest that whenever a trade difficulty arises in any locality,

and the local Union or District Council applies to the General Office for assistance financially, the General President and General Secretary-Treasurer shall at once deputize a suitable member in the same State or State near by to proceed to the scene of difficulty and endeavor to bring about an amicable settlement. Failing in this, the deputy shall report his finding of conditions to the general officers. He shall also canvass the individual members as to their staying qualities in case of a prolonged strike, and gather all other information necessary in the determination of the advisability of approving the intended strike movement. The General Executive Board shall then, on the 1st of March of each year, submit a full list of strike applications, with all information in their possession, favorable and unfavorable to the strike movement, to the local Unions for a general vote. A two-thirds majority of all votes cast shall be required for the approval and granting of financial aid. I would further suggest that the G. E. B. instruct the General Secretary-Treasurer to levy an assessment, its total amount to be sufficient to pay strike relief to all members involved for a period of six months, this assessment to be payable by all members of the United Brotherhood within thirty days. Members on strike shall, after a strike has lasted two weeks, receive a weekly allowance of \$3 for the first two weeks and \$5 per week for the balance of time until six months has elapsed. By levying an assessment on all members for the purpose of defraying the costs of strikes, all moneys heretofore expended in the support of strikes could (after the adoption of plan as herein outlined) be devoted to missionary work, to preaching the gospel of trades unionism and to organizing every town and hamlet, especially the localities that furnish scabs to the places where our men are on strike.

Now, brothers, let us hear your opinions pro and con. I trust that an exchange of views on these suggestions will start many a brother to thinking in the right direction, which will certainly be of some good result. Fraternally yours,

T. M. GUERIN,
Vice President.

A SPECIAL STRIKE BOARD

**Brother Moore Suggests Creation of
One for Emergencies**

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

If you will please allow me space in your journal, I have a little item that I would like to present to the craft throughout our jurisdiction.

The main question I wish to ask is: Why can we not devise the ways and means whereby, when any trade trouble arises in any city or town where we have jurisdiction, either by local Union or District Council, we may proceed intelligently. It is a well-known fact that when a man needs money, that is the time he should have it, and not have to wait from two to six weeks for a General Executive Board to reconvene.

We have a General Executive Board of this United Brotherhood, which holds four sessions per annum. Now, then, when said Board adjourns a trade trouble may arise in some city, either by local or District Council, and in that case it is essential that they should have financial support from headquarters. There being no Board at this time in session, what does it mean? It means simply a special correspondence by our General Secretary with the several members of the Board, all of whom are scattered over the United States—north, south, east and west. It simply means a hold up for that support

until the determination of this General Executive Board. Now, as a member of this United Brotherhood and one of the old war horses, I believe it an absolute necessity in view of the progress that this United Brotherhood is making that when we want support we should be in a position to get it or know whether we will get it or not. Now, then, my idea is to create a special Board, such as the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Brotherhood, and to empower them, between sessions of the General Executive Board, to grant such requests as may be made by any local or District Council in need. It has very often occurred, when the General Executive Board has not been in session, that where a trade trouble arose it has caused a break in the ranks and a loss of members and sometimes almost a disruption. I hope that every local will take up this matter and weigh it carefully, and at our next General Convention (which will be held next September in Atlanta, Ga.) instruct their delegates to create an Emergency Board, viz.: The General President and General Secretary-Treasurer, who are best qualified to judge and determine the needs that may be required from any local or District Council. And I also would like to see this Emergency Board reimbursed for the extra time and trouble that they take in considering such matters. I sincerely hope that I will hear from each and every local of this United Brotherhood on this subject.

Fraternally yours,

G. M. MOORE,
Local Union 374.

A Mother's Song

While you sleep I, watching, hear,
Little hearts, how strong you beat
With the pure young lifeblood sweet,
Unpolluted yet by fear
Till my own proud pulses leap
While you sleep.
Hid behind the fast-closed eyes
What entranced dreams must lie!
Many a lovely fantasy
Veiled from us who are grown wise—
We, who sometimes watch and weep
While you sleep.
Little hands that closely hold
Favorite toys which soothed your rest,
Here a doll clasped to the breast,
There a book with tale oft told,
All your treasure safe to keep
While you sleep.
While you sleep the calm dark night
Passes by so cruelly fast,
Little hearts! Time seems so vast;
Love is fain to hold you tight;
One more kiss; away I creep
While you sleep.

—Constance Farmer in Chambers' Journal.

Attention, Please

Section 184 of our General Constitution, which provides for a superannuation benefit, as by order of the Scranton Convention, went into effect on the 1st of January last. The provisions of this section will be conscientiously carried out by the General Office, awaiting further decision on the subject by our next convention.

NOTICE

Matter for insertion in THE CARPENTER, not in the hands of the General Office on the first of any month, will not be published in that month's issue.

"I rejoice at every effort workingmen make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize, and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice."—Wendell Phillips.

„Genügsamkeit“.

Schon bei dem ersten Aufblühen der modernen Arbeiterbewegung hat die Frage der Genügsamkeit eine bedeutende Rolle gespielt.

In den dreißiger Jahren des vergangenen Jahrhunderts, als die englische Regierung die aufsteigende Organisation der Lohnarbeiter durch Einkreterung ihrer Mitglieder vernichten zu können glaubte, wurden diese tyrannischen Maßnahmen von Richter und Presse damit motiviert, daß die Arbeiter nicht durch organisierten Widerstand gegen kapitalistische Einrichtungen, sondern durch Genügsamkeit und Sparsamkeit ihre Lage verbessern könnten und sollten.

Dasselbe Schauspiel wiederholte sich in Frankreich und später in Deutschland, wo Schulze-Delitzsch sich dazu berufen fühlte, die Arbeiter durch Anhalten zum Sparen und Gründung von Consum = Vereinen und Produktions = Genossenschaften ihrem Elend zu entreißen und eine Lösung der brennend gewordenen sozialen Frage herbeizuführen.

Auch hier in Amerika ist Genügsamkeit und Sparen den Arbeitern in allen Tonarten vorgesungen und als Universal-Heilmittel aller sozialen Uebelstände, denen sie begonnen hatten, mittelst Organisationen zu steuern, gepriesen worden.

Den Arbeitern wurde der Vorwurf gemacht, daß sie der Verschwendung und sogar der Trunksucht fröhnten, sich Pianos, Kinderwägelchen und dergleichen hielten, Theater besuchten und was sonst noch der Extra = Wagnen mehr waren, die von der besitzenden Klasse und ihrer Presse als die wirklichen Ursachen ihrer mißlichen Lage bezeichnet wurden.

Eine ganze Auswahl von Küchenzetteln wurden aufgestellt, die den Arbeiterfrauen in ihrem Haushalt als Richtschnur dienen und überhaupt beweisen sollten, daß die Unzufriedenheit der Arbeiter über ihre Lohn- und Arbeits = Verhältnisse ganz unberechtigt und sie mit ihren Löhnen, wenn sie sparsam damit umgingen, reichlich auskommen könnten. Daß ihre Löhne ausreichend seien, um selbst noch einen Nothpennig zurücklegen zu können.

Bei dieser Gelegenheit erinnern wir uns eines Orakelspruches des Brooklyner Pfaffen und Redekünstlers Henry Ward Beecher, dahingehend, daß die Arbeiter kein Recht zu Klagen und Murren hätten, so lange ihnen noch Wasser und Brot zur Verfügung stünde, daß sie sich damit unter Umständen begnügen sollten.

Seitdem sind einige Jahrzehnte ins Land gegangen; die Spar-Theorie hat bei den Arbeitern nicht verfangen. Die Ermahnung zur Genügsamkeit hat die denkenden Arbeiter nicht abgehalten, mächtige Organisationen zur Verbesserung ihrer Lage zu schaffen. Die Ausbeuter-Logik ist an ihrem gesunden Menschenverstand abgeprallt und das Gezeiter über Verschwendungssucht und Mangel an Sparsamkeit der Arbeiter ist fast gänzlich verstummt.

Da kommt nun die Kunde von den Ausführungen eines Supreme Court Richters in Connecticut und Professors der Yale Universität, behauptend, daß der amerikanische Arbeiter mehr ausbeute als nötig sei! Daß ein Mann, welcher \$1.50 pro Tag verdiene, 25 Cents täglich zurücklegen sollte.

Die Worte dieses Connecticuter Spar-Apostels haben die Kunde durch die ganze Landes-Presse gemacht, werden aber sicherlich von der organisierten, intelligenten Arbeiterschaft, wie seinerzeit die Auslassungen Henry Ward Beechers, ab absurdum geführt werden.

Uebrigens ist der Unfuss, den uns unser Richter Baldwin aufgetischt hat, so in die Augen springend, daß ein Hereinfallen

auf denselben seitens einer nennenswerthen Anzahl nicht organisirter Arbeiter kaum zu befürchten ist.

Aus diesem Grunde können wir uns der Mühe entheben, auf die Spar-Theorie unseres Professors und Richters einzugehen. Er hat damit weniger die unsrige, als die Sache seiner eigenen Klasse geschädigt. Denn Kapitalisten sind in der Regel heutzutage nicht mehr so sehr verbildet in der Genügsamkeit der Arbeiter, im Baldwin'schen Sinne für sich einen Vortheil zu erblicken.

Sie haben erkannt, daß weniger essen, sich noch schlechter kleiden, noch schlechter wohnen, der Arbeiter, die doch das größere Contingent der Consumenten bilden, ihre Kaufkraft reduziert und in Folge dessen der Waarenabsatz eine beträchtliche Abnahme erleiden müßte.

Was mögen wohl die Spitzen-Fabrikanten zu der Bemerkung Richter Baldwins gesagt haben, daß die Arbeiter sich der Spitzen-Garbinen in ihren Wohnungen enthalten sollten?

Wie stimmt seine Theorie mit dem immer lauter erschallenden Rufe nach Expansion, Erweiterung und Ausdehnung des Waarenmarktes und Absatzgebietes überein?

Wenn ein Supreme-Court-Richter und Professor einer berühmten Universität in einem Lande der höchst entwickelten Produktivität, das an Ueberproduktion leidet und nicht mehr weiß, wo und auf welche Weise, seine Produkte abzusetzen, den Arbeitern heute noch Uebung der Sparsamkeit und Genügsamkeit anempfehlen kann, so wirft dies ein eigenthümliches Licht auf unsere Universitäten sowohl wie auf den Richterstand. Zwar, was letzteren betrifft, so sind wir schon längst an derartige Ungeheuerlichkeiten gewöhnt und von dieser Seite kann uns kaum noch eine Ueberaschung kommen.

Wie schon oben bemerkt, befürchten wir keine nachtheiligen Folgen der Baldwin'schen Ausführungen, auch ist seine Theorie schon genügend ventilirt worden, berufener Federn als die unsrige haben sich damit beschäftigt und wir können ruhig darüber zur Tagesordnung übergehen. Wir haben des Baldwin'schen Vorfalles nur deshalb Erwähnung gethan, weil er uns Anlaß bietet, den diametralen Gegensatz der Genügsamkeit, die Unzufriedenheit und die Geltendmachung höchst möglicher Ansprüche auf alle Lebensgüter als Urquell hinzustellen, den wir hegen und pflegen müssen, auf den alle wohlthätigen Reformen und Umwälzungen in ökonomischer wie politischer Beziehung zurückzuführen sind.

Es ist doch klar, daß wir nur dann das Bedürfnis fühlen, unsere Lage zu verbessern, wenn wir mit bestehenden Verhältnissen unzufrieden geworden sind.

Die Unzufriedenheit unserer Klassen-Genossen anzufachen, ist unsere erste Aufgabe bei allen Organisations-Versuchen. Sie ist der Sporn, der uns immer größere Anläufe zur Erreichung unserer Ziele wagen läßt. Und der Unzufriedenheit auf dem Fuße folgt das Verlangen nach besseren Zuständen, die Geltendmachung höherer Ansprüche im Lebensgenuß.

Ohne Unzufriedenheit über Bestehendes und Streben nach Besserem würde die Fortentwicklung der menschlichen Gesellschaft gehindert und deren schließlicher Untergang unausbleiblich sein.

Je genügsamer der Arbeiter, je geringer sein Arbeitslohn, welcher nach der ihm eigenthümlichen Lebenshaltung, das heißt, den Kosten seines Lebensunterhaltes bemessen wird. Je geringer aber der Lohn, je größer der Betrag des Mehrwertes, der dem Unternehmer beim Waarenabsatz zufällt.

Je kleiner der Antheil des Arbeiters an seinem Arbeitsertrage, desto größer der-

jenige des Unternehmers und zugleich seine Oberherrschaft über den Arbeiter, von der er, wie wir ja täglich beobachten können, nicht nur ökonomisch, bei Lohn- und ähnlichen Forderungen, sondern auch politisch, in der Gesetzgebung, den Communal- und Staatsverwaltungen, in den Gerichten, den ausgiebigsten Gebrauch macht.

Wir Arbeiter dürfen somit nichts weniger als genügsam, dagegen aber stets unzufrieden sein mit der jeweiligen Lohnrate, die uns als Abfindungssumme im Produktionsprozeß verabsolgt wird. Wir müssen unsere Löhne auf die höchst erreichbare Norm heraufschrauben, unsere Arbeitszeit auf die geringst mögliche Stundenzahl herabzudrücken suchen.

Warum sehen wir denn gegenwärtig alle Hebel in Bewegung, um eine Erneuerung des Chinesen = Ausschlußgesetzes zu erwirken? Weil wir die Erfahrung gemacht haben, daß chinesische Arbeiter sehr anspruchslos, sehr genügsam sind; ihre Lebenshaltung eine bedeutend niedrigere ist als die unsrige, sie folglich auch billiger arbeiten und uns im Arbeitsmarkte unterbieten können. Ferner deshalb, weil sie in Folge ihrer Genügsamkeit zu Sklaven herabgesunken sind, die sich willig Arbeits-Bedingungen unterwerfen, die mit unserer Manneswürde unvereinbar sind.

Würden die amerikanischen Arbeiter die Theorie Richter Baldwins in die Praxis umsetzen, so würden sie in absehbarer Zeit auf dem Niveau chinesischer Kulis angelangt und ein Ausschlußgesetz nicht mehr nötig sein. Ihre Lohn- und andere Ansprüche würden sich denjenigen chinesischer Arbeiter anpassen und es wäre die Möglichkeit nicht ausgeschlossen, daß sie dann in der Lage wären, chinesischen Arbeitern erfolgreich Concurrenz zu machen.

Wenn wir hier der Unzufriedenheit das Wort reden, so meinen wir nicht die krankhafte Unzufriedenheit, die uns jede frohe Stunde raubt, uns das Leben noch mehr verbittert als es thatsächlich schon ist. Wir reden von der Unzufriedenheit, die dem denkenden Menschen eigen, zwar häufig unentwickelt ist, die uns ein Auge werfen läßt auf alles, was um uns vorgeht, Vergleich anstellen und Recht von Unrecht unterscheiden läßt. Wir meinen die Unzufriedenheit, die zur Entdeckung der Ursachen bestehender Mängel und Uebel führt und zu deren schließlicher Beseitigung durch intelligentes und gemeinschaftliches Handeln aller Leidensgenossen.

Nur sklavische Kreaturen, nicht Arbeiter wirklich freier Gesinnung können mit dem Loose, das ihnen heute die Gesellschaft unter kapitalistischer Oberherrschaft bietet, sich bescheiden und zufrieden geben.

Der Arbeiter ist der Erzeuger aller Werthgegenstände, er ist das nützlichste Glied der Gesellschaft! Nicht die müßigen Drohnen, die sich von dem Ertrage seiner Arbeit mästen, er selbst ist in erster Linie zur größten Glückseligkeit, zum vollen Antheil an allen Lebensgenüssen berechtigt.

Wir wollen uns besser nähren, mehr Ruhe genießen, sparen an dem Einzigen, das wir besitzen, an unserer Arbeitskraft, damit wir nicht überproduzieren und uns selbst der Arbeitslosigkeit preisgeben und auch die Tausende unserer arbeitslosen Brüder nicht zu darben brauchen und Arbeitsgelegenheit erhalten. Wir wollen es verhindern, daß der Farmer gezwungen ist, seine Erzeugnisse verfaulen zu lassen oder als Brennmaterial zu benutzen, während es Tausenden unter uns am Allernothwendigsten mangelt.

Wir wollen uns schöner und reichlicher kleiden, geräumiger und gesünder wohnen können und dahin streben, daß unsere Frauen und Kinder und wir selbst den Aufenthalt und die Erholung in der Sommerfrische genießen können.

Wir wollen Theater besuchen, uns an allen anderen Kunstgenüssen erfreuen, Kinderwägelchen, Pianos halten, unsere Kinder in der Musik unterrichten lassen, fremde Länder bereisen, die Welt sehen können. Mit einem Worte: wir wollen aller Genüsse, die das Leben bietet und die ohne unser Zutun nicht vorhanden wären, theilhaftig werden.

Nur auf den übermäßigen Genuß alkoholischer Getränke wollen wir verzichten! Die Trunksucht wollen wir dahin bannen, wo sie heimisch ist, in das Reich der überfüllten Drohnen, in den Kreis unserer Ausbeuter!

Was ist und was sein kann.

\$438 beträgt also nach dem neuesten Censur der Ver. Staaten der Jahresdienst eines Arbeiters im Durchschnitt. In Wirklichkeit ist er noch beträchtlich unter diesem Betrage. Denn im Censur wurde die „durchschnittliche Anzahl“ von Arbeitern angegeben, die beschäftigt worden ist. Die Beschäftigungslosen zählen nicht. Es ist aber stets ein mehr oder minder großer Prozentsatz derselben vorhanden, und da die Beschäftigungslosigkeit abwechselnd, so theilen sich die Arbeitslosen mit in der ermittelten Gesamtsumme der Löhne, so daß also der Durchschnitt sich beträchtlich reduziert. Außerdem stecken in dieser Lohnsumme auch die hohen Gehälter der Superintendenden, Managers und Vorleute, und wenn man diese ausschließt, so würde abermals der Durchschnitt herabgedrückt. Mehr oder viel mehr als ein Dollar pro Tag wird also per Kopf nicht herauskommen.

Der Unternehmer behält genau ebenso viel per Kopf des beschäftigten Arbeiters für sich. Das repräsentiert den „Mehrwert“, den er aus dem Arbeiter heraus schlägt. Er kauft dessen Arbeitskraft zu dem jeweiligen Marktpreis und ihm gehört das Produkt des Arbeiters. Dieser aber erzeugt einen größeren Werth, als er im Lohn erhält, und die Differenz, eben den „Mehrwert“, steckt der Unternehmer in die Tasche. Nun könnte allerdings eingewendet werden, daß die Unternehmer auch arbeiten und daß ihre Thätigkeit zu einer entsprechenden Vergütung berechtigt sei. Dagegen ist nichts einzunwenden. Aber der mitarbeitende Unternehmer ist im Aussterben begriffen. Die Eisenbahn, der Bergbau, die größten Industrien werden von Aktien-Gesellschaften betrieben und geleitet von salarirten Angestellten, deren Bezüge in der Lohnsumme des Censur enthalten sind. Der Kapitalist wird mehr und mehr zum Dividenden- und Zinsenschlucker und läßt auch die Leitung des Geschäfts von Lohnarbeitern besorgen. Der Kapitalist selbst wird überflüssig im Produktions-Prozeß; man hat es nur noch mit dem unpersonlichen Kapital zu thun.

Daraus geht hervor, daß die \$438 überflüssigen Parasiten zukommen. Die rechtliche Beseitigung der thatsächlich schon beseitigten Kapitalisten würde also das Einkommen der Arbeiter verdoppeln. Aber das ist nur ein kleiner Theil dessen, was die Produzenten bei collectiver und planmäßiger Einrichtung der Erwerbsthätigkeit gewinnen würden. Zunächst hat die noch immer bestehende Zersplitterung der Produktion in vielen kleineren Arbeitsstätten einen Aufwand in der Fabrikation selbst und namentlich in der Verwaltung zur Folge, der durch zweckmäßige Centralisation bedeutend eingeschränkt werden könnte. Der Zwischenhandel beschäftigt ganze Heere von Leuten unnötig. Zwischen den Fabrikanten und den Verkäufern und sogar zwischen den Verkäufern und den Consumenten stehen eine Menge Leute, die ganz unnötig Arbeit verrichten. Welche kolossale Vertheuerung der Waaren dadurch bewirkt wird, zeigt ein Vergleich

der Fabrik- und der Kleinverkaufspreise. Hundert Prozent Aufschlag und mehr ist gar nichts Ungewöhnliches. Die Arbeit von Millionen Menschen, die in Läden auf Kunden warten, von Agenten, die ihnen nachjagen etc., wird unnötig vergrößert. Der kolossale Aufwand konkurrierender Unternehmer und die Anlockung von Kunden ist sozial gänzlich ungerechtfertigt und abstellbar. Die Tatsache, daß eine verhältnismäßig immer kleinere Anzahl Menschen nötig ist, um produktiv die bestehenden Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, hat nicht nur zur Folge, daß beständig Ueberzählige vorhanden sind, sondern daß auch immer größere Massen sich nothgedrungen auf unproduktive Thätigkeit verlegen, die Zahl der irgendwie dienstleistenden Personen fortwährend steigen muß (was auch die amtlichen Zählungen erweisen), welche Leute von den Produzenten erhalten werden müssen.

Man braucht sich die Sachlage nur zu überdenken, um zu begreifen, in welcher tolosaler Weise das Einkommen der Arbeiter gesteigert würde, wenn Produktion, Transport und Vertheilung lediglich vom sozialen Gesichtspunkt geregelt, centralisirt, alle Arbeitsfähigen zweckmäßig beschäftigt würden. Enorm groß, wie die Ausbeutung der Arbeiter durch das Lohnsystem ist, repräsentirt sie noch nicht einmal die schlimmste Seite des bestehenden sozialen Systems. Seine schlimmste besteht in der enormen Vergeudung von Kräften und Mitteln. Eine Berechnung dieser Verschwendung ist noch nicht versucht worden. Da wir aber ein sehr theueres und jetzt auch noch permanentes Census-Bureau haben, so wäre zu verlangen, daß es sich einmal an diese Aufgabe machte, anstatt sich mit dem vielen unnützen Zeug abzugeben, das es jetzt beschäftigt.

Bis dahin ist man nur auf Schätzungen angewiesen, die natürlich ansehnlich sind. Trotzdem wollen wir die Behauptung riskiren, daß die Etablierung des Kollektivismus eine mindestens dreis- oder vierfache Steigerung des Einkommens sofort zur Folge haben würde. Eine Verdoppelung ergäbe sich aus dem Wegfall der Bodenrente, der Kapital-Verzinsung und des Spekulationsgewinns. Dazu käme die Ersparniß im Waarenverkehr und Verkauf, und endlich die produktive Beschäftigung der jetzt gar nicht oder unsozial thätigen Personen, gar nicht zu sprechen von dem Aufwand, den der Schutz der jetzigen gesellschaftlichen Einrichtungen durch Polizei, Richter, Gefängnisse etc., die Erhaltung der Anstalten zur Unterbringung der unglücklichen Opfer des Systems, Irrenhäuser, etc., erfordert. Die Verwerfung des Einkommens durch den Kollektivismus ist wahrscheinlich noch eine starke Unterschätzung.

Die Massen haben gar keine Ahnung von dem, was in ihrem Bereich liegt! Sie plagen sich in ewiger Sorge und Dürftigkeit dahin, während Hülle und Fülle vor ihnen ausgebreitet ist. Sie sehen es nicht und darauf beruht der Bestand dieses scheußlichen Zustandes. Ihnen den Star zu stechen, das ist die Aufgabe der Sozialisten. Gewiß soll auch nicht der geringste Vortheil verschmäht werden, der von den Arbeitern unter den gegebenen Verhältnissen errungen werden kann, aber wer sich darauf beschränkt, da und dort mit schweren Kämpfen einen Pfennig zu erhaschen, der steht als Thier auf dürrer Haide, das Stoppeln frisst, während rings umher die schönste Waide ist.

„Philada. Tageblatt.“

Wißt Ihr, was das Ideal ist? He? Das ist einfach eine Krücke, die damals erfunden ward, als der Mensch ein mangelhaftes Thier wurde und nur auf den Hinterpfoten zu gehen anfang.

Aus dem Bridlager und Mason.

„Wie sich der Kapitalismus ausbreitet, so vermehrt sich auch der Ueberschuß der erzeugten Arbeit; da die Arbeiter den größten Theil der heimischen Consumenten ausmachen, und sie nur soviel zu kaufen vermögen, als ihre eigenen Löhne gestatten, so ist ein auswärtiges Absatzgebiet absolut nothwendig, um das abzufehen, was den Arbeitern in Gestalt von Profit entzogen worden ist. Eine Armee und eine Flotte werden nur dazu geschaffen, um unseren auswärtigen Handel zu beschützen und neue Weltmärkte uns aufzuschließen. Warum dieser große Lärm und Aufregung über die Expansion? Warum schlagen die Ver. Staaten die Filipinos ab? Warum sind die vereinigten Mächte in China? Warum vernichten die Engländer die Boeren? Ausreden können leicht erfunden werden, aber man hat dabei nur einen Zweck im Auge, und das ist, die Eroberung fremder Märkte, um eine industrielle Stagnation daheim zu verhindern. Und der kapitalistischen Ethik gemäß ist dies ein genügender Entschuldigungsgrund für jede Schandthat.“

„Fassen wir es also zusammen: Unsere heutige Gesellschaft ist in zwei sich feindlich gegenüberstehende Klassen eingetheilt. Die Arbeiterklasse schlächtet sich untereinander ab in dem Concurrenzkampf um die Gelegenheit, arbeiten zu dürfen. Die Kapitalistenklasse führt einen erbitterten Kampf gegen ihre schwächeren Genossen, um das ausschließliche Recht, die Arbeiterklasse ausbeuten zu dürfen. Die absolute Nothwendigkeit fremder Märkte brachte die Armee und die Flotte, jene zwei Arme des Kapitalismus, hervor, deren einziger Zweck die Vernichtung ist. In unseren Schulen werden die größten gesetzmäßigen Mörder in Wort und Lied verherrlicht. Unsere Tagespresse ist nichts weiter als ein Record von Schlächtereien. Alle unsere Schauspiele und Dramen wimmeln von blutdürstigen Illustrationen; kurzum, der Concurrenzkampf vernichtet jede edle Regung des menschlichen Herzens.“

Eine Erwiderung auf die Berichte der Amalgamated Wood Workers Union 172 von New York.

Den Mitgliedern der U. B. of Carpenters & Joiners ist es bis jetzt nicht der Mühe werth gewesen, auf die Ausfälle der Am. Wood Workers Union No. 172 zu reagieren, und derselben Ansicht war auch ich, aber ihr letzter Bericht gab mir eine Verleitung zur Antwort. Es sind 94 Nichtunion-Shops in New York, von Brooklyn gar nicht zu reden. Das, wird mancher Ueingekehrte denken und sagen, beweist die Unfähigkeit der U. B. of Carpenters & Joiners nur zu klar. Oder war die Brotherhood in der Vergangenheit zu nachlässig und zu träge, daß diese 94 Shops seit Jahren unangestastet unter Nichtunion = Kontrolle fortbestehen konnten?

Meine Wenigkeit ist der Ansicht, daß Herr Braunschweig es leichter finden wird, als die Brotherhood, welche von den 94 Shops zu organisiren, und hier will ich den Grund angeben. Herr Braunschweig hat in kurzer Zeit Brunswick & Balke's Shop organisirt; dieses war trotz jahrelangen Kampfes und vielen Versuchen der Brotherhood nicht möglich. Die Bedingungen sind: 54 Stunden die Woche oder 9 Stunden pro Tag mit \$2 als Minimal-Lohn, laut Bericht der „Central Federated Union“. Die Bedingungen, unter welchen die „Carpenters Brotherhood“ Shops organisirt, sind in New York und Brooklyn: 49 Stunden die Woche oder 9 Stunden für fünf Tage und 4 Stunden am Samstag,

Minimal-Lohn 35 Cents die Stunde oder \$17.15 die Woche. Dieses ist der Unterschied zwischen den Bedingungen der beiden Organisationen und der Grund, weshalb die Amalg. Woodworkers hoffen, die unorganisirten Shops in New York und Brooklyn zu organisiren. In einem großen Theil der Werkstätten in New York haben die Schreiner und Maschinenarbeiter letzten Herbst die 44stündige Arbeitszeit errungen mit \$18 Minimallohn. Die Brotherhood of Carpenters kontrollirt in Manhattan 120 Werkstätten, welche Maschinenbetrieb haben, die Handwerkstätten nicht mitgerechnet. Unter erstere Kategorie fallen die größten und besten Kunstschlereien dieses Landes. Wenn aber eine Organisation sich dazu hergiebt, wie es die U. B. A. thut, Plätze zu organisiren mit einem Lohn, mit dem selbst der Nicht-Unionmann nicht einverstanden ist, so ist das nicht im Interesse der Arbeiter gethan, sondern diese Organisation ist das Werkzeug der Unternehmer geworden, und verdient nichts Anderes, als bekämpft zu werden.

In einem der Berichte heißt es weiter, daß die U. B. W. nicht mehr so anständig sein wird, wie in der Vergangenheit, sondern der Carpenter Vorgehen, ohne sich den Teufel daran zu kehren, zu begegnen, wie es die Brotherhood of Carpenters mit allen anderen Organisationen bis jetzt gethan hat. Wie kann man von solchen, die das Princip der organisirten Arbeiter mit Füßen treten, verlangen, andere organisirte Arbeiter, außerhalb unseres Fachs stehend, moralische Unterstützung zukommen zu lassen. Wer gegen den Fortschritt kämpft, wer seine Nebenmenschen und deren Lage direkt und indirekt herabzudrücken versucht, wie es die W. B. bisher bekämpft zu werden, und ohne die Behauptung aufstellen zu wollen, daß die Brotherhood immer recht handelte, hat sie uns mehr Gutes gethan, als Alle, die sie je bekämpft hat, im Stande wären zu thun.

Aug. J. Joos,
Mitglied der Union No. 32,
U. B. Carpenters & Joiners.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ausland.

In dem russifizirten Finnland soll von der Behörde für Prehangeligkeiten jetzt wohl auch auf Korn genommen werden. Bisher erfreuten sich nur die bürgerlichen Blätter dieser Aufmerksamkeit. Es wurde nämlich eine von schwedisch sprechenden Arbeitern geplante Zeitschrift von vornherein verboten und bei dieser Gelegenheit betont, daß in Zukunft „Gelegenheitszeitungen“, welche die Arbeiter zur Organisation auffordern, nicht mehr genehmigt würden.

Ein neuer Anschlag gegen die Trades-Unions in Großbritannien. Die Grubenbesitzer von Süd-Wales scheinen nunmehr wirklich die vom Hause der Lords durch das Urtheil in der Taff-Bale-Eisenbahn-Angelegenheit geschaffene Haftbarkeit der Gewerkschaften für den Schaden, der aus dem Verhalten ihrer Mitglieder für die Unternehmer erwächst, zu einem schweren Schläge gegen die Vereinigung der Bergleute ihres Reviers benutzen zu wollen. Veranlassung bietet ihnen die Thatsache, daß die Bergleute durch Einschleichen von Feuerschicht die Förderung einzuschränken und damit das weitere Sinken der Kohlenpreise zu verhindern suchten. Die „South Wales Daily News“ schreibt, die Unternehmer beabsichtigten, für jeden Mann 1 Sch. für die Tonne des durch die drei Schichttage

entstandenen Ausfalles in der Kohlenförderung als Schadenersatz zu verlangen. Die Durchschnittsleistung eines Mannes wird auf 4 Tonnen in drei Tagen berechnet, und deshalb würde für jeden Mann ein Schadenersatz von 4 Sch. zu zahlen sein, wozu noch die laufenden Betriebskosten kämen.

Gelbe (Scab-) Gewerkschaften in Frankreich.

Was in Deutschland die „Blauen“ sind, sind in Frankreich die „gelben“ Gewerkschaften, nämlich jene Arbeiterorganisationen, die zumeist unter dem Einfluß des Unternehmertums und zu Streikbrecherzwecken gegründet sind. In Frankreich spielten sie eine große Rolle in den verschiedenen Streiks des letzten Jahres, wo ihr arbeiterfeindlicher Charakter offen genug zu Tage trat. Jetzt sind diese „gelben“, sich „unabhängig“ nennenden Gewerkschaften in Paris sogar so weit gegangen, eine Arbeiterbörse zu gründen, eine Gründung, der übrigens der politische Hintergrund nicht fehlt. Die alte Arbeitsbörse, die von der Stadt Paris sehr beträchtliche Subventionen erhält, liegt seit den letzten Gemeindevahlen in Fehde mit dem nationalen städtischen Stadtrath, der sogar die städtischen Unterstufungen nicht mehr bewilligen wollte. Es bedurfte dann einer vom Handelsminister verfügten Reorganisation der Arbeitsbörse, um den in derselben incorporirten Gewerkschaften, die alle sozialistisch denken, die Autonomie zu sichern und dem Stadtrath die Möglichkeit zu entziehen, Einfluß auf die Verwaltung zu gewinnen. Die Folge davon ist, daß nun eine Gruppe von Gewerkschaften sich eine besondere Börse gründete, die keine öffentlichen Subventionen bezieht. Das Vorgehen der „Unabhängigen“ ist durchsichtig genug. Unterstützt durch reiche Geldmittel des Unternehmertums, wollen sie die Solidarität der Arbeiter zu nichte machen. Das wird in Paris ebenso bereitwillig werden, wie es hier und in anderen Ländern geschehen ist, sobald die Arbeiter den wahren Charakter dieser „Arbeiterfreunde“ erkannt haben.

Beim Arbeitsamte in Frankreich wurden im Jahre 1901 insgesamt 523 Streiks gemeldet. Bei 520 derselben waren 111,200 Personen theilhaftig. Von den verloren gegangenen Arbeitstagen entfielen 181,800 auf 10,800 Arbeiter, welche nichtdirekt strikten, aber in Folge des Streiks ohne Beschäftigung waren. Von den Streiks endeten 308 mit 53,540 Theilhaftigen mit vollem oder theilweisem Erfolg, 212 mit 57,660 Theilhaftigen ohne Erfolg.

Die General-Commission der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands veröffentlicht in No. 7 des Correspondenzblattes ihren Bericht pro 1901. Er constatirt, daß trotz der Krise die freien Verbände Fortschritte machten, denn die Quartalsbeiträge an die General-Commission sind von 61,000 pro 1900 auf 74,000 Mark für 1901 gestiegen, was eine Vermehrung der Mitgliederstärke bedeutet. Die Einnahmen der General-Commission für 1901 betragen incl. eines Kassenbestandes von 206,000 Mark insgesamt 118,865 Mark, die Ausgaben 70,145, der Bestand am 31. Dezember 1901: 48,720 Mark. Die General-Commission kann über große Erfolge der ihr angeschlossenen Organisationen berichten. Die Einzahlung der Quartalsbeiträge (pro Vierteljahr und Mitglied 3 Pfg.) ging regelmäßiger wie früher von statten.

Die arme Zukunft! Durch das Uebermaß von Hoffnungen, die die Menschen auf sie setzen, verliert sie fast ihren ganzen Reiz, sobald sie zur Gegenwart wird.



During the Month ending MARCH 31, 1902,
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary-Treasurer without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1	\$172.60	137	\$35.40	272	\$23.00
2	82.60	138	30.40	274	27.95
3	47.90	140	5.60	275	18.00
4	84.60	141	23.80	276	89.80
5	58.80	142	154.20	277	124.10
6	19.00	143	13.15	278	18.20
7	206.20	144	12.70	279	11.60
8	173.20	145	9.60	281	82.00
9	44.60	146	77.60	282	13.60
10	174.00	148	27.20	283	16.20
11	83.80	149	8.10	284	9.00
12	68.35	150	6.80	285	112.20
13	43.70	151	20.00	286	25.20
14	12.80	152	10.60	287	7.20
15	14.60	153	10.20	288	39.60
16	62.40	154	20.05	289	26.40
17	7.00	155	25.60	290	8.80
18	6.80	156	3.20	291	54.95
19	200.20	157	5.80	292	35.60
20	22.30	158	6.80	294	2.20
23	41.80	159	23.00	295	9.20
24	43.55	160	5.00	297	28.95
25	42.20	161	18.80	298	8.40
26	52.80	162	12.00	299	23.60
27	35.40	164	16.60	300	20.20
28	20.00	166	11.20	301	31.10
29	148.80	167	58.60	302	8.90
30	5.20	168	18.80	303	20.70
31	84.90	169	64.00	304	46.00
32	37.85	170	6.60	305	17.60
33	114.20	171	46.50	306	101.50
34	42.60	172	26.70	307	9.25
35	8.80	173	2.00	308	7.80
36	99.40	174	20.80	309	222.40
37	32.60	175	18.60	310	6.20
38	6.20	176	37.20	311	10.20
39	29.60	177	39.00	312	3.40
41	10.95	179	24.00	313	2.40
42	26.40	181	99.20	314	6.00
43	84.80	182	16.75	315	11.00
44	11.80	183	47.85	316	27.20
45	31.80	184	2.00	317	10.60
46	12.65	185	2.00	318	30.80
47	60.00	186	24.70	319	15.60
48	7.50	187	14.30	320	7.20
49	28.40	188	16.60	321	19.90
50	128.40	189	28.70	322	58.20
51	46.60	190	72.00	323	2.40
52	75.90	191	19.40	324	6.70
53	18.80	192	6.60	325	38.00
54	41.80	193	26.50	327	11.00
55	169.35	194	8.00	328	27.20
56	21.60	195	8.50	329	6.20
57	8.20	196	26.00	330	6.80
58	238.80	197	17.00	332	42.80
59	20.05	198	12.80	333	10.40
60	15.00	199	88.40	334	12.00
61	38.20	200	70.80	335	33.50
62	109.80	201	12.70	336	10.80
63	32.60	202	67.10	337	3.40
64	23.20	203	30.60	338	11.80
65	26.60	204	2.60	339	44.00
66	12.50	205	31.40	340	102.80
67	21.80	207	11.90	341	11.60
68	3.00	208	13.90	342	5.60
69	20.40	209	29.60	343	12.80
70	11.00	210	43.00	344	6.00
71	5.00	211	134.60	345	2.20
72	53.80	212	10.60	346	5.00
73	124.40	213	7.80	347	4.20
74	21.20	214	11.80	348	13.60
75	57.00	215	10.95	349	60.40
76	35.00	216	8.80	350	36.40
77	38.00	217	20.60	351	14.20
78	17.00	218	33.00	352	10.80
79	59.10	219	17.20	353	5.20
80	33.00	220	12.80	354	10.00
81	15.90	221	3.00	355	70.90
82	3.00	222	27.90	356	18.95
83	20.20	223	10.40	357	6.70
84	11.60	224	78.40	358	5.00
85	61.20	225	15.60	359	29.10
87	139.60	226	10.40	360	14.20
88	43.50	227	18.60	361	51.20
89	8.40	228	19.00	362	72.00
90	40.05	229	28.10	363	15.40
91	17.00	230	19.40	364	9.40
92	15.40	231	42.20	365	23.40
93	42.40	232	13.50	366	4.00
94	11.05	233	31.80	367	14.40
96	46.40	234	7.60	368	9.80
97	26.00	235	12.60	369	15.40
98	97.50	236	11.20	370	12.30
99	10.40	237	16.80	371	10.00
101	3.20	238	23.00	372	7.20
102	37.60	239	23.80	374	46.30
103	72.75	240	43.40	375	120.40
104	35.80	241	23.60	376	5.60
105	6.00	242	37.80	377	21.40
106	108.60	243	2.00	378	10.00
107	10.80	244	3.80	379	10.80
108	4.80	245	23.10	380	8.10
109	52.60	246	23.00	381	38.70
110	61.80	247	33.00	382	14.40
112	101.60	248	8.60	384	17.60
113	5.35	249	.50	385	11.80
114	83.25	250	10.40	386	39.30
115	71.80	251	8.80	387	33.10
116	18.95	252	13.60	388	14.40
117	6.20	253	5.80	389	12.80
118	30.80	254	19.60	390	46.40
119	45.40	255	25.50	391	20.20
120	7.40	256	34.60	392	77.76
121	10.40	257	98.60	393	15.20
122	35.60	258	20.00	394	28.40
123	12.80	259	7.00	395	12.80
124	19.90	260	41.60	396	24.40
125	62.80	261	5.65	397	9.05
126	15.10	262	28.65	398	6.40
127	25.00	263	8.35	399	14.40
128	2.80	264	13.80	400	3.20
129	34.00	265	9.40	401	23.60
130	15.70	266	28.80	402	21.20
132	29.10	267	5.80	403	17.10
133	20.80	268	60.80	404	6.80
134	44.45	269	16.20	405	11.75
135	46.00	270	24.10	406	5.20
136	17.80	271	5.80	407	3.20

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
408	\$44.60	569	\$8.80	734	\$4.40	902	\$30.80	952	\$10.40
410	14.80	570	7.00	735	17.50	903	4.40	953	4.80
411	6.10	571	18.20	737	3.90	904	11.40	954	26.80
412	3.80	572	5.80	738	8.90	905	6.00	955	9.60
413	30.30	573	7.60	740	12.80	906	8.20	956	3.00
414	7.80	574	28.85	741	4.80	908	6.20	957	2.60
415	5.20	575	26.20	743	23.30	909	15.60	958	11.40
416	50.80	576	8.45	746	11.70	910	60.40	959	5.05
417	20.80	577	8.60	747	58.00	911	13.70	961	12.60
418	2.20	578	46.20	748	6.00	912	16.20	962	7.95
419	47.05	579	9.40	750	31.00	913	8.40	963	4.00
420	2.80	580	14.20	751	14.60	914	14.60	964	37.60
421	8.00	581	8.20	753	4.80	915	7.00	965	10.55
422	8.40	582	2.60	754	6.20	916	20.00	966	10.35
423	75.20	583	5.60	755	19.40	917	6.80	967	7.20
424	7.60	584	22.40	756	6.80	918	4.00	968	3.60
425	13.00	585	14.50	757	10.80	919	12.20	969	3.40
426	141.55	586	46.60	758	3.00	920	9.40	970	16.20
427	56.40	587	11.20	759	27.00	921	25.80	971	.82
428	18.80	588	13.20	760	14.20	922	9.10	972	15.60
429	62.00	589	13.40	761	25.25	923	6.30	973	7.05
430	34.00	590	39.95	762	18.55	924	12.40	974	17.40
431	13.00	591	10.20	763	24.40	925	6.30	975	2.80
432	35.40	592	26.20	764	14.40	926	10.00	976	3.80
433	22.60	593	12.20	765	2.70	927	16.55	977	1.65
434	16.20	594	8.80	766	17.40	929	25.20	978	8.60
435	8.40	596	7.00	767	11.70	930	7.00	979	5.85
436	14.25	597	19.30	768	7.40	931	13.40	980	6.20
437	2.80	598	7.40	769	22.00	932	14.60	982	7.80
438	19.60	599	23.80	770	5.20	933	30.40	983	3.50
439	5.40	600	11.00	771	10.40	934	5.80	984	1.50
440	84.50	601	27.40	772	16.85	935	9.20	985	2.25
441	33.60	602	4.00	773	50.80	936	10.40	986	7.50
442	4.20	603	9.60	774	110.60	937	8.40	992	8.30
443	22.80	604	11.90	775	5.05	938	8.50	996	.25
444	40.20	605	43.80	776	4.20	939	4.40	999	9.25
445	7.50	606	8.10	777	7.00	940	5.10	1000	4.00
446	2.30	607	7.40	778	19.20	941	10.80	1001	5.20
448	15.40	608	8.60	779	4.00	942	8.75	1005	3.25
449	29.10	609	5.00	780	18.45	943	17.00	1006	1.50
450	5.80	610	25.60	781	4.60	944	6.20	1008	2.40
451	17.00	611	3.60	783	2.60	945	10.20	1010	1.50
452	5.60	612	1.60	784	3.60	946	8.40	1013	1.00
453	45.20	613	18.00	785	5.80	949	30.00	1014	3.00
454	14.80	614	5.80	786	12.00	950	5.20	1015	17.50
455	6.40	615	25.00	787	6.80	951	9.30	1016	17.13
457	115.70	618	10.20	788	1.75	Local Union 787, balance of funds, \$23.60.			
458	5.20	617	5.80	789	3.00	Total..... \$21,808.15			
459	33.40	618	5.20	790	13.00				
460	7.70	619	2.00	791	31.40				
461	4.65	620	8.60	792	25.55				
463	8.00	621	34.80	793	8.00				
464	35.50	622	27.80	794	19.80				
465	33.40	623	4.40	796	4.20				
466	12.80	624	44.00	798	3.00				
467	9.50	625	33.80	799	13.00				
468	29.20	626	31.30	800	17.80				
469	12.20	627	159.80	802	11.00				
470	48.80	628	17.15	803	2.20				
471	36.60	629	17.05	804	4.85				
473	27.40	630	2.80	805	4.40				
474	8.40	631	6.45	807	5.40				
475	13.00	633	21.00	810	17.20				
476	72.80	634	12.20	811	2.80				
477	8.00	636	4.90	812	8.30				
478	45.80	637	13.90	813	4.40				
479	4.00	638	29.60	814	13.95				
480	6.80	639	22.20	815	3.20				
481	27.60	640	9.45	816	4.25				
482	22.20	641	2.60	817	7.40				
483	125.80	642	28.00	818	13.10				
484	3.55	643	19.80	819	51.80				
485	8.00	644	14.65	820	6.80				
486	30.00	646	6.80	821	10.60				
487	13.20	650	6.00	822	9.70				
488	4.40	651	22.00	823	7.80				
489	14.90	652	21.20	824	7.30				
490	22.10	653	11.40	825	11.20				
492	94.40	654	6.40	826	2.60				
493	36.55	656	28.00	827	29.65				
494	40.40	657	17.80	828	6.20				
495	19.00	658	2.80	829	9.60				
496	24.00	659	15.40	830	32.40				
497	36.40	660	11.20	831	6.10				
499	14.55	661	15.00	832	4.60				
500	13.30	662	3.25	833	13.40				
501	5.80	663	4.50	834	5.65				
502	12.00	664	13.40	835	6.85				
503	7.20	665	3.80	836	10.20				
504	4.20	666	7.60	837	4.00				
505	4.00	667	31.00	838	12.60				
506	3.60	668	12.80	840	1.00				
507	10.00	669	4.00	841	7.05				
508	17.00	670	4.00	842	4.00				
509	36.70	671	8.40	843	20.20				
510	10.70	672	16.35	844	13.60				
511	8.80	673	14.00	845	5.00				
512	9.80	674	8.25	846	17.10				
513	40.60	675	3.20	847	10.40				
514	2.00	676	10.00	848	10.80				
515	104.20	677	23.15	849	16.20				
516	6.10	678	6.40	850	4.40				
517	15.20	679	8.00	851	5.40				
518	9.40	680	12.70	852	6.20				
519	5.80	681	8.50	853	.25				
520	7.90	682	21.00	854	4.80				
521	21.70	683	27.95	855	8.00				
522	59.80	685	14.00	856	24.30				
523	8.90	686	6.60	857	3.80				
524	10.40	687	10.40	858	28.00				
525	5.20	688	16.50	859	3.50				
526	13.00	689	33.80	860	22.80				
527	6.20	690	17.60	861	8.00				
528	4.60	691	23.20	862	5.00				
529	5.40	692	11.25	863	12.80				
530	9.95	694	3.60	864	13.60				
531	11.85	695	26.50	865	8.60				
532	47.70	696	51.20	866	1.90				
533	5.95	697	4.00	867	23.60				
534	17.40	698	14.60	868	3.20				
535	12.60	699	21.50	869	3.00				
536	10.60	700	20.90	870	2.80				
537	7.60	701	63.70	871	12.50				
538	4.80	702	6.20	873	32.80				
539	6.80	703	8.80	874	9.40				
540	4.30	705	16.60	875	2.00				
541	54.80	706	10.20	876	2.40				
542	5.20	707	19.60	877	3.25				
543	10.40	708	33.60	878	27.60				
544	12.80	709	3.00	879	5.90				
545	4.60	710	7.60	880	1.80				
546	11.20	711	6.80	881	7.40				
547	48.65	712	16.20	882	2.00				
548	28.55	713	10.40	883	10.00				
550	38.80	714	9.80	884	9.60				
551	10.00	715	62.40	885	11.40				
552	13.70	716	30.20	886	5.00				
553	8.60	717	35.30	887	18.20				
554	18.30	718	1.50	888	26.70				
556	10.10	719	20.60	889	9.80				
557	14.60	720	18.60	890	14.25				
558	11.60	721	6.40	891	27.30				
559	16.60	722	26.80	892	12.00				
560	8.20	725	8.20	893	21.00				
561	31.60	726	26.15	894	11.55				
562	32.40	727	3.20	895	11.00				
563	60.60	728	14.90	896	2.40				
564	21.00	729	10.00	897	20.20				
565	3.20	730	18.70	898	20.20				
566	18.70	731	23.60	899	28.00				
567	24.20	732	16.60	900	18.20				
568	3.40	733	3.80	901	10.80				

AKRON, O.—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave.

ALTON, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.

ATLANTA, Ga.—W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.

AUSTIN, Tex.—J. Geggie, 205 W. Sixth st.

BALTIMORE, Md.—W. Biggins, 418 E. Balto. st.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—J. P. Worley.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—J. P. Ogletree, Room 6, Roden Building.

BOSTON, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.

D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester st., Dorchester.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Geo. L. Hommedieu, 770 Norman st.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 3 Dean st.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.; Daniel Glass, 44 Kher st.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Reuben Price, 804 S. Fifth st.

CHELSEA, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.

CHICAGO, Ill.—F. Cruise, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistant, A. W. Simpson, 1143 43d ave.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block; No. 20, Henry Martin, 3856 State st.; No. 58, O. Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill.—W. A. Sexton, Box 903; No. 62, G. Ratcliff, 6437 Lowe ave.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.

CINCINNATI, O.—D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes.

CLEVELAND, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.

COLUMBUS, O.—J. H. Slane, 318 N. Monroe ave.

COVINGTON, Ky.—E. Watkins.

DAYTON, O.—A. J. Roth, 234 Sycamore st.

 Detroit, Mich.—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait av. | ELIZABETH, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 700 Elizabeth st. | ELMIRA, N. Y.—Edw. Sweet, 638 Wisner ave. | FORT WAYNE, Ind.—S. Carey, 234 Francis st.; Henry Tieman, 222 Francis st. | FORT WORTH, Tex.—J. C. Patterson. | HARTFORD, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st. | INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue. | JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton. | KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Charles Wellman, 44th and Woodland ave. | KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave. | LOUISVILLE, Ky.—O. H. Griffen, 425 W. Jefferson st. | LOCKPORT, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st. | MARION, Ind.—Joseph Shellhouse, W. Tenth st. | MARISSA, Ill.—A. F. Jensen. | MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st. | MILWAUKEE, Wis.—W. Teichert, 6th and Chestnut sts. | MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave., North. | MONTCLAIR, N. J.—S. Botterill. | NEWARK, N. J.—J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave. | NEW HAVEN, Conn.—W. Bailey, 170 Wooster. | NEW YORK (Bronx),—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave. | Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon. | NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. C. Walsh, 2329 Bassford ave., Bronx, West Side. | D. Sullivan, 51 E. 8th st. | NEW YORK CITY, Louis Hecht, 203 E. 77th st., East Side. |

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.
WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to call to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns our esteemed brother, CHARLES BAUER, a man of exemplary character and an earnest worker in the cause of unionism; and

WHEREAS, Local Union 486, in the death of Brother Bauer, keenly feels the loss of a co-worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty we deeply regret the sad event and tender the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this, their great affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a page of our minutes be set apart upon which these resolutions shall be inscribed, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. F. SPAFFERT,
C. A. GRIFFIN,
HENRY STARKER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 478, New York City.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst our lamented brother, EDWARD A. KIMBLE; and

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore the loss of our esteemed brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy with the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, that a copy of the same be presented to the family, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. H. BAUSER,
E. S. ODELL,
H. G. LAMBERT, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 953, Houston, Texas.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His wise providence to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, CONRAD GOHR, with whom we have been so long associated, during which time his manner and actions have been such as to endear him to our hearts and we mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 953, have lost one of our best and most faithful members, and that we do most sincerely regret his decease and tender this testimonial as an expression of our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in this sad and sudden bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on our minutes, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. F. EDWARDS,
PETER ALERUP,
C. F. GERLING, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 426, Los Angeles, Cal.

WHEREAS, The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has, in His providence and infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from our midst in this world of toil and trouble our most estimable brother, SIMON FRAZER; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his earthly co-workers of Local Union 426, extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved widow and family, and share in this their hour of sadness and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother, that they be spread upon the regular minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. H. SMITH,
J. W. STAPE,
C. M. STAMM, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.

WHEREAS, The All-wise Creator, Who doeth all things well, has seen fit to call from our midst this day Brother CHARLES SHERIDAN to his eternal reward, who was one of the honored charter members of Local Union No. 819, of this place; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have sustained a sad loss in the death of our departed and lamented brother, to which we humbly bow without

a murmur, feeling and believing that our loss is his eternal gain; and be it

Resolved, That not only has our Local Union sustained a sad loss, but we feel that all organized labor, to which he joined himself, has lost a staunch friend and supporter; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be put on the minutes of the Order and a copy of the same be sent to his bereaved widow; also that a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and to the local papers of our town, for publication.

W. E. GLENN,
GEORGE COX,
B. SUTTON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 651, Jackson, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, CHARLES M. GOODALE; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Charles M. Goodale our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother; that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. H. WHITE,
C. W. DAVIS,
F. J. MORRELL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the Universe to call from the field of labor and our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, WILL BALL; and

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of a brother who by his joviality and good nature made hosts of friends; be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Almighty God, we deeply regret and join with the grief-stricken family in mourning their sad loss; and be it

Resolved, That we tender to the family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. M. CULVER,
F. L. BIGHAM,
F. W. WHITE, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 147, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed President, George W. H. Andrews; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Andrews in his sad affliction. May God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a record of respect, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. E. IRONS,
M. PIERSON,
D. W. SUTHERLAND, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 257, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEREAS, Knowing full well that the workings of the universe and the Divine Will of God is beyond the comprehension of man; and

WHEREAS, The sad and unfortunate taking away of our brother, J. A. McMULLIN, on the morning of February 9th by the fatal fire by which eleven lives were claimed as victims; and

WHEREAS, The said brother was a young man of moral habits, strict integrity, and of a kind disposition; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives of our brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sad bereavement and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the relatives of the deceased; that a copy be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be forwarded to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. E. SPANGLER,
W. L. MEYERS,
THOS. MOYSEY, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, GEORGE PACTON; be it

Resolved, That we bow to the will of our great Master, that we deeply deplore the loss of our friend and brother, and tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife in her hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the wife of our departed brother, a copy be sent to our official journal for publication, and our charter be draped for thirty days.

JAMES MILNE,
E. PRESTON LINSLEY,
JOHN CAMERON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 541, Washington, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from the family of Brother White Leech his daughter, Miss DORA LEECH; be it

Resolved, That we bow to the mandates of the divine will of Him who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the minutes of the Union, that a copy be presented to the sorrowing family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. B. MEANS,
J. V. McNARY,
W. T. SCOTT, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 124, Bradford, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, CASSIUS HALL; be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of the Almighty we deplore the loss of our brother, and tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in their hour of sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our departed brother, that a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

HENRY BYERS,
W. H. McQUOWN,
A. THOMAS, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 893, Wellsburg, W. Va.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder in his infinite wisdom to permit the removal from our midst of our worthy brother, J. HERMAN LARISK, by the hand of a cruel assassin; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his untimely removal, and anxiously await the day when tyranny shall be driven from our land and an honest man may safely walk our streets without fear of molestation or harm; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

G. W. CAIN,
C. G. CARR,
O. C. DOWNER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother and co-worker, John Powers; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty we deeply regret the sad event and tender to the bereaved brother and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their affliction; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be entered on our minutes, a copy be presented to the bereaved brother and his family, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JAMES MILNE,
E. PRESTON LINSLEY,
JOHN CAMERON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 637, Hamilton, Ohio.

WHEREAS, God has plucked a bright blossom from our midst; it is for a purpose none of us dare to divine; we also pour balm upon our crushed hearts; and

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of a worthy member, our faithful Brother MICHAEL TRIMBLE, who was an earnest worker in the cause of unionism and one who merited the love and respect of all who knew or had met him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of our deceased brother in this time of great need; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy of the same be presented to the family,

that a copy be sent to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, and to the *Butler County Press*, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

R. H. MCCLINTOCK,
A. W. SIMS,
A. BENZING, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 554, Davenport, Iowa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our fellow-workman and brother, SAMUEL E. SMITH, be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy be entered on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

L. C. SCHMIDT,
H. H. BEHNKE,
E. C. WINKLER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 894, Cairo, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to remove from our midst our beloved brother, HENRY MORELAND, be it

Resolved, that we, the members of this Local Union, extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their sad hour of affliction; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; a copy be sent to his beloved wife and one to each member of his family, and also a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

JOHN NICHOLSON,
HORACE MILLER,
ROBERT L. RILEY, } Committee.

CLAIMS PAID IN MARCH, 1902

No.	UNION.	NAME.	AMOUNT.
547	9	Ignatz Mistelsky.....	\$200.00
548	10	Mrs. Ellen Turner.....	50.00
549	11	Henry T. Sensel.....	200.00
550	12	Charles Anderson.....	200.00
551	12	P. C. J. Sorensen.....	50.00
552	12	Mrs. Christine Harth.....	50.00
553	13	George Bard.....	200.00
554	29	Mrs. Kath. Schulze.....	50.00
555	29	Philip Hensel.....	200.00
556	32	Robert Timme.....	200.00
557	33	Thomas J. Walsh.....	200.00
558	43	G. M. Rhodes.....	50.00
559	47	John Meyer.....	200.00
560	52	Martha C. Bryan.....	50.00
561	64	James Maloney.....	200.00
562	65	Mrs. El'n Christensen.....	50.00
563	73	Robert J. Bussy.....	200.00
564	80	William Hollwas.....	200.00
565	90	George Wash. Wilson.....	200.00
566	106	Jacob Beaner.....	50.00
567	112	George B. Caine.....	200.00
568	132	Joseph Heindel.....	200.00
569	167	Mrs. Mary Dardis.....	50.00
570	167	Gottlieb Herbert.....	200.00
571	167	Mrs. Eliz. T. Morris.....	50.00
572	181	Lauritz Knudson.....	200.00
573	186	Greenberry Stafford.....	50.00
574	189	Mrs. Car. A. Lexauer.....	50.00
575	198	S. H. Sanders.....	200.00
576	198	D. W. Rotton.....	200.00
577	224	Scott Hardley.....	100.00
578	247	Mrs. Lou. Blandford.....	50.00
579	271	Mrs. Emma Johnson.....	50.00
580	274	Sarah Rigney.....	50.00
581	276	R. H. McKee.....	100.00
582	289	Jerome Gunn.....	50.00
583	309	Hans P. Christiansen.....	200.00
584	361	Mrs. B. J. Peterson.....	50.00
585	375	Daniel Abel.....	200.00
586	416	Mrs. Jane Dora Ewing.....	50.00
587	426	Simon Fraser.....	100.00
588	427	Charles E. Fleck.....	200.00
589	449	Christian Stein.....	200.00
590	460	J. B. Helmig.....	63.50
591	464	Mrs. Cath. Nussbaum.....	50.00
592	470	Mrs. Jennie Young.....	50.00
593	566	William F. Foster.....	200.00
594	604	George Howell.....	200.00
595	606	John Olsen, disability.....	400.00
596	622	Mrs. Sophia N. Nelson.....	50.00
597	650	Mrs. Mary Hepp.....	50.00
598	470	Joseph Newcomb.....	200.00
599	685	Frederic St. Jean.....	200.00
600	700	Mrs. Jo. Fassett.....	25.00
601	716	Mrs. S. E. Jackson.....	50.00
602	747	Chauncey A. Meeker.....	100.00
603	814	John Geneschke.....	100.00
159	54	Frank Pekarek, bal.....	95.50
			\$7,434.00
Wife claims.....			\$925.00
Disability claims.....			400.00

It is well the book of life is opened to us page by page. Were all the hard lines bared at once the task would be too hard to master.

LABOR NEWS FROM FOREIGN PARTS

A Peculiar Phase of Capitalism in Great Britain

The decision of the House of Lords in the Taft Vale case, making trade unions financially liable for damages incurred by employers by reason of acts of trade-union officials in ordering strikes or declaring boycotts, caused great excitement among trades unionists, which is as yet unabated. The decision and its effects are being widely discussed. Recently the Miners' Federation decided to take a three-days holiday in Wales in order to stave off a threatened overproduction and fall in prices. The employers now claim that the holiday layoff represents a loss equal to the standing charges of the collieries, which amount to about \$1 a ton, or a total of about \$350,000. The operators expect to collect this sum from the funds of the Miners' Federation. Quite a number of similar lawsuits are pending at present against various British trades unions.

The Spanish Government Establishes the Eight-Hour Day on Its Own Work

An edict was issued by the Spanish Government on March 18 making eight hours a day's work in all Government works, mines and factories. Overtime will be paid at the rate of one-eighth of a day's wages per hour.

Swedish Tailors Demand Abolishment of Home-Work System

Numerous conferences have been held during the past year between the journeymen tailors of Sweden and their employers for the purpose of considering the advisability of abolishing the home-work system in vogue in that country. The bosses, in their decision just rendered, state that the demanded change, as a matter of course necessitating their furnishing adequate workshop room, would cause an expense which they were not willing to incur. All further negotiations on this matter have thus been suspended.

Pension Bill Before the British Parliament

The bill introduced by John Burns in the British House of Parliament providing a weekly pension of from five to seven shillings to be paid to all needy persons over sixty-five years of age has passed second reading. According to statements made by the government, the inauguration of this pension feature will incur a yearly expense of forty million dollars.

Strike Leaders Executed in Spain

Many of the leaders and participants in the recent strike movement in Barcelona have either been shot or put to death by the devilish method of the garrote without any public trial whatever. Persons known to have been active in the movement or in inducing others to leave their work were arrested and hurried away to execution. The arrests were sometimes made quietly, when the victims were at home; at other times in the streets or factories. In this way the leaders of the labor agitation are being annihilated, and the movement is subsiding on account of the terror inspired by

these proceedings and also for lack of intelligent leaders. These sanguinary methods, although temporarily effective in putting down the insurrection in Catalonia, excite universal indignation in other parts of Spain, and while the strike movement may be subdued for the moment it is spreading beneath the surface.

THE ROAD TO DYSPEPSIA

Why So Many Persons Suffer From This Distressing Trouble

It requires about five hours for the stomach to work on an ordinary meal and pass it out of itself, when it falls into a state of repose; hence if a man eats three times a day his stomach must work fifteen hours out of the twenty-four. After a night's sleep we wake up with a certain amount of bodily vigor which is faithfully portioned out to every muscle of the system and every set of muscles, each its rightful share, the stomach among others.

When the external body gets weary after a long day's work, the stomach bears its share of the fatigue, but if, when the body is weary, with the day's toil, we put it to bed, giving the stomach meanwhile a five hours' task which must be performed, we impose upon the very best friend we have—the one that gives us one of the largest amounts of earthly enjoyment—and if this over-taxing is continued it must as certainly wear out prematurely as the body itself will if it is overworked every day.

And, if persons eat between meals, then the stomach has no rest from breakfast in the morning until 1, 2, 3 or 4 o'clock next day; hence it is that so many persons have dyspepsia. The stomach is worked so much and so constantly that it becomes too weak to work at all.—*London Family Doctor.*

THE HOGGISH PASSENGER

Lost His Grip and Did Not Reserve His Seat

A youth, rushing along in quest of a seat in a crowded train, spied one next to a stout passenger. But, no! it was occupied by a black bag. Turning to the stout passenger, he said:

"Engaged?"

"Yes; my friend has just gone out; he will be back directly."

The youth, however, got into the seat, saying quietly:

"I will give up the seat as soon as your friend turns up."

The signal was given to start.

"Your friend had better look sharp," said the youngster: "the train is moving." And then he added, in a tone of regret: "Your friend has missed the train! But he shall not lose his luggage, at any rate," and he flung the bag out of the window.

The stout passenger got up in a rage, and was just in time to catch a glimpse of the bag—his bag, of course—as it rolled on the platform.—*London Tid-Bits.*

An Insinuation

"When I began business for myself," said the pompous man, "I had nothing. Now I am worth a million."

"Yes," responded the party addressed, "and those who did business with you when you began once had the million."—*Chicago News.*

"Capital is the fruit of labor and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."—*Abraham Lincoln.*

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—V. B. Algin.
870 Adamsville—R. F. Young.
454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
75 Birmingham—T. L. Medders, Box 55.
722 "—Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 597.
1010 "—(Mill) N. J. Raura, 127½ South.
452 Brookside—Wallace Wall.
372 Brighton—G. L. Farley.
296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
422 North Birmingham—B. Andrus, 1312 N. Nineteenth st.
615 Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
666 Wylam—S. B. Baker.
670 Blockton—James H. Deason.
623 Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
271 Gadsden—R. C. Hood.
839 Jasper—L. A. Coker.
312 Montgomery—J. C. Maxwell, 58 Simpson avenue.
353 "—(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry.
89—Mobile—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053 "—S. R. McKee.
92 "—(Col.) Mack Seuer, 260 Kennedy.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, 109 Harrison st.
1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker.

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—Henry DeVry.

ARKANSAS

- 86 Fort Smith—T. C. Gardner, 1622 Boulevard st.
891 Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
595 Jonesboro—M. L. Briney.
690 Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 720 Center st.
366 Mena—J. F. Woody.
576 Pine Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
675 "—(Colored)—G. W. Broom.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchey.
194 Alameda—Geo. G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth.
743 Bakersfield—G. W. Hillyer, 2208 Chester avenue.
642 East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
1040 Eureka—H. C. Maloney.
701 Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont ave.
1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall.
815 Haywards—W. T. Allen.
710 Long Beach—J. G. Van Houten.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
426 "—E. F. Taylor, Box 689.
332 "—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
844 Los Gatos—J. W. Sheffield.
828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
36 Oakland—Geo. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
550 "—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
668 Palo Alto—F. A. Sullivan.
769 Pasadena—G. M. Giguette, 800 Grand av.
981 Petaluma—John Boison.
235 Riverside—H. A. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry street.
586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
925 Salinas—G. G. Mauldin.
944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, John Hinchey, 814 Oak st.
483 "—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
304 "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
423 "—(Mill) J. G. Fallon, 331 Duncan.
616 "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
95 "—(Latin) J. Salanave, 980 Jackson st.
766 "—(Mill) C. Kinnear, 2317 Armyst.
316 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262 "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—L. Huyek.
35 San Rafael—L. Johansen, Box 194.
1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman.
829 Santa Cruz—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
751 Santa Rosa—W. S. Gilbert.
266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
704 Tiburon—Thomas Edwards, Jr.
180 Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
799 Brockville, Ont.—E. Parcelow.
1055 Calgary Alberta—S. D. Milliken.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Harry Corcoran, Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—A. Wemp, Kent Co., Ont.
645 Collingwood Ont.—Frank Thrift.
796 Fernie, B. C.—Alexander McDonald.
472 Glace Bay, N. S., Cape Breton—Alex McKinnon.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
83 Halifax, N. S.—Alex. Northup, 30 Edward.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
817 Midland, Ont.—L. Bodoin.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) G. Audet, 204 Rivard st.
524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber.
732 North Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.—James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.
674 Ottawa, Ont.—Wm. McDonald, 615 Gilmour st.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—Thomas Conner.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 187 Dorchester st., St. Roch.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Honorable Duhamel.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, Box 193.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.

- 919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
560 Stratford, Ont.—C. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
890 Valleyfield, Quebec—Ovila Leiselle.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Conner st., Room 17.
553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
689 Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakin, 230 Main st.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder, Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnion, 615 Harrison st.
417 Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547 "—W. T. Burke, 109 W. El Paso ave.
55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475 Florence—J. H. Chorman.
244 Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman.
850 Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison av.
681 Loveland—L. J. Post.
362 Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
832 Salida—L. P. Bell.
267 Telluride—A. B. Cooper.
584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
952 Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
927 Danbury—Z. L. Brown, 51 Spring st.
127 Derby—G. A. Lewis, 135 Main st.
196 Greenwich—B. B. Phillips, Cos Cob, Conn. Box 88.
43 Hartford—G. E. Miskell, 237 Lawrence.
920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 83 Columbia st.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
97 New Britain—Wm. Morton, 132 Arch st.
79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, 19 Arch st.
133 New London—Forest L. Sherman, 298 Montauk ave.
1005 New Milford—E. D. Howland.
137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
818 Putnam—George Youngs.
757 South Manchester—John McCarty.
210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 8 W. Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
216 Torrington—Fred. Chagnot, 314 High st.
260 Waterbury—T. G. Smith, 31 Meadow st.
825 Willimantic—Geo. Taft, Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

- 626 Wilmington—S. Lysinger, 925 Spruce st.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
190 Washington—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. st., S. W.
884 "—Robert Dows, 13th and Emporia sts., S. Brookland, W. C.

FLORIDA

- 224 Jacksonville—(Col.) S. T. Minis, Box 90.
605 "—A. C. MacNeill, 1028 E. Bay st.
627 "—J. M. McDonald, 216 Madison st.
655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
993 Miami—William G. Coats.
74 Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zaragoza st.
107 "—(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Tarragona st.
864 St. Augustine—W. F. Edgerton, 48 Barnard st.
531 St. Petersburg—D. H. West.
420 Tampa—(Col.) W. LeCount, 1707 16th st.
696 "—W. C. Benton, 118 W. Palm ave.
819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn.
859 "—(Colored) Wm. J. Roundtree.

GEORGIA

- Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, M. J. W. Thompson, 25 Culberson.
317 "—(Cars) E. D. Saye, 339 Luckie st.
329 "—J. M. Vaughan, 362 W. North ave.
439 "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
283 Augusta—A. T. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
865 "—Walter Girvin, 117 S. Wolf st.
313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
793 Gainesville—T. E. Stewart.
Macon—Secretary of District Council, W. Lewis.
144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Gen. Del.
654 "—R. J. Stevenson, 466½ Cotton av.
752 Marietta—J. A. Kyle.
411 Rome—G. L. Trammell, 112 Calhoun av.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, 524 Oak st.
256 "—L. A. Harris, Box 251.
318 "—(Colored)—J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
261 Valdosta—J. F. Crosby.

IDAHO

- 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
635 Boise City—C. M. Abbott, 306 S. 4th st.
220 Wallace—E. L. Wood.
1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 635 E. 3d st.
78 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
916 Aurora—C. E. Confer, 84 Fox st.
741 Beardstown—J. W. Day.
433 Belleville—F. Brenken, 311 Kretchmer av.
975 Benton—A. H. Tedro.
63 Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton St.
894 Cairo—A. L. Sanderson, 2405 Com ave.
939 Campbell Hill, Jackson Co.—L. Wohlmann.
841 Carbondale—Nathan D. Brown.
737 Carlinville—Charles Bellem.
293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
588 Cartersville—L. C. Holland.
367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—W. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
518 Charleston—F. O. Huffman.
549 Chester—H. E. Brinkman.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13 "—R. O. Behnke, 568½ Ogden ave.
21 "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.

54 Chicago—(Boh.) V. Tesar, 704 Maj. st.
58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
62 "—(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150
Aberdeen st., Chicago.
70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Poulot, 2106
38th Place, Chicago.
80 "—(Moreland) H. J. Sharpe, 2449
Ohio street, Chicago.
141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray,
1310 70th Place.
181 "—K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Cen-
tral Park ave.
199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham,
8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.
242 "—(Ger.) T. Deutzman, 5236 Fifth
avenue.
416 "—Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn
ave., Pilsen Station.
419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Has-
tings st.
434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) Wm. J. Mc-
Phail, 11569 Lafayette st.
504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry
avenue.
521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W.
Division st.
566 "—(Oak Park) Gus. Frank, 913
Woodbine avenue.

272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914
Chicago road.
869 Chillicothe—William Nash.
204 Coffee—W. A. May.
295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
269 Danville—W. S. Ocheltree, 212 E. Williams.
742 Decatur—A. M. Dillow, 1648 N. Water.
965 DeKalb—Roy Spicer, 304 S. Seventh st.
928 Divernon—Daniel Poland.
790 Dixon—Robt. McMester, Cor. Ninth and
Ottawa st.
510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
169 East St. Louis—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378 Edwardsville—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
1048 Fairburg—E. H. Bastian.
480 Freeburg—Henry Schick.
719 Freeport—D. W. Wagner, 19 Addison st.
360 Galesburg—C. J. Johnson, 879 Washing-
ton ave.

805 Havana—Grant Hole.
581 Herrin—Charles Stoner.
461 Highwood—Jos. Severson.
904 Jacksonville—W. Robinson, 134 Richard.
174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—E. U. Stille.
496 Kankakee—R. J. Janson, Box 157.
154 Kewanee—Charles W. Quist, Gen. Del.
647 La Grange—George Howard.
250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
336 La Salle—Wm. Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
837 Lebanon—C. J. Moore.
568 Lincoln—Frank Dabell, 125 Logan st.
505 Litchfield—Emery Small.
633 Madison—George Watson, Venice, Ill.
669 Makanda—L. B. Gurley.
508 Marion—W. J. Caplinger.
789 Marissa—Samuel Nairne.
1037 Marseilles—O. F. Howland.
765 Mascoutah—Edward Hoardt.
347 Matteson—C. T. Peterson, 913 N. 20th st.
803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder.
241 Moline—J. C. Fullmer, 1505 20th ave.
280 Mt. Olive—Fred Garrels.
999 Mt. Vernon—Wm. M. Moyer, 1015 Oak.
604 Murphysboro—J. P. Slaughter, 227 N. 7th.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel.
582 Odin—T. D. Stroop.
745 O'Fallon—W. J. Wittig.
661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
648 Pana—W. L. Wright.
644 Pekin—Geo. P. Chase, 510 S. 3d st.
183 Peoria—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
195 Peru—Dave George.
1056 Pinckneyville—M. C. Lemmon.
728 Pontiac—L. E. McCombs, 414 W. Moulton.
189 Quincy—F. W. Buscher, 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—J. Hoeberg.
166 Rock Island—A. W. Johnson, 917 11th av.
798 Salem—S. M. Pratts.
479 Sparta—H. C. Pilars, Box 326.
16 Springfield—Thos. M. Blankenship, 317
N. 14th st.
631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts.
156 Staunton—H. F. Kruse.
695 Sterling—A. H. Hess.
495 Streator—Edw. Kraske, 112 S. Bloom-
ington st.
748 Taylorville—Terry Rape.
807 Toluca—Peter J. Senninger.
1026 Urbana—Jacob Schmitt.
448 Wankegan—G. Williams, 123 Jefferson av.
903 Winstanley—Geo. Joergensen, 2812 Olive
st., E. St. Louis, Ill.
418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger.

INDIANA

477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
352 Anderson—W. E. Swann, 1541 Ohio ave.
693 Booneville—C. H. Bohrer.
431 Brazil—E. D. Wilder, 115 S. Franklin st.
488 Clinton—J. L. Oliver.
946 Decatur—W. E. Russell.
998 Dugger—Wm. Jones.
565 Elkhart—D. B. Hughes, 114 N. 5th st.
652 Elwood—R. H. Mount, 115 N. 18th st.
90 Evansville—S. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
232 Ft. Wayne—Wm. Lakey, 1727 Oakland st.
160 Gas City—F. M. Thomas.
908 Goshen—M. C. Ulery, Olive st.
599 Hammond—W. W. Dicks, 410 Indiana av.
213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 457.

Indianapolis—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, S. S. Willoughby, 5733
Rawles ave.
60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.

909 Jasonville—S. R. Emerson.
533 Jeffersonville—John Russ, 812 7th st.
734 Kokomo—C. L. Price.
215 Lafayette—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487 Linton—C. M. Azzell.
365 Marion—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
592 Muncie—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W.
Spring st.
932 Peru—William Miller.
619 Petersburg—W. D. Good.
935 Princeton—Jas. Davidson, 713 N. Race.
912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—Wm. Wolfing, cor. 10th and
Jackson sts.
413 South Bend—J. Cheerhart, 308 Wood st.
706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
205 Terre Haute—L. L. Davidson, 231 S.
14½ st.
658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, Cor. 7th
and Scott sts.
812 "—John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
598 Wabsah—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
1038 Winslow—W. S. Busch.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—T. G. Harris.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
986 South McAlester—W. I. Greene.

IOWA

315 Boone—M. L. Connett, 815 Arden st.
534 Burlington—H. Chambers, 623 Market.
308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th
ave., W.
597 Centerville—J. A. DeFrance.
772 Clinton—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stoyer.
634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1619 W. 2d st.
106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
425 "—(Mill) I. R. French, 205 10th st.
678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514 Hiteam—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523 Keokuk—W. W. Reynolds, 1007 Main st.
767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarrell.
879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948 Sioux City—George Wingfield.
552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water
and 5th st.

KANSAS

253 Argentine—T. H. Johnson.
753 Atchison—E. W. Munsell, 1121 N. 10th.
942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 914 Margrave.
123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
138 Kansas City—Geo. McMullin, 836 Muncie
Boulevard.
535 "—J. W. Jones, 722 Lafayette st.
458 Lawrence—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCaully, 210 N. Fifth.
1022 Parsons—B. H. Quinn, 2021 Appleton av.
561 Pittsburg—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
1001 Scammon—Edward Lewis.
158 Topeka—W. H. Cummings, 718 Lincoln.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 1228 S.
Santa Fe ave.

KENTUCKY

725 Bowling Green—R. L. Carter, 5th and
Park sts.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins.
712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kava-
naugh st.
785 "—Jos. Stellman, 1698 Woodburn.
937 Fulton—L. H. Howard.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgaier, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council,
Henry Bloemer, 2619 W.
Madison st.
103 "—C. W. Aten, 2320 Standard av.
214 "—(Ger.) Jacob Schneider, 915 E.
Chestnut st.
1039 Marion—J. S. Bressurell.
811 Mayfield—A. O. Hughley.
698 Newport—Geo. Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Walter England, 133 N. 3d st.
1017 Sturgis—E. S. Cooksey.

LOUISIANA

929 Crowley—E. Cropper.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Geo. L. Murphy.
868 Monroe—W. J. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 "—(Col.) W. Barnes, 300 Catalpa st.
New Orleans—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76 "—F. Duhrkamp, 616 Cadiz st.
739 "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
85 Shreveport—W. J. Hurst, 1166 Texas av.
764 "—A. B. Sears, Box 239.
995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—Irving H. Humphrey, 81 Gage.
621 Bangor—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. W. Cheney, 20 Holland
avenue.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st.,
Woodfords.
1031 Madison—Chas. F. Dunbar.
787 Skowhegan—Anson Savage.
348 Waterville—Asa Richardson.

MARYLAND

29 Baltimore—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 "—(German) Harry Bosse, 125 N.
Montford avenue.
990 "—Leonard Ritz.
1024 Cumberland—W. S. Wallon, 30½ N. Centre.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 24 Sumner st.
831 Arlington—M. A. Ross.
1059 Athol—Thos. B. Bernis.
878 Beverly—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
Boston—Secretary of District Council, J. E.
Potts, 67 Batchelder street,
Dorchester.
33 "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester
avenue, Dorchester.
954 "—I. Becker, 30 Norman st.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.
629 Somerville—D. N. Bresnahan, 51 Harrison.
386 Dorchester—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor
View st., Dorchester.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Merid-
ian street.
443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
625 Malden—Geo. R. Bellevue, Webster st.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
846 Revere—J. S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
821 Winthrop—F. S. Campbell, 29 Main st.
889 Allston—Percy Maxner, Cypress road,
Brighton.
1046 Bridgeport—John Toomey.
624 Brockton—H. Blackwell, 16 Central st.
441 Cambridge—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass ave.
685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 87 Exchange st.
858 Clinton—Omer Harvey.
950 Danvers—F. J. Haley, 8 Holten st.
892 Dedham—Reuben Carleton, 22 Church st.
1008 Falmouth—S. W. Bowman, W. Falmouth.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
778 Fitchburg—W. H. Howard, Jr., 169 Roul-
stone st.
860 Framingham—T. K. Hill, S. Framingham.
570 Gardner—Joseph E. Cormier, Box 15.
910 Gloucester—W. T. Bride, 7 Winchester.

1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell.
782 Greenfield—Wm. Lapoint.
82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424 Hingham—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
390 Holyoke—P. Provost, Box 56, Willman-
sett.
656 "—M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.
400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—James Faulkner, 419 Hyde
Park ave.
111 Lawrence—T. M. Kelly, 79 Willow st.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—T. Richardson, 33 Adam st.
49 Lowell—Jos. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
1041 "—M. T. Delana, 88 Pine st.
924 Manchester—W. Hallen.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
988 Marlboro—I. W. Wiles, 55 Common-
wealth st.
959 Mattapan—James Hettler, Oceola ave.
777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—C. A. Lane, Waban st.
1021 New Bedford—Joseph Maher.
989 Newburyport—W. Wilson, 36 Oakland st.

Newton—Secretary of District Council, C. L.
Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown.
275 Newton—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st.,
Watertown.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boisner, 1241 Cen-
tre st.
708 West Newton—D. M. Chandler, 25 Dun-
stan st.
540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
784 North Easton—E. E. Watts.
866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 291 Essex st.
861 Southbridge—L. E. Jacques.

Springfield—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, A. G. Hurd.

96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
1035 Taunton—Felix Grise, 15 Russell st.
862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lefave, Reading.
823 Webster—J. W. Negus.
232 Westfield—L. H. Andrews.
848 West Roxbury—A. W. Borden, 36 Beach.
979 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
991 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks.
1018 Winchester—Thos. Devine, Woburn.
885 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
Worcester—Secretary of District Council,
P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrews-
bury st.

23 "—Alfred Anderson, 88 Jacques av.
408 "—(Fr.) J. A. Laflamme, 65 Orient.
720 "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11
Elizabeth st.
877 "—(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr., 32
Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupsloff, 415 W. Jeffer-
son st.
871 Battle Creek—B. U. Parker, 165 Battle
Creek ave.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—G. W. Ayres.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders.
1020 Delray—Andrew Auck.
19 Detroit—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
303 "—Otto Kunkel, 352 Maple st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
643 Flint—Edwin Shanan, 1500 Beach.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
651 Jackson—F. J. Morrell, 1414 Ganson st.
297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
958 Marquette—Jas. E. Scanlan.
341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—O. T. Brakeman, 102 Hud-
son ave.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
791 Petosky—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
1032 Pontiac—James Bethune, cor. Cottage
and Centre sts.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 "—W. Billington, 828 Bonds st., W. S.
46 Sault St. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Maga-
zine st.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wads-
worth st.
693 West Bay City—H. H. Durant, 306 S. Cen-
tre st.
814 Wyandotte—L. Grasley, 55 Orange st.

MINNESOTA

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—C. N. Martin, 508 4th av., N.E.
992 Mankato—R. Hughes, 529 E. Walnut st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, L. E. Bennett, 408 S.
7th st.
7 "—John Franzen, 3339 Columbus
avenue.
548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bach-
man, 415 W. 26th st.
980 Rochester—R. S. Woods.
930 St. Cloud—Henry Steckling.
957 Stillwater—Martin Blanchard.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

354 Laurel—J. C. McGowan.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) W. F. Ward, 407 Clay.
1047 "—B. Griffin.

MISSOURI

1011 Carondelet—S. St. Louis—W. D. Smith, 5713
Michigan ave.
922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
721 Flat River—L. J. Feltz.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
311 Joplin—J. G. Easterly, 1407 Penn ave.
4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3794 Michi-
gan st.
48 Kirksville—W. H. Wellbaum.
934 Marshall—Clay Lamons.
740 Novering—T. E. Wiggins, Box 185.
1049 Poplar Bluff—A. J. Harviell.
978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 808 N. Jeffer-
son st.
110 St. Joseph—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,
H. Blackmore, 604 Market.
5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.

45 St. Louis—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1502
Benton st.
47 "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chip-
pewa st.
73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 "—W. C. Rolster, 4222 Manchester
avenue.
578 "—(Stairs) Aug. Stohlman, 1946
Sidney st.
491 Webb City—E. G. Chapman, 792 Prospect.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345 Billings—J. F. Gilchrist, Box 845.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286 Great Falls—Dan. Reyen.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—John Dunn.
744 Red Lodge—G. W. Lyons.

NEBRASKA

113 Lincoln—G. Daggett, 1144 Washington.
427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7 Depot st.
981 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. C. Blaine, 73 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—John A. Parsons, 3 Pearl st.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—Jas. Clarkson, 584 Chestnut.
750 Asbury Park—R. D. Whitlock, Ocean Grove.
432 Atlantic City—Wilbur Robinson, 34 N.
Florida ave.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
880 Bernardsville—Geo. H. Abers.
121 Bridgeton—H. Wilson, 156 East ave.
20 Camden—A. L. Harkness, 584 Carman.
594 Dover—Halsey M. Hiller, 19 Guy st.
941 East Orange—E. Henning, 9 Sterling st.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison
st. and Passaic ave., Carlstadt.
265 Hackensack—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
57 Irvington—DeWitt C. Smith, Box 127,
Hilton.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Coun-
cil, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jer-
sey City.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721
Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—Wm. Weidemeyer, 554 1st st.
467 "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 139 Colum-
bia ave., Jersey City Heights.
299 West Hoboken—J. W. Frenz, Bergenline
and 5th sts., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Ebsall, 311 Communi-
paw ave.

118 "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 839
Walnut st., W. Hoboken.
282 "—Wm. Hafner, 6 North st., Jer-
sey City Heights.
482 "—L. F. Ryan, 169 Eighth st.,
Jersey City Heights.
564 "—Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st.,
Jersey City Heights.
157 "—(Stairs) C. J. Boye, 120 Wee-
hawken st., W. Hoboken.

383 Bayonne—Max Dinerstein, 77 W 51st st.
486 "—Chas. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. F. Keating.
305 Millville—F. Reives, 217 Oak st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
Newark—Secretary of District Council,
John Sterling, 44 New st.

119 "—H. G. Long, 60 Orangest., Bloom-
field.
120 "—(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Wescott st.
148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 "—A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
349 Orange—Robt. Patterson, 63 Centre st.
325 Paterson—S. Sixx, 185 Hamilton ave.
1036 "—Leonard Monroe.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
65 Perth Amboy—Fred Christensen, 170
Brighton ave.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Sowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—Hiram J. Hahn, Box 261.
781 Princeton—Thomas Cashill.
455 Somerville—E. Odyke, 58 Mercer st.
961 Summit—A. W. Albon.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whillock, 19 Chapel st.

Union County—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—E. C. Pollock.
537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358 Roselle—J. Blummer.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Donner st.

620 Vineland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

840 Cloudcroft—U. R. Christman.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) J. Lather, 219 Sherman
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—John Forgar.
24 Batavia—Peter Moyle, 3 Bulle st.
233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
1052 Blaisdell—J. J. Jewell.
Buffalo—Secretary of Dist. Council,
R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9 "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 "—(Mill) J. Erhardt, Jr., 367 High.
355 "—(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 "—H. W. Johnston, 213 Utica av.
440 "—Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 297.
446 Carthage—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
368 Cohoes—L. C. Purdy.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
709 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 36 Clinton av.
503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere

532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 405 Walnut st.
 323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
 673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
 754 Fulton—J. M. Blodgett, 123 1st st.
 187 Geneva—W. A. Maycock, 306 William st.
 229 Glen Falls—Clayton T. Sawn, 21 Chester.
 1030 Gouverneur—Walter Lule.
 380 Herkimer—I. D. Mack.
 149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
 357 Islip, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y.
 603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
 251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
 727 Lake Placid—E. D. Marshall.
 516 Lindenhurst—Wm. Pitsch, Amityville, L. I.
 591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.
 289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
 543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
 574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 301 Newburgh—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
 New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
 42 "—P. McGough, 5 Division.
 718 "—George Booker, 191 Cedar Road.
 New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I.—N. Y.
 "—Sec. Manhattan District Council, D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
 51 "—K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
 56 "—(F'r Layers) Jos. Hefner, 499 9th ave., L. I. City.
 64 "—E. C. Glock, 328 N. Ellison st., Paterson, N. J.
 200 "—(Jewish) S. Mossloff, 139 Monroe.
 240 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
 285 "—(Framers) W. Larson, 2127 3d.
 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
 340 "—C. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th av.
 375 "—(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2d ave.
 382 "—John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
 457 "—(Sean) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
 468 "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 476 "—Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 8 Mill st., Long Island City.
 497 "—(Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer, 243 E. 10th st.
 509 "—Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
 513 "—(Ger.) Paul Reinhardt, 1501 Ave. A, Bronx.
 575 "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
 707 "—(Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d st.
 715 "—Charles Camp, 114 Brandhurst ave.
 724 "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 774 "—J. T. Nitke, 460 W. 20th st.
 "—Sec. Brooklyn Borough, Dist. Council, Jas. MacDonald, 211 59th st.
 12 "—Geo. Frank, 56 15th st.
 32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) M. Juergens, 96 Linden st.
 109 "—Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
 126 "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
 147 "—Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
 175 "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebing st.
 247 "—Wm. Schweikert, 516 Carlton st.
 258 "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
 291 "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 283 Bleeker st.
 381 "—J. G. Lehte, 723 43d st.
 451 "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
 471 "—Fred Small, 202 58th st.
 639 "—August Sohns, 166 53d st.
 786 "—(Ger. Millwright) Henry Maak, 357 Linden.
 "—Sec. Bronx Borough Dist. Council, E. S. Odell, 924 Teller ave.
 387 "—S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
 464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
 478 "—H. H. O'Connor, 77 W. 124th st.
 40 "—Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 7 River st.
 172 "—Westchester—J. Magnuson, Main st.
 212 "—Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.
 493 "—Wm T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave.
 593 "—Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.
 "—Sec. Queens Borough Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
 906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—Robert Graef, Woodmere, L. I.
 640 College Point—Patrick Carrol, Jr.
 81 Far Rockaway—E. Ward, 265 Central av.
 714 Flushing—F. S. Field, 154 Locust st.
 907 Great Neck, L. I.—J. V. Kennedy.
 613 Jamaica—Charles Stout, Box 46.
 34 Long Island City—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.
 507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
 983 Freeport, L. I.—J. A. Hunt.
 601 Rockaway Beach—Edward P. Closs, Oceanus, N. Y.
 128 Whitestone—H. Hey.
 901 Woodhaven—Thos. Tuttil, Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
 324 Woodside, L. I.—John Fargeson, Box 92.
 Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
 606 Port Richmond—William Houseman, 68 Columbia ave., West New Brighton.
 567 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
 322 Niagara Falls—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
 369 North Tonawanda—William H. Newman, 301 Falconer st.
 310 Norwich—Jesse Faulkner, 88 S. Broad st.
 474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
 101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
 546 Olean—L. L. Granger, Irving st.
 447 Ossining—D. E. Johnson.
 747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
 163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
 996 Penn Yan—Evert Brown.
 77 Portchester—Ace Palmer, 111 Smith st.
 203 Poughkeepsie—R. H. Shaffer, 33 Mansion.
 72 Rochester—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
 179 "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
 231 "—Adam Fay, 28 Yale st.
 1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
 573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Box 283 Railroad.
 1027 Sandy Hill—J. C. Carter.
 600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
 1015 Saratoga Springs—W. Longley, 59 Union.
 412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
 146 Schenectady—A. F. Wiley, 532 Paige st.
 963 "—(Mill) P. Shoemaker, 90 Washington ave.

835 Seneca Falls—Wm. Ford, 14 Wall st.
 853 Silver Creek—C. E. Abbey.
 Syracuse—Sec. Dist. Council, J. A. Horton, 252 James st.
 15 "—(Ger.) Martin Ohman, 151 Mary st.
 26 "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
 192 "—Charles Silvernail, 626 Vinc.
 895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
 78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
 636 "—(Mill) Wm. Hillogg, 316 19th st., Green Island, N. Y.
 918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell, Waterliet, N. Y.
 389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
 125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
 278 Watertown—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
 337 Whitesboro—Joseph McWinie, Box 42.
 53 White Plains—Wm. N. Jackman, 101 Central ave.
 273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
 726 "—Fred. Saerup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—G. C. Lumly, 51 Blanton st.
 558 Charlotte—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D st.
 530 Hendersonville—D. B. Jackson.
 630 Raleigh—Geo. T. Ray, Oak Dale ave.
 826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
 899 Wilmington—F. P. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
 632 Waynesville—W. C. Phillips.
 915 "—Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.

OHIO

84 Akron—Oliver Seiver, 302 Water st.
 539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel, 48 Cornell st.
 569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery.
 17 Belleaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
 170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 485 Bylesville—J. W. Dilley.
 245 Cambridge—E. W. Messick, 916 Grant av.
 143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 603 W. 3d st.
 589 Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
 2 "—Thos. S. Jones, 1121 Fuller st.
 209 "—(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
 327 "—(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3212 Beresford av.
 628 "—George T. Petry, 4131 Spring Grove av.
 664 "—(Stair) B. C. Menkhous, 1735 Westwood av.
 667 "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
 676 "—Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders st.
 692 "—J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
 Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
 11 "—Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
 14 "—T. W. Keller, 1140 Payne ave.
 39 "—(Boh.) Joseph Soudkup, 70 Hillman av.
 393 "—(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
 449 "—(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
 494 "—F. Redding, 444 W. Indiana av.
 863 Conneaut—E. W. Rodawell, 515 Mill st.
 525 Coshocton—S. S. Wagoner, 320 N. 6th st.
 Dayton—Secretary of District Council, F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
 104 "—John Weyrich, 632 N. Main st.
 346 "—(Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and Pierce sts.
 1009 Delhi—F. P. Hautman.
 328 East Liverpool—R. M. Newell, Box 164.
 557 East Toledo—H. E. Hollocher, 322 Wisconsin st.
 294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
 822 Findlay—J. B. Alspach, 1221 Summit st.
 637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand Boulevard.
 182 Lima—Henry Harrod, 717 E. Mack st.
 703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
 854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
 735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 47 W. First st.
 881 Massillon—Robert Setterlin.
 356 Marietta—Ed. Stewart, 533 N. Sixth st.
 749 Mount Vernon—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Mccharlie st.
 136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
 404 Painesville—J. Tucker.
 650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
 437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. Third st.
 940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
 1025 Sidney—Tim Welch.
 660 Springfield—Wm. S. Eastwood, 131 W. Clark st.
 186 Steubenville—F. B. Throckmorton, 518 N. 6th st.
 243 Tiffin—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
 25 Toledo—E. J. Arnold, 540 Wabash st.
 168 "—(Ger.) Chas. Woehler, 806 Mis-souri st.
 405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
 171 Youngstown—W. E. Anderson, Forest av.
 716 Zanesville—Fred. Kappes, 1321 Central avenue.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

117 Chandler—James Bradberry.
 763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
 913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
 985 Hobart—O. F. Geitsey.
 902 Lawton—Edward M. Kurtz.
 276 Oklahoma—P. M. Agee, Box 131.
 1034 "—D. K. Carey, Louis Hotel.
 292 Shawnee—J. P. Singleton, Box 248.

OREGON

917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, W. S. S. Colum-bine st.
 536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, Box 415.
 50 Portland—W. H. Helman.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson.
 237 "—(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
 135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 531 N. 8th st.
 900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.
 263 Berwick—J. M. Bellis, Col. Co.
 833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
 406 Bethlehem—H. S. Ehrigott, 422 E. Broad.
 773 Bradock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca st., Wilksburg.
 124 Bradford—W. H. McQuown, 14 Char-lotte st.

Butler—F. E. Mitchell, 439 N. McKean
 813 Carbondale—F. J. Love, 92 Cemetery st.
 1044 Charleroi—L. V. Jackman, 811 Shady av.
 571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O., Allegheny county.
 207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
 845 Clifton Heights—Frank Quantin.
 587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell.
 882 Columbia—J. H. Harnes, 1115 Barber st.
 321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
 768 Dorrancetown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
 580 DuBois—Jas. Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
 239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 501 East Stroudsburg—H. Slutter.
 421 Elwood City—Geo. Beltz.
 409 Erie—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
 682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
 905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel.
 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 1000 Greenville—M. A. Dunn.
 298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
 287 Harrisburg—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
 129 Hazleton—W. H. Moore, 103 S. Poplar.
 288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth.
 795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley.
 545 Kane—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
 208 Lancaster—Elmer B. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
 677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shaffers-town road.
 255 McKees Rocks—E. B. Gregg, Coraopolis.
 827 McKeesport—O. D. Rhodes, 228 Pine st.
 556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 998 Park av.
 1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
 974 Monessen—Wm. M. Creary.
 711 Mt. Carmel—Jos. C. Camp, 41 S. Poplar.
 415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
 414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
 246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
 206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
 333 New Kensington—J. H. Moser, Box 68, Parnassus.
 897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
 830 Oil City—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st., South Oil City.
 Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
 8 "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
 122 "—(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duvel st.
 227 "—(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Mem-phis st.
 238 "—(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
 277 "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th.
 359 "—(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101 Monmouth st.
 463 "—(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
 843 "—(Jenkintown) Wilson Hillegas, Glenside.
 964 "—Charles H. Riley, S. E. cor. Reese and Somerset sts.
 972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 3516 Warren st.
 1013 "—(Parquet Floor Layers) I. Clem-ents, 2101 Brandywine st.
 1051 "—Chr. Gehring.

Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council, Alex. D. Scott, 299 Shady ave., Allegheny City.
 142 "—H. G. Schomaker, 1302 Sherman avenue.
 164 "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2143 Rose st.
 165 "—W. H. Irwin, 625 Collins av., E. E.
 202 "—G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler.
 230 "—W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
 254 "—J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
 385 "—A. Paton, 254 Castor st.
 402 "—(Ger.) Linnert, 131 1/2 12th st., S. S.
 401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
 150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 67 Willow st.
 997 Pottstown—J. G. Geist, 72 Adams st.
 228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
 492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1128 Elm st.
 834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris.
 145 Sayre—F. J. Holenback.
 563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, Sloan ave. and Lincoln Heights.
 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) Edw. W. Rech, 834 Locust st.
 699 Sewickley—Robert D. Reed, Box 46.
 37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
 268 Sharon—C. F. Bastress, 49 Jefferson st.
 709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
 982 St. Marys—Chas. C. Wise, Box 130.
 838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa avenue.
 824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
 1050 Tarentum—W. B. McCall.
 966 Uniontown—R. B. Dannels.
 852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
 987 Waynesburg—F. M. Patterson.
 1014 Warren—O. H. Kingsloy, 114 Jackson st.
 541 Washington—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade avenue.
 248 Weissport—David Snyder.
 Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District Council, Roy E. Jacobs, 301 N. Wash-ington st.
 93 Wilkesbarre—J. B. Emery, 129 Stanton
 102 "—A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
 665 "—(Mill) J. G. Steinhauer, 73 E. North st.
 430 Wilksburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
 691 Williamsport—W. H. Irwin, 719 3d av.
 936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 1012 Halket avenue.
 191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Charles A. Rainville.
 176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
 342 Pawtucket—J. B. Poquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
 94 Providence—J. H. Cook, 298 Lockwood.
 217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Grannie st.
 801 Woonsocket—Jos. Gabory.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
 159 "—W. E. Mosimann, 291 Rutledge avenue.
 69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
 949 "—W. E. Barnett, 1103 Pendleton.
 221 Florence—J. W. Brown.
 697 Graniteville—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant, War-renville.
 875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKay.
 876 "—(Col.) H. J. Foxworth, Box 14.
 947 Ridgeway—P. P. James.
 736 Sumter—W. B. DeLorme.
 960 Union—F. J. Elliot.

SOUTH DAKOTA

783 Sioux Falls—W. D. McDonald.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—W. H. Hathaway, 714 1/2 Cedar st.
 779 Clarksville—W. R. Lowe.
 259 Jackson—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hot-ton st.
 225 Knoxville—D. W. B. Hope, 1002 Hanna avenue.
 Memphis—Secretary of District Council, Frank Welting, 105 S. 2d.
 152 "—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
 219 "—T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson st.
 394 "—J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
 350 Nashville—W. C. Stevenson, 515 Ash.
 1003 "—P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
 968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner.

TEXAS

770 Amarillo—F. D. Cordrey.
 300 Austin—J. A. Cawfield, Box 182.
 392 Beaumont—Z. Lebourg, Box 306.
 185 Cleburne—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Ward-ville st.
 731 Corsicana—W. A. Loving, 1411 W. Fifth avenue.
 886 Delhart—T. E. Green.
 198 Dallas—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
 371 Denison—W. W. Neighbour, 1315 W. Gandy.
 544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Box 631.
 738 Ennis—John Staples.
 339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
 506 Galveston—J. I. Siddall, 529 Gladly st.
 Galveston—Sec. of Dis. Council, Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
 526 "—Wm. James, 22d and Winne.
 611 "—(Ger.) A. Stein, Jr., 2008 Mechanic.
 572 Georgetown—J. W. Barnett.
 973 Grand Saline—J. M. Hubbard.
 856 Greenville—W. H. Orr, 149 S. Texas st.
 663 Hillsboro—J. K. Dalton.
 114 Houston—E. T. Hogan, 1810 Prairie ave.
 953 "—Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress st.
 30 Hubbard City—V. A. Broadway, Box 197.
 140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
 820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.
 855 Marshall—J. Read, 513 N. Bolivar st.
 445 Marlin—H. Ely.
 662 Mineral Wells—W. H. Prague.
 1023 Orange—F. H. Wilson.
 873 Palestine—R. G. Berry, 467 Reagon st.
 520 Paris—W. B. Hamilton, 621 N. Travis.
 610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
 460 San Antonio—(Ger.) T. J. Jauerig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
 717 "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
 197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
 729 Stephenville—Samuel Long.
 596 Taylor—J. T. Sudduth.
 555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
 602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
 379 Texarkana—H. Crabtree, 20th and Pine.
 622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
 686 Waxahatchie—R. W. Abbott.
 608 Weatherford—T. E. Love.

UTAH

450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
 184 Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding.

VERMONT

481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
 683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
 679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
 590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
 456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabel st.
 887 Hampton—L. L. Bush.
 994 Hot Springs—John A. Trimble.
 403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
 373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
 396 "—R. W. Vaden, 1250 25th st.
 331 Norfolk—B. B. Bardin, 285 Church st.
 551 Portsmouth—J. H. Birchard, 626 Clifford.
 388 Richmond—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
 319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 321 4th st., S. E.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—J. F. Moody, 89 1st st.
 1004 Ellensburg—T. M. Pearson.
 562 Everett—J. W. Meece, 3002 Maple ave.
 775 Gray's Harbor—J. A. Aeteson, Hoquiam.
 756 New Whatcom—F. W. Johnson, Box 341.
 956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday.
 528 Republic—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
 1061 Ritzville—Edward Keane.
 131 Seattle—H. Hollkamp, 1520 4th ave.
 338 "—(Mill) J. H. Stafford, Latona.
 98 Spokane—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardi-ner av.
 1060 "—W. G. Carlisle.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—A. J. Horaker.
 435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
 236 Clarksburg—H. J. White.
 428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 608 Fair-mountain ave.
 702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 10 Walnut st.
 302 Huntington—C. A. Burns, 525 9th st.
 800 Parkersburg—C. K. Pettit, 811 21st st.
 893 Wellsburg—G. W. Cain.
 3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—Jacob Brown.
 926 Beloit—Jos. M. Lathers, 403 Euclid ave.
 776 Fond-du-Lac—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest av.
 836 Janesville—E. B. Hilton, 63 N. Bluff st.
 161 Kenosha—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
 290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland.
 314 Madison—Carl Gruendlor, 423 W. Mifflin.
 849 Manitowoc—W. W. Braseh, 1401 S. Main.
 68 Menominee—William Zitelman.

Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, Michael Kreuser, 426 Clark st.
 188 "—Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
 522 "—(Ger.) Robert Hoppe, 659 24 1/2 st.
 896 "—(Mill) Adolph Hinkfurth, 1019 7th.
 252 Oshkosh—Casper Fluor, 55 Grove st.
 91 Racine—Hans Frederickson, 721 Racine.
 657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
 344 Waukesha—Geo. F. Peffer, 401 Lake st.
 755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

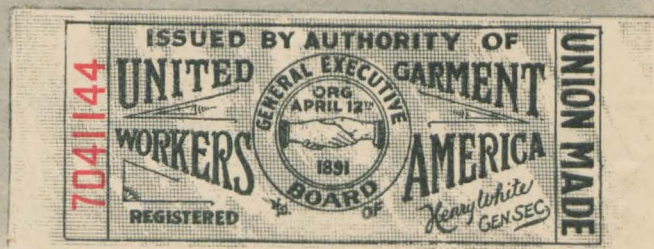
469 Cheyenne—L. E. Prey, K. P. Block.

DISCRIMINATE AGAINST

INFERIOR
UNCLEAN
SWEAT-SHOP
CLOTHING.



INSIST UPON
THIS LABEL



ENDORSED BY ALL TRADES UNIONS
AND LEADING REFORM SOCIETIES.

Don't Do That!

Put nails in your mouth (because you are ruining yourself eating iron-rust and dust) when you can buy *The Combination Nail Apron*, that will feed you out the nails one at a time, from a three-penny to a ten-penny, common or finishing, as fast as you can take hold of them—faster than you can get them from your mouth.

A nail saver; no lost nails. This apron has separate pockets for rule, pencil, nail-set and jack-knife, and side loops for hammer. Claimed by carpenters and woodworkers to be a most useful article. Made of the best 12 oz. duck, *white or striped*, leather trimmed. **Manufactured by Union Labor.** To introduce this combination apron, we will sell 10,000 of them at the low price of 35c. each; club lots are 3 for \$1. Cash with order.

Address all orders to the
Northern Awning Supply Co.
TOLUCA & Marshall County & ILLINOIS

CARPENTER SALESMEN WANTED in every county to take orders and put up the Best Awnings Made. 50 cents per hour. Send for samples and blank order sheets, and commence in your spare time, before some non-union agent gets ahead of you. Send all orders to the above address.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
to ride and exhibit sample bicycle.
1902 MODELS, \$9 to \$15
1900 and 1901 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$11
500 Second-hand Wheels
all makes and models, good as new \$3
to \$5. **Great Factory Clearing Sale.**
We **SHIP ON APPROVAL** and
10 DAYS TRIAL without a cent in advance.
Earn a Bicycle distributing catalogs. Write
at once for net prices and special offer.
Dept. 124 D
MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

**Union
Printing**
... for ...
**Labor
Organizations**

**First-class Work
Low Prices**

**Estimates cheerfully given
Mail orders carefully filled
Promptness our motto**

The
**New Era
Co-operative Press**
**1308
Drury Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

To Make a Good Cellar Floor

Take four parts coarse gravel, or broken stones and sand, and one part each of lime and Portland cement, mix well in a shallow box, shoveling it over and over again. The sand, gravel, and cement must be mixed together dry. The lime is slaked separately and mixed with the other ingredients in such proportion as will cement the whole mass together. Six or eight inches of this mixture is then laid on the floor and spread out level, and when set another coat is put on, consisting of one part cement and two parts sand. This last coating should not be less than one inch thick and should be well troweled and made smooth on the surface. This will answer for making the bottom of a cistern that is to be cemented up the sides with a lining of bricks. A cement of one part sand, and two parts ashes, and three parts clay, mixed with linseed oil, makes a hard and durable substance like stone, and will resist the weather almost like marble.

**Builders'
Hardware**
292
UP-TO-DATE
PAGES
WITH
PRICE LIST
CATALOGUE MADE
WITH PARTICULAR
CONSIDERATION AS
TO THE REQUIREMENTS
OF THE INDIVIDUAL
BUILDER
COMPLETE CONCISE
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED
AND HANDSOMELY
BOUND AND PRINTED
ASK FOR CATALOGUE 145 A
SEND 10 CENTS FOR POSTAGE
Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.
NEW YORK
SINCE 1848

Now Ready. Sixth Edition.
HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE
Or, House and Roof Framing
A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timbers for houses, together with an easily understood system of Room Framing, the whole making a book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen. Twenty-eight chapters and over 100 large engravings.
Cloth, 7x10. Price, **ONE DOLLAR.**
Send name, address and cash for books to
OWEN B. MAGINNIS, 310 W. 123th St., New York City

**NEW EDITION
Webster's
International
Dictionary**
**New Plates Throughout
25,000 New Words**
Phrases and Definitions
Prepared under the direct supervision of W. T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by a large corps of competent specialists and editors.
**Rich Bindings 2364 Pages
5000 Illustrations**
The International was first issued in 1890, succeeding the "Unabridged." The New Edition of the International was issued in October, 1900. Get the latest and the best.
We also publish
Webster's Collegiate Dictionary
with Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases.
"First class in quality, second class in size."
Specimen pages, etc. of both books sent on application.
G. & C. Merriam Co.
**Publishers
Springfield & Mass.**

BETTER PAY —FOR— CARPENTERS

WE CAN QUALIFY ambitious carpenters to earn more money. We train men already at work to do better work and get better pay.

If you want to learn to draw plans, to make specifications, or to undertake general contracting and building, write to us today, stating what class of work you wish to take up.

We will promptly explain how we can train you by mail, in your spare time, and at small expense, for any position in the architectural field.

Carpenter Becomes Successful Architect

I learned the carpenter's trade while quite a young man. I soon felt keenly the need of a technical education, to master the problems of my work. Not being able to attend college, I had about concluded to give up when a friend handed me one of the circulars of the Schools. I at once decided to take the Architectural Drawing and Designing Course. The Course has been worth several times the cost to me. In a very short time I was able to master difficult problems, my business became more remunerative, and my prospects brightened. I now have an architect's office in this city, and am doing a good business. I intend to take another Course as soon as I can. I will gladly reply to any letters regarding the Schools.

F. L. LINDSAY,
Box 34, Watertown, Wis.



Carpenter Becomes Contractor and Builder

I cannot recommend the International Correspondence Schools too highly. I had twelve years experience in carpenter work previous to enrolling in the Architectural Drawing Course, but found that I was very much in need of more education. I saw an advertisement of the Schools, and at once decided to take up the above mentioned Course. When I received my Instruction Papers, I found they were just what I wanted. The Course has been a great help to me; the benefits received from same are worth many times what it cost me. I am now a contractor and builder, and am able to put up all kinds of house plans. What the Schools have done for me, they will do for others.

JOHN T. LATRELL,
Ticonderoga, N. Y.



Successfully Studies Architecture at 53

When I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course I was 53 years of age. I have found it of great value to me. The instruction is so practical that I have been able to design and superintend the construction of a large six-story brick-and-stone building, which is to be used as an apartment house, and will cost about \$150,000. I could not have done this if I had not taken the Course. My only regret is that I did not know of the International Correspondence Schools twenty years ago. If I could have studied their Course then, I would have attained my present position long ago. I would advise every man to get a technical education in his work, and thus acquire more knowledge than can be gained from ten years' experience.

JOHN MCAULIFFE,
11 Hayes St., Cambridgeport, Mass.



Became Draftsman and Doubled Salary

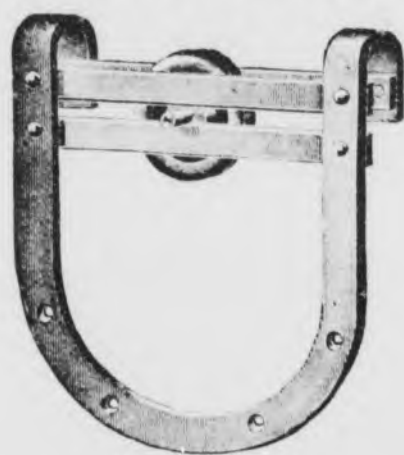
I consider the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., one of the grandest institutions in America. The knowledge I have gained from the Architectural Drawing Course has enabled me to compete with some of the best architects and contractors in the State. I am now holding a position as draftsman for one of the leading lumber and manufacturing companies in Memphis, Tenn., and can honestly say that I never could have secured this position had it not been for the knowledge gained from the Schools. My salary has more than doubled since I enrolled. I cannot say too much in praise of such a grand institution.

A. D. PAINE,
Desoto Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.

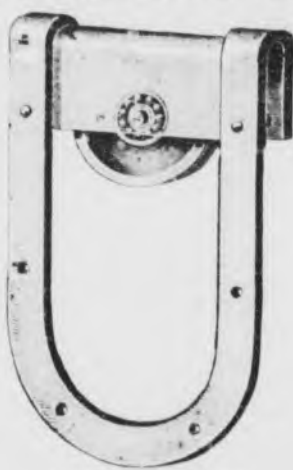


**International
Correspondence Schools**
Box 1069 Scranton, Pa.

LANE'S BARN DOOR HANGERS



"STANDARD"



"SPECIAL" 50

We are the originators and largest makers of U-shaped hangers. Get the GENUINE LANE HANGER for best satisfaction.

ALSO LANE PARLOR DOOR HANGERS

Goods Sold by All Hardware Dealers

LANE BROTHERS COMPANY

422-54 PROSPECT STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

A
NEW
SELF-
FASTENING
FOLDING



SAW CLAMP

It will instantly fasten itself to any saw without the aid of screws or nails. It is made of the best quality of steel, and is of a size to fit any saw. Price, \$1.00. **GUNN & HANNAH** PITTSBURG, PA.

Sworn Circulation
of
The CARPENTER

59,000

COPIES MONTHLY

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Material. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Builders.

Do You

SET the
teeth of
your saws, or



Do You

just
BEND
them?

Morrill's No. 95 Saw Set

Never fails to set them just right

No guesswork or skill required in using this Saw Set

CHARLES MORRILL

Broadway and Chambers St. NEW YORK CITY



A GOOD WORKMAN IS KNOWN BY HIS TOOLS

Selling Plumb's Tools

Brings you in two sure, constant and satisfactory kinds of profit.

It pays you the immediate profit upon the actual sale.

It pays you also the greater and further reaching profit that comes from having pleased a valuable customer.

The skilled artisan is your most important customer.

Do you take pains to select the best? In other words—Plumb's.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB,

PHILADELPHIA

Not Much Money

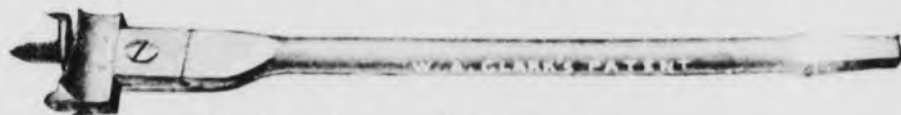
Is needed to trim your house if you make use of wrought bronze hardware. We make such wrought goods in a number of tasteful designs and in all finishes. These are made with no less care than our more expensive cast bronze hardware, quality and durability are alike above reproach.

Let us send you booklets which show these goods, or refer you to dealers in your neighborhood who can show you samples.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

New Britain, Conn., New York, Philadelphia

The "Genuine" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by R. H. BROWN & CO. from the Best Quality

JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

R. H. BROWN & CO., New Haven, Conn.



THE CELEBRATED

BARTON TOOLS

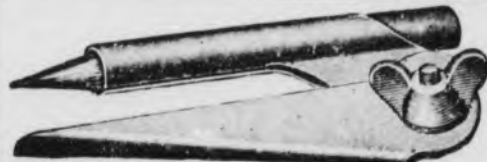
Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.

49 LINDUS ST. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

THIS WORK is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley. It is in two parts, and is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the work is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

Price, Cloth, **Two Dollars**

Sent post paid on receipt of price. Address

G. D. INSKIP 4526 Wallace St., W. Philadelphia

CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 5
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy

The Disston Saw

Will do more work with less exertion and hold its cutting edge longer than any other brand.

Fully Warranted

as to material
and manufacture.



For additional
information
Send a Postal
for Our
Pamphlet,

"PRACTICAL HINTS TO MECHANICS"

Henry Disston & Sons Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works Philadelphia, Pa.

TAINTOR

POSITIVE
SAW SET

These saws and their sets have
been well and truly tested and
found to be the best of all, when
used in the



If your hardware dealer
does not have them, write
to us for information and we will
send you a copy of the book
"How to Set a Saw".
TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK

The "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round of each bit

.. For Sale by All Hardware Dealers ..

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

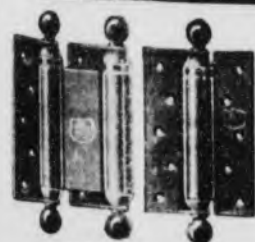
ARE THE STANDARD

Consider the Quality—when
buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware
perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring
Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893
Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Pan-Am., Buffalo, 1901

For Sale by Hardware Dealers

BOMMER SPRING HINGES



Starrett's Carpenters' Square

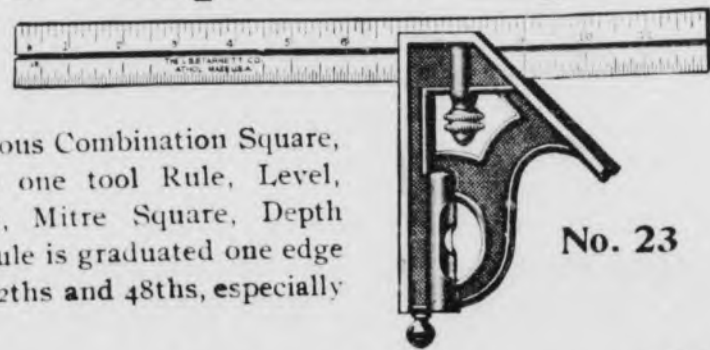
This is our famous Combination Square,
which comprises in one tool Rule, Level,
Plumb, Try Square, Mitre Square, Depth
Gauge, etc. The Rule is graduated one edge
each in 8ths, 32ds, 12ths and 48ths, especially
for Carpenters' use.

PRICES:	9 inches . . .	\$1.25	18 inches . . .	\$2.25
	12 " . . .	1.50	24 " . . .	2.75

Sent prepaid on receipt of price

Send for Free Catalogue, No. 16 V, of Fine Mechanical Tools. 112 Pages. Illustrated

THE L. S. STARRETT CO. ATHOL, MASS.
U. S. A.



YOUR WIFE'S WORK

is never done. You should
be happy to relieve her of
some needless sewing and
patching by wearing

KEYSTONE
NEVER RIP
OVERALLS.

They never rip, are hard to
tear, and are the most money-
saving overalls on the market.

We also make trousers for
work, home and street-work-
ing pants from \$1.00 to \$3.00.
Our corduroy pants are nearly
indestructible.

Be sure that the next pair
you buy has a "Keystone
Ticket" on the garment. It
means the best product of a
union factory with never a
strike in its labor record of
21 years.

Our name on the ticket sure.

Cleveland & Whitehill Co., Newburgh, N. Y.



THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 5
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—All carpenters will please stay away from this city until existing difficulties are adjusted. Business is dull here, and men looking for a job are in abundance.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Our Local Union is yet in its infancy. As we are having some difficulty with architects and others, and good men are walking the streets, carpenters will act wisely in keeping aloof from this city.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Union men here are all at work. In fact, carpenters are somewhat scarce here just now, on account of many having gone to other towns. We initiated twelve new members last meeting night.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Although work is very slack here at present, prospects are good for the future. Trade organization is growing at a rapid rate in this city. In fact, we are now the best organized city in Missouri excepting St. Louis.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Our new scale went into effect on April 1, and we have made good progress generally during the past six months. We have a Trades and Labor Council here, and a journal in defense of our interests.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Local Union 426 is doing fine. Some time ago I wrote that we would make it seven hundred strong. We have now gone beyond that, and we hope, with the present prospects and conditions in Los Angeles, to reach the thousand mark soon.

JOLIET, Ill.—We are in good shape at present; while we have an agreement with our bossess calling for a wage of 32½ cents per hour, we are working nine hours a day. Joliet never was so fortunate as to be an eight-hour city, but has been erroneously classified as such in THE CARPENTER for some years.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Carpenters coming here from Chicago report that advertisements in Chicago papers stated that carpenters were wanted here at a rate of wages from \$3.75 to \$4 per day. The facts are that our present wages are \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day, a few men receiving \$3. After the 1st of April we expect to get \$3 per day minimum. Being well organized, we anticipate no trouble to arise from our demand.

HINGHAM, Mass.—Local Union 424 is progressing. Two weeks ago we got the painters together and assisted them in organizing a union, which is at present in a satisfactory condition, and we expect them to obtain the eight-hour day and more pay at an early date, and thus to be in line with the carpenters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Articles have been published throughout the country to the effect that we had placed the Milwaukee Base Ball Club of the American Association on the unfair list. This statement is without foundation, for the managers have employed Union men exclusively in the construction of their buildings.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The new Local Union 632 recently organized here has now a membership of about 600, and it is only a question of a few weeks when it will muster up a round thousand. We have affiliated with the Building Trades Council and will do all in our power to make Providence a thoroughly organized city.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio.—Local Union 660 is steadily growing in membership. It will certainly not be long until all non-union men here will understand the benefits of organization. We celebrated our first anniversary last meeting night with a full attendance. Refreshments and cigars were served in abundance, and all present had a royal time.

WINONA, Minn.—The number of our membership is now fifty-two in good standing, we having initiated ten new members last meeting night. Non-union men are in abundance here, but as we are affiliated with the Minnesota State Federation, which renders us great assistance in our efforts to complete our organization, we shall gradually bring them into line.

HUBBARD, Tex.—Local Union 30, organized May 1, 1891, is succeeding fairly well. We have but one job here at present, and that is unfair, the builder employing none but non-union men and paying wages considerably below the Union scale. Brothers are requested to give us their moral assistance by staying away from Hubbard until we have won the fight with this unfair employer.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.—Great success has crowned our efforts in securing new members. We initiated seventy-seven the past three weeks, sixteen last evening, and ten more applications will be acted on at our next meeting. We are securing all the outside men as fast as they arrive, much to the consternation of our contractors, who are beginning to realize that the Union is master of the situation as far as enforcement of trade rules is concerned. Will send you a good report next month.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—We are elated over the success of organized labor in this vicinity. Local Union 318 is alive and doing her full share of the work, and we hope that when the spring goes by we will have the ends tightly tied around the scab's neck. We initiated nine members this month, and have many applications under consideration.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—At last an agreement has been entered into between our mill men and the firm of Kertscher & Co., by which their factory is put under the control of the Union. Taking into consideration the fact that this firm removed from New York years ago on account of their antagonism to trade organization, and have persisted all along in running their plant on non-union lines, this is certainly a great victory for the Union.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Brother S. Odell, general organizer, paid us a visit on April 21 and addressed a meeting of over two hundred carpenters held in Union Hall. Brother Odell will never be forgotten here. As a speaker he presents arguments forcefully and to the point, with no superfluity of language, that cannot be contradicted. After the address we received some applications. Trade is dull here, but nevertheless Local Union 396 is making one of the neatest fights imaginable.

OMAHA, Neb.—Everything is running smoothly at this end of the line. We have no trouble on hand at present, and most of our men are working. The business agent of our Building Trades Council is making it so unpleasant for the few scabs who are left here that the better class of them are beginning to see the error of their ways and are joining our Union. We are initiating two or three of them at every meeting. The others will have to go 'way back in the woods and lie down.

LOVELAND, Col.—It is about time that Local Union 681 was heard from. Although we have little to say, we are not asleep. We have a membership of forty-seven in good standing, and we are constantly on the increase. As early as next month, perhaps, we are bound to have every non-union carpenter in the city in the organization. All union men are employed. Wages are from \$2.25 to \$3.00. We gave an oyster supper to our members and friends last week, and the 120 persons present enjoyed a good time.

MARISSA, Ill.—We write these few lines to let you know that we are still in existence and holding our own. We have elected a business agent and set him to work, with the result that at the meeting following the election we had four applications for membership. The American Federation is assisting us in stirring up the non-union men, and we expect that before long not one will be found in this

city. The season's work has not begun as yet, and so far as indications go there will not be any more work all summer than resident carpenters can do without help from the outside.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—On April 5th we held a ball for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of a sick-benefit feature in our Local Union. At 12 M. sharp the police of the 74th precinct appeared and ordered the closing of the hall. At a meeting held after this occurrence, with over one hundred members in attendance, resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the arbitrary action of the police. Copies of these resolutions were ordered sent to the local newspapers for publication.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Local Union 46 held some splendid meetings this winter and will meet weekly after April 1. We are trying hard to get all outsiders into the Union. There are false reports floating around to the effect that there is plenty of work, and that all classes of men are needed in our city. The facts are, there is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, we have plenty of men walking the streets in search of employment, hence carpenters should stay away from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

SHAWNEE, O. T.—Our city having always been considered strongly non-union, brothers will certainly be pleased to learn that conditions have remarkably altered. Carpenters of Shawnee to-day are alive to the benefits of organization, and show a willingness to join the ranks. Local Union 292, organized in December, 1901, has at present a membership of 130. The majority of the citizens of this locality are in sympathy with organized labor, and are glad to see the Carpenters' Union so prosperous. Brothers should not be misled by articles or advertisements in the papers dwelling on the flourishing conditions in Shawnee. Trade is slack, and many of our men are in search of employment.

A Sociable Occasion

On the 17th of April Local Union 265, Hackensack, N. J., gathered with their wives, sisters and friends at National Hall to hold their first reception and dance. Their efforts to make a success of the occasion met with success, the attendance being large and almost all the mechanics of standing in town being present. The music was good, and the dance order provided a variety of fantastic steps which gave all a chance to participate. Calls for speeches were responded to by several of the members and committees, and greatly increased the interest in the Union. The affair lasted until nearly morning, and all those present had a most enjoyable time.

Stay Away from Chicago!

Brothers are hereby advised to keep away from Chicago, Ill., until further notice, that city being overstocked with men, hundreds of whom are walking the streets in vain search of employment.

A True Statement of the Trade Conditions in Atlantic City

The master builders of Atlantic City, N. J., where recently a number of large buildings were destroyed by fire, are inserting advertisements in the daily papers to the effect that men are in demand and wages considerably above the ordinary limit. The statements are false.

The fact is that no builder in Atlantic City pays more than \$2.50 for eight hours. Furthermore, the city is about to enact building laws calling for fire-proof structures, and, as a consequence, the erection of new buildings will be held back for some time. Carpenters should pay no attention to these false and misleading advertisements. Keep away from Atlantic City.

Lorain to Be Avoided

Local Union 705, Lorain, Ohio, has adopted a new scale of wages and demanded 27½ cents per hour, being an advance of 2½ cents per hour, and nine hours to constitute a day's work. The contractors on their part insist on us agreeing to a sliding scale from 17½ cents to 30 cents an hour, which proposition we have peremptorily rejected, its provisions being unjust and inadequate. Not one of our master carpenters as yet having signed our agreement, we would request all brothers to stay away from Lorain until we have come out victorious in the contest. LOCAL UNION 705.

An Open Meeting

WAXAHACHIE, Tex.—On the 1st of April Local Union 682 held an open meeting for the purpose of strengthening the spirit of unionism in our town.

We had with us on this occasion members of several unions of other trades and quite a number of non-union carpenters, also the contractors, the City Council, and the band boys who furnished us with a program of nice selections very appropriate for the occasion. Mr. Will Hancock, an able lawyer of our town, delivered a very eloquent address on trades unionism. Refreshments were served, and all present had an opportunity for an exchange of views as to helping organization along to further success, and we had a jolly good time.

Trade is dull here at this moment, and it seems we are on the verge of an unfair battle, which, however, we are determined to win and obtain more enduring conditions. I hope and trust that within twelve months we shall have accomplished a plan of concerted action with many other successful localities, and that the banner of unionism will wave triumphantly over our little city.

LOCAL UNION 682.

New Tool Catalogue Ready in August.

Upon request of Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., the well-known hardware dealers and advertisers in this journal, our members and readers are informed that this firm has not as yet issued any new tool catalogue, the catalogue recently issued by them being one of builders' hardware exclusively. Their new tool catalogue, we are advised, will be ready in August.



The Quarterly Report of the General President.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1892.

To the Members of the General Executive Board, Greeting:

In accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution of the United Brotherhood, I herewith submit my quarterly report, from January 1 to April 1, 1902.

It is exceedingly gratifying to call the attention of your honorable body to the wonderful growth in the membership of our organization within the first quarter of the current year, during this period no less than 114 charters having been granted—27 in January, 38 in February and 49 in March, making a grand total of 1,062 Local Unions in the United Brotherhood, with a membership of 101,560, an increase since my last report of 6,661 members. We have every reason to feel proud of our standing as an organization, far outnumbering any other class of mechanics, and everything points to still greater success in the future, as the outlook for a prosperous season in the building line, from all the reports to this office, is exceedingly bright indeed. Many localities are making demands for better conditions. Some have already secured them; others have them under consideration, trying to adjust them amicably and if possible without a strike. No doubt in some cities strikes will occur, and I feel that all possible assistance, financial and otherwise, vested in your honorable body under the provisions of the Constitution, should be given them.

During the past six weeks there have been submitted to this office a number of circular letters in which questions were asked me regarding the finality of the vote taken on the suspension of Brother McGuire. This letter was originally issued by Local Union 637, of Hamilton, Ohio, and sent to the various Local Unions with the request that the same be considered and sent to me. The following is a copy of my reply:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1902.

"DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

"I am in receipt of your letter of recent date regarding the finality of the vote on the question, 'Shall the removal of P. J. McGuire be made permanent?' Owing to absence from the city and the pressure of various other duties in this office, I have been somewhat delayed in answering same.

"Brother McGuire was removed from the office of General Secretary-Treasurer on July 24, 1901. Later the question of the permanency of his suspension was submitted to the various Locals for consideration. They decided in the negative. Now, while that vote does not permanently suspend him, at the same time it does not reinstate him, nor does it deny the charge of the alleged shortage preferred by the General Executive Board, and, even if it did, it would not debar him from qualifying with a \$30,000 bond, as per Section 31 of the Constitution. His former bond ceased to exist, as far as any further protection to the United Brotherhood was concerned, after the date of notification of the alleged shortage to the bond company.

"Brother McGuire is as amenable to the laws as any other man in the organization, and it is my duty, as General President, to see that the above-named section

is complied with. What Local Union can take any exception to this? Would any have me neglect my duty to gratify their wishes or misunderstanding in the matter? What member who has the welfare of the organization at heart would like to see Brother McGuire reinstated minus the required bond, and with the charges of an alleged shortage still against him?

"I have in no way disregarded the vote on the permanency of Brother McGuire's removal. I was elected to the office of General President to look after the interests of the Brotherhood, and this I shall do without fear or favor. As soon as he complies with the General Constitution in the furnishing of a \$30,000 bond, and gives some accounting of the alleged shortage, his reinstatement into the office of General Secretary-Treasurer will be considered by the General Executive Board and myself.

(Signed) "W. D. HUBER."

Under dates of January 2d and 6th respectively two communications were received from Brother McGuire demanding his reinstatement into the office of General Secretary-Treasurer. The same were referred to you at the last session of your body, at which meeting you refused to reinstate him, and referred the matter to our counsel.

On January 23 I received the following communication from Brother McGuire, and herewith submit my reply to same:

"CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 23, 1902.

"W. D. HUBER, Esq., General President:

"DEAR SIR—I desire to know if you have placed my letters of January 3 and 10 before the G. E. B. for action of that body, and if so what is their decision? Why am I not reinstated as G. S.-T. as long as the vote of the Locals, as required by Sec. 18 of Constitution, has not sustained my suspension? * * * * *

"Yours fraternally,

(Signed) "P. J. MCGUIRE."

"PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30, 1902.

"P. J. MCGUIRE, Esq.,

"DEAR SIR—Replying to yours of Jan. 23 containing request relative to reinstatement, I inform you that your letter of request was submitted to the Board and they did not reinstate. I think your counsel has been informed that you would not be reinstated or recognized as General Secretary-Treasurer pending the determination of the indictment against you.

"Whenever you are prepared to account to the Brotherhood for the moneys you have received and have not expended for its benefit, I will be pleased to further consider your request for reinstatement, assuming, of course, that you are ready to qualify with bond, etc., according to the Constitution and laws of the Brotherhood. Thus far both these things you have failed to do. Yours,

(Signed) "W. D. HUBER."

Under date of February 4, 1902, I received a letter from John A. Ward (Bro. McGuire's attorney) introducing Mr. James W. Fernley, a member of the firm of Vollum, Fernley & Vollum, expert accountants, and requesting that he be permitted to examine all books, papers, vouchers and the like, as per agreement of our attorney with him. The expert came to this office on February 6, when all the books, papers and vouchers were submitted to him for examination. At this point I think it might be well to inform your honorable body that the case of Brother McGuire will come up for trial on April 14 unless some sudden illness overtakes him again, necessitating another postponement of the case.

In my previous report the attention of your honorable body was called to the matter of a special convention. The time for the return of the vote having expired,

I appointed a committee to canvass the same. The report of this committee will be found in the March issue of our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

I wish to call your attention to the trouble existing in San Francisco, which matter has been before you on two previous occasions. The District Council of that city, as well as Local Union 22, has absolutely refused to abide by the decision of the G. E. B., and still continue to discriminate against our loyal members in calling strikes on jobs where they are employed, or compelling them to leave the same. Upon the urgent request of the loyal Locals that some member of the Board visit them and endeavor to adjust the difficulty, I sent Brother Grimes to San Francisco. His efforts to bring about any settlement were in vain. He recommended that the District Council be dissolved and Local Union 22 suspended from the Brotherhood.

Owing to their continued defiance of the decision of the G. E. B. and their deliberate violation of the General Constitution, there was nothing left for me to do but to enforce the laws as per Sections 53 and 163, which I did under date of March 28 in a communication to the General Secretary-Treasurer. The matter was at once submitted to your honorable body for consideration. Immediately on receipt of the sanction of your body, March 31, Local Union 22 was notified that, owing to their endeavors to create dissension and to disrupt the organization in San Francisco, their discrimination against our members in forcing them to leave their jobs or compelling them to obtain clearance cards from 483 and other Local Unions, they were suspended from the Brotherhood. I was very much averse to taking this action, but was compelled to do so in order to protect the interests of our members in that city. In our organization discipline must prevail; our laws must be lived up to. Thus far they have shown no willingness to abide by the decision of the G. E. B., or any desire to be guided by the General Constitution, but, on the contrary, have defied us to enforce our laws. Hence the above action.

The following places were visited by me in the interest of the organization: Orange, Jersey City, Atlantic City, Montclair, Germantown, Lancaster, Pittsburgh, New York, Yonkers, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville and Springfield, Ill.

I found Lancaster in poor condition, but the outlook is rather encouraging, as the members of that local are endeavoring to build up their membership and secure better conditions this spring. All assistance possible should be given them to accomplish this end.

I visited New York, as per instructions of your body at the January meeting, to adjust the difference existing between Local Unions 240 and 382 as to the matter of their funds. Your attention will again be called to this matter later.

Owing to the difference existing between L. U. 132 and the District Council of Buffalo in regard to the withdrawal of the said local's delegates from that body, I visited that city in order to adjust the difficulty. The matter has been satisfactorily adjusted to all concerned, and everything is now working harmoniously. In Niagara Falls our members were called out on a sympathetic strike. That matter has also been amicably adjusted.

I visited Columbus at the urgent request of the locals of that city. I did not find them in as good shape as I expected. Both locals, however, are on the increase, and the outlook for getting their demands is encouraging. I was present at a meeting of the District Council of Cincinnati.

I find that the locals are in a very prosperous condition, with a good outlook for the future.

In Louisville the locals are on the increase and the outlook for work exceedingly bright. I found that city in much better shape than I anticipated, and they should have little trouble in gaining their demands. They have had considerable trouble, however, during the past year, owing to their strike of last spring. At that time one of the general officers was in their midst, and suggested the using of \$600 of their local funds in their endeavors to gain better conditions, which accordingly they did, with the understanding that they be reimbursed by the General Office. The local is now in financial straits and is suffering from loss in membership, owing to rumors that have been spread broadcast as to their standing with the General Office. Inasmuch as they acted in good faith and upon the advice of one of the general officers, who assured them of the reimbursement of the \$600, I think it no more than just and right that they be reimbursed to the extent of the above-named sum. I leave this matter with you for your consideration.

On March 18 I visited Dayton, addressed a meeting in the evening, and endeavored to get a conference with the bosses' association in reference to the demands which go into effect on April 1. My efforts were ineffectual, as they refused to meet me. I believe, however, that the demands will be granted with but little difficulty.

Under date of March 27 I was present at mass meetings held in Orange and Montclair. The outlook for the demands in Orange is encouraging, but in Montclair I believe there will be some difficulty in gaining same.

In conclusion I wish to say that the past quarter has been the most encouraging one in the history of the Brotherhood. In finances, membership, the general satisfaction and expressions of approval on the part of the locals—all is indicative of the healthy state of the organization.

I trust the above will meet with your kind approval.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. D. Kurier

General President.

Take Notice

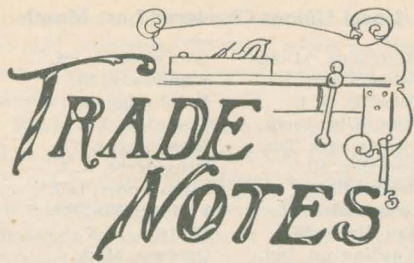
Local Unions and members will please take notice that in order to simplify our accounts and to avoid unnecessary mailing expense, orders for small badges or pins calling for less than six (6) of these articles will not be given attention hereafter. Such orders cannot be executed by the General Office.

Things for Local Unions to Remember

Financial officers, when scanning our financial column headed "Money Received," should not overlook the name of the month for which credit is given. As strange as it may appear, we must say that frequent complaints are received by the General Office as to the moneys sent in for a certain month not tallying with the amount credited in that month's issue of the journal.

THE CARPENTER, going to press on the 1st of each month, evidently cannot give credit for moneys that have not been forwarded by a Local's officers nor received by the General Office.

ORGANIZATION is the rock upon which all industrial progress must be based,



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 332, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The prospects are good for securing our demand for a 50-cent advance on the minimum wage scale, an increase to \$3.50, which we expect it to be after May 1st. Local Unions 332 and 426 are working in entire harmony, and ditto with other building trades. We have no knockers such as they have up in Frisco. Should any of them show up they will be bowled down.

LOCAL UNION 84, AKRON, O.—We desire to let the brothers know through the columns of our valuable journal that Akron Union is still in the fight for better conditions, not only for carpenters, but all the building trades. We have demanded an advance in wages of 3 cents an hour and the nine-hour day, and mean to get what we have asked for on May 1. Work will be plentiful this season. Our working cards are much in demand, and we expect no trouble.

LOCAL UNION 725, BOWLING GREEN, KY.—Our demand for nine hours and ten hours pay has met with surprising success so far. The non-union men are beginning to realize the advantage of organization, and from now on we are likely to obtain more members. Two new members were initiated last meeting night. Our new schedule taking force on May 1, we would request all carpenters to stay away from Bowling Green until after that time.

Successful Trade Movements

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—From now on we will work nine hours and receive \$2.25 per day. Our demands have all been granted, and there is great rejoicing among our men over the success.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Our trouble here has been settled, contractors and jobbers having signed our agreement. We are working nine hours, and receive the advance of 12½ cents per day we demanded.

WICHITA, Kan.—All trades are working in harmony here. Our move has been a success. We have secured the eight-hour day and have the new system generally established. The majority of the carpenters are within our fold and our membership is increasing.

FITCHBURG, Mass.—The eight-hour day was established here on March 31, although some of our contractors have not as yet agreed to the new system, but have promised to do so on May 1. A few contractors employing non-union men we have driven off their jobs, and union men are now doing the work.

MONTCLAIR AND BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—After a stubborn and bitterly contested fight lasting nine days the Union has won the battle. The agreement submitted to the bosses was signed on April 9, and our men resumed work the day following. We claim to have won a great victory, as we had to fight not only our own bosses, but those of all the building trades.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Everything here is all right, as we have been granted the eight-hour day without any trouble and without requiring any assistance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—On May 1st our wages will be \$2.80 per day, and work with non-union men is prohibited. Strike has been declared off, leaving us in good working order.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Better conditions are prevailing here now, we having won our fight for the eight-hour day and the \$2.75 scale being in force. We are happy over this outcome of our trouble.

BRIDGETON, N. J.—After having been out on strike two days we were notified by our committee that the bosses had acceded to our demand for an increase of 25 cents per day, whereupon our men returned to work.

ALTON, Ill.—Every contractor in this city has paid the new scale, viz., 35 cents per hour, since April 1, and no kick came from anyone. There is a good amount of work on hand, conditions are fair and no trouble is anticipated.

TAYLORVILLE, Ill.—At the time when our Local Union was organized a year ago, and prior to that time, we received from 15 cents to 20 per hour. Now our pay is 25 cents and 30 cents an hour. Our Union is progressing splendidly.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio.—The differences existing between us and our contractors have been adjusted in our favor. From now on we will receive \$2.70 per day of nine hours, and eight hours work will be the rule on Saturday. May the same success attend all other Local Unions on the warpath.

SCHNECTADY, N. Y.—Local Union 146 won an easy victory on the 1st of April. There were not more than three contractors out of the fifty here who refused to accede to our demand for eight hours and 35 cents an hour. Now all is satisfactorily settled, and of course we are delighted over the success of our move.

HINGHAM, Mass.—Having secured the eight hours on the 1st of April, we are entitled to enrollment on the list of Eight-hour cities. In November last a set of resolutions was presented to our bosses providing for eight hours work, with nine hours pay, to begin with April 1, 1902, which they accepted unanimously.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Lockout was settled on April 16, the Builders' Association granting our demands in full, viz., eight hours per day, \$2.50 minimum wage scale, and recognition of our Union and its trade rules in full. This victory will have a good effect, not only upon the carpenters, but upon organized labor generally in our city.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Thirty-five cents an hour will hereafter be our scale of wages, an increase of 5 cents an hour over last year's scale. Two hundred strong, we had been out two weeks when our trouble was settled through the intervention of the State Board of Arbitration. The success of our efforts in this direction is considered a great victory by our Local.

DANVERS, Mass.—We were successful in establishing the eight-hour day with nine hours pay on April 1. On the same date the rule forbidding union men to work with non-unionists went into force, with the result that now we have almost every

journeyman carpenter in the Union. In one instance it was a foreman who refused to join, but no doubt the difficulty will soon be adjusted.

PADUCAH, KY.—The difficulty here has been adjusted. The eight-hour day has been granted, but as regards wages we had to compromise, and finally settled on a minimum rate of 27½ cents an hour. Our contractors having been very stubborn, and numerous conferences held with them having been without any result, we could not accomplish more at the present time. Our original demand was for 35 cents an hour.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa.—During the next eleven months we will be paid at the rate of 28 cents per hour, having reached a settlement to that effect with our employers. The contractors have at the same time agreed to consider any future demand for any specified time, having begun to realize that Local Union 691 has come to Williamsport to stay, and that they cannot do business without recognizing the organization and granting our just demands.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—A great victory has been achieved here, and up to this moment we have had no trouble. At 5 o'clock on the 1st of April all Union carpenters put aside their tools, and on the following morning went to work as if nothing had happened. When pay-day arrived they received their 31½ cents per hour. We gained six members, and we believe that after a short time we will have every carpenter deserving the name in the city within our fold.

WINONA, MINN.—While our demands have not been granted in every particular, we obtained the nine-hour day and an advance of 25 cents per day for outside carpenters. The majority of shop carpenters being non-union, they are still working ten hours, but we live in hope that they will now begin to see the benefit of our Union and join the ranks. Our wages prior to April 1 were from \$1.75 to \$2.25 for ten hours. At present we receive \$2 to \$2.50 for nine hours.

ORANGE, N. J.—There had been a hitch between ourselves and the bosses over the date on which the \$3 scale, an increase of 25 cents, was to go into effect. The Unions of Orange and East Orange both wanted it to be April 1, but the bosses held out for June 1. On the 5th of April a settlement was reached by which the master carpenters and the Unions of the two cities agreed that the \$3 scale should go into effect immediately and stand as a working rule until May 1, 1903.

TAMPA, Fla.—One hundred and thirty-six of our men, employed by contractors who refused our demands, struck work on April 15. The only fight made was by the Master Carpenters Association, the contractors outside of this concern giving in at once, in fact they long since agreed to our demands. On the 19th a settlement was reached by which we agreed on some minor points, such as no smoking during working hours and tools to be unpacked before working hours. The contractors have agreed to all our trade rules, and you can add Tampa to the Eight-hour List. Great credit is due to the colored carpenters. Their Local Union 420 stood ready to back us up in anything we did. It was not necessary for them to strike, but a few of their members who happened to be out of employment rendered valuable services as members of the hustling committee.

JOPLIN, Mo.—On the 1st of April, when our new scale, calling for eight hours and \$3 per day, went into effect, not one of our members had to quit his job, nor was anyone laid off. Every contractor in the city had signed our agreement, and you can put Joplin on your list of eight-hour cities.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—All our leading contractors having acceded to our demands, we have been enjoying an increase in wages since April 1. This success is due to the firmness, intelligence and patient efforts of our members, who are delighted over it, and are spurred on by it to still greater efforts for the betterment of conditions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Since the 1st of April we have been receiving 37½ cents per hour, an advance of 5 cents, the master builders having voted in favor of our demand. We don't anticipate any more trouble this season. Our members are nearly all employed, other trades are in a similar condition, and prospects are very bright for the summer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Our strike was declared off by the District Council on April 26. Having gained everything we asked for, our wages will henceforth be 37½ cents per hour. However, we have two or three contractors who still refuse to sign our agreement, but they do not amount to very much, and we think we have fought a good fight and scored a great victory.

TAMAQUA, Pa.—With very little or no trouble we have scored our first victory. Union 824 was successful in securing its demand for a minimum scale of wages of 22½ cents per hour. Wages heretofore paid were from \$1.40 to \$1.95 per day. Our hope is that all sister Local Unions striving for better conditions may be likewise successful, thus bringing our Brotherhood to the front of all organizations.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The eight-hour day, as well as a raise in wages of 5 cents per hour, has been granted by the contractors. We had a little trouble with four of them, but after 150 of our men had resumed work at the schedule they weakened and gave in. At first they offered a compromise. All overtures of this character were promptly rejected, however, and now all difficulties are satisfactorily settled and our strike has therefore been declared off.

RED OAK, IOWA.—It is with pleasure we inform the brothers that our minimum rate of wages took effect on March 1 and that almost all our members are at work under the new scale. Everything is coming our way, and we think that by the time spring trade opens up all hands will be employed under the improved conditions. One contractor refuses to yield, but indications are that we will have his hide before long unless he changes his mind.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Local Union 895 gained its demands on April 1. Every boss but one now pays \$2.75 per day, and the eight-hour day is established all around. The boss mentioned employs only three men, who of course are non-union. With this exception, we have every carpenter in town in the Union. Although there are no new buildings of any account going up, our men are all in employment. Generally speaking, we have this town unionized as it never was before, and hope to keep it so.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Three or four of the contractors who granted the eight hours a year ago are still holding out, but they are having trouble in getting good men, the good men here all being in the Union and at work. The prospects are that these contractors will have still more trouble unless they come to terms. There are about six of our men still out; all the rest are working eight hours at the rate of 35 cents an hour. The outlook is favorable for us, and it is almost a certainty that our Union will achieve a complete success.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—We have won a victory all along the line. The stockholders of the Newburgh Planing Mill Company, at a meeting held on April 8, decided to agree to our demands. Beginning with Thursday next we shall work eight hours and receive 31¼ cents per hour. The speediness of the settlement is undoubtedly due to the resolution passed by our Local Union on April 7 assessing all members working \$1 per week in support of those who might be called out. We hope that this victory will help unionism in this city, and we are looking forward to greater progress in the labor movement.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn.—An agreement was reached on April 18 with the Hartford Carpet Company, which employs most of the carpenters in town, whereby the eight hours and \$2.50 per day were conceded to us. Thereupon our men went back to work on the following Monday, when to their surprise they found the firm had broken the agreement, inasmuch as they refused to pay the rate of wages agreed on and offered them \$2.25 instead. As a matter of course all the men dropped their tools and quit.

On the 24th the firm once more signed the agreement, and gave us all assurance that they would live up to it. All other employers, with the exception of one, who undoubtedly will soon also come to terms, granted the eight hours and \$2.50 per day, to go into force on May 1. Everything looks bright now, and we expect no further hitch.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Under date of April 30, the Carpenters and Builders Exchange of this city informed our District Council that in view of certain communications received from the District Council and of the statements made by its members before the above body, they had adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, First, That after May 1, 1902, the rate of wages for journeymen carpenters in the city of Philadelphia shall be 40 cents per hour and eight hours to constitute a day's work; and, second, That double pay be paid for work done on Sundays, Independence Day and Christmas; the rate of time and half-time to be paid for all other overtime.

It was further agreed between the District Council and the employers that a committee on arbitration, consisting of five members on each side, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to settle all differences that may arise from time to time.

Thus, for the first time in the history of our organization in the city of Philadelphia, our Union has been fully recognized by the master carpenters. The 40 cents an hour amounts to an increase over present wages of 40 cents per day. The resolution adopted by the Builders' Exchange was almost unanimously indorsed by the rank and file, and a clash has been avoided.

When sending in a list of officers the Recording Secretary should give the street and number plainly or the Post-office box.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Houghton, Mass.	Jersey Shore, Pa.
Salem, Ore.	Kimmunity, Ill.
Belleville, N. J.	Bainbridge, Ga.
Muscataine, Iowa.	Staunton, Va.
Sweetwater, Tex.	Muskogee, I. T.
Goreville, Ill.	Providence, R. I.
Bardwell, Ky.	Logansport, Ind.
La Grande, Ore.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Eau Claire, Wis.	Hudson, N. Y.
Washington, Ind.	Owosso, Mich.
Fredericksburg, Va.	Clairton, Pa.
South Haven, Mich.	Needham, Mass.
Carlyle, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
St. Charles, Ill.	Montreal, Can.
Livingston, Mont.	Gulfport, Miss.
Galena, Ill.	Punxsutawney, Pa.
Collinswood, Ohio.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Ridgewood, N. J.	Haileyville, I. T.
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.
Longview, Tex.	Norfolk, N. Y.
Downingtown, Pa.	St. Louis, Mo.
Waltersburg, Mass.	Portland Station, O.
Washington, D. C.	Tyler, Tex.
Springfield, Mass.	Creal Springs, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Bayville, L. I., N. Y.
Catskill, N. Y.	Sheboygan, Mich.
	Boston, Mass.

Total—Fifty-three New Local Unions.

Avoid Sterling and Rock Falls, Ill.

Our members of Local Union 695, Sterling and Rock Falls, Ill., in a circular dated April 6, caution all carpenters to remain away from these localities, they being out on strike for a very reasonable advance in wages and the contractors refusing to comply with their demand. They have entered this contest with a determination to win this fight, in which they should be assisted by keeping away from Sterling and Rock Falls until further notice.

Information Wanted

Local Union 610, of Port Arthur, Tex., is desirous of obtaining information leading to the discovery of the home or name and address of the nearest relatives of Brother L. B. Conn, a member of said Local Union who died on April 1, 1902, leaving that Local Union in utter ignorance as to the whereabouts of his people. Members or readers of this journal who may be in a position to furnish the desired information are requested to at once communicate with the General Office.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Scranton, Pa.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Independence, Colo.
Winnipeg, Man.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Sacramento, Cal.
Norfolk, Va.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Paterson, N. J.	Divernon, Ill.

Hamilton Union Alive and Doing

HAMILTON, O.—Local Union 637 is not as near dead as some of our outside brothers may imagine, they not hearing from us very often. We have a membership of eighty, and are enrolling new members every meeting. Yet, we have many more carpenters here keeping aloof from the Union. The outlook for work is very good, as we have more work than our Union men can do, and would be glad to relieve any sister Local Union of any unemployed members they may have. It is true we are still working ten hours a day, yet we live in hope of being in a position to secure better conditions in the near future.

W. A. S.

Oregon Awakening

LA GRANDE, Ore.—The new Union here was started with thirty-two members, and more will follow in the near future. G. J. Harry, who is out as organizer for the State Federation of Labor, gave valuable assistance in organizing the carpenters. Last Sunday he held an open meeting for the purpose of organizing a Federal Union, and with fair response—so much so that it is a certain go. The new Local Union starts off with a good set of officers, some of whom I have known for years as men of ability and devoted to the cause of unionism.

The change here appears not only strange, but wonderful, taking into consideration that twelve or eighteen months ago any attempt at organization would have proved a flat failure. It is certainly encouraging to see such a change; it has not only taken place in our city, but it is fast becoming general even in this slow webfoot Oregon.

A. W. D.

The Strike in Niagara Falls

On April 1 the members of Local Union 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., struck to enforce their demands for eight hours and a minimum rate of wages of 35 cents per hour. Although several meetings have been held between committees from our Local Union and the Builders' Association, no agreement has as yet been reached. The last proposition submitted to us by the association offers a minimum rate of 27½ cents per hour, with nine hours until November 1 and eight hours from that time on. On April 1, 1903, the minimum to be raised to 31¼ cents. This latter proposition the Local Union has refused to accept, and all Union carpenters are requested to keep away from Niagara Falls until the difficulties are officially declared settled.

W. J. S.

Additions to List of Eight-Hour Cities

The following localities have obtained the eight-hour workday during the month of April:

Leominster, Mass.	Meriden, Conn.
Nelson, B. C.	Newburgh, N. Y.
North Adams, Mass.	Paducah, Ky.
Pittsfield, Mass.	Fitchburg, Mass.
Joplin, Mo.	White Plains, N. Y.
Tarrytown, N. Y.	Wichita, Kan.
Danvers, Mass.	Thompsonville, Conn.
Hingham, Mass.	Schenectady, N. Y.
	Tampa, Fla.

News from Sherman Heights

SHERMAN HEIGHTS, Tenn.—Thinking that Local Unions should occasionally be heard from, I would say that Local Union 968 is composed of a little band of carpenters who are up and doing and endeavoring to build up the organization on a sound basis. Being in close proximity to our sister Local Union 759, in Chattanooga, the two Unions work harmoniously together. Both are represented in the Trades Council, which, as a body, is also doing excellent work for organized labor. We have a walking delegate who can't be beat. He makes it hot for the scabs and allows no Union man to work with them on any job.

W. B. N.

From Our Wyandotte Local Union

WYANDOTTE, Mich.—Believing that occasional reports from Local Unions for insertion in our journal are welcome, and to let brothers know how we are getting along, I will write these few lines. Local Union 814 was organized in May, 1901, and hence is less than a year old. Nevertheless, it is big for its age and a hustler, as you will see by the following: We started our Union with less than twenty members, and although Wyandotte is a small town of some 5,000 inhabitants,

we have at this time seventy members in good standing. In February, 1901, the scale of wages paid was 22½ cents per hour and ten hours a day's work. At that time our charter members came to the conclusion that their wages were entirely inadequate and hours excessively long, so they made a demand for 25 cents an hour and nine hours work, and were successful. This year, with our Local Union and the Brotherhood at our back, we decided to ask for a further advance in wages, and in February last appointed a committee with instructions to wait on our contractors and to make a demand to this effect, with the result that at the time of writing every contractor in the city has signed an agreement providing for a rate of wages of 30 cents an hour and eight hours work on Saturday, to go into effect on the 1st of May. They also agreed to weekly payments, wages to be paid on the job.

We receive THE CARPENTER regularly every month, and I can say it is a welcome visitor indeed. By the way, I have watched and looked for some time for news from the Brotherhood in Detroit, a little town twelve miles further up the Detroit River. It is a smart little suburb of Wyandotte, and there is grand work going on there. But let them do their own advertising.

L. GRASLEY,
Local Union 814.

From Our Local Union in Pekin

PEKIN, Ill.—It is with pleasure that I can say we have but one carpenter in our city who does not belong to the Union, but there is no question that we will have him also in our ranks before the 1st of May. While business is not very brisk this spring, every one of our men is working. We had some trouble with one of our contractors the first of the month, but, seeing it was throwing away money to try to force us to submit to his terms, he came around a few days later and signed our agreement. Everything is now strictly union in Pekin. No Union men will work hereafter with a non-unionist.

GEO. P. CH.,
Local Union 644.

Victory for Tampa Union

TAMPA, Fla.—It is some time since any news from our little Southern city has appeared in THE CARPENTER, but it is not that there was nothing doing; on the contrary, it is because we have been doing so much. Within eight months we have adopted trade rules which compare favorably with those of any city in America, and, what is more, we enforce them to the letter. We have established the eight-hour workday. We had to fight for it, but we got it, nevertheless; and this is the best bit of news we have to give you.

As ten years had passed away since the carpenters of Tampa had struck to enforce their demands—and that strike was unsuccessful—the public in general and the contractors in particular—they have recently formed an association—thought that it was all "huff," and Dame Rumor busied herself with the report that not more than one-half the carpenters would obey the order to strike. Great was their surprise when, on the morning of the day set for the enforcement of the eight-hour day, not a man went to work unless his boss had agreed to our demands.

On the second day of the strike the contractors met and appointed a committee to sue for peace. After the Strike Committee had held three conferences with the contractors—who had sworn they would go out of business before they would concede us an eight-hour day—

they signed an agreement that eight hours should constitute a day's work at the same rate per day as previously paid for nine hours.

While we were confident from the first that the strike would not last two weeks (it did last just five days), we prepared for a long struggle; and the fact that our demands were sanctioned by the General Executive Board had its influence on the contractors.

As we will have one hour more each day which we can call our own we will let you hear from us more frequently in the future than we have in the past.

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,
Sec'y Strike Committee,
Local Union 696.

Brother Ford's Experience with the Amalgamated Wood Workers

In order to bring our move for 45 cents an hour and the Saturday half-holiday to a successful issue, and realizing the necessity of concerted action on the part of the wood-working craft in Philadelphia on general principles, we have for the past five months endeavored to induce the various independent carpenter unions here to join our forces. I am now in a position to state that our efforts in this direction have been productive of great results. The Independent Carpenters Union No. 2 came back to the old fold in January last, and since that time another independent Union, the parquet floor layers, has also rejoined our organization. Two new unions have been organized and chartered, and Cabinetmakers' Union No. 32, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, following the example of their brothers in New York, Brooklyn and Newark, has come over to the Brotherhood.

Recently our Committee on Organization approached Mill Men's Union No. 97, of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, who are still keeping aloof from the bulk of the craft. Several conferences were held by committees from both sides, and the situation thoroughly discussed. On some of these occasions, as might have been expected, representatives from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' headquarters were present and used all possible means to prevent the mill men from adopting the same course as their sister Union, No. 32 (now 1051 of the United Brotherhood). Now, in response to an invitation tendered myself and our committee, I appeared at a meeting of the Mill Men's Union 97, held on April 26, to participate in what I then believed to be a friendly pow-wow. I found, however, that I was led into an ambush on this occasion, out of which I nevertheless emerged with my whole force without losing a man. The battle was led by Commander-in-Chief Kidd, assisted by General Guntner, with Braunschweig bringing up the rear.

I will say right here that if the Amalgamated Wood Workers have no better backers than they proved to be, I would like to meet them in a pitched battle on equal footing. As I said, I was led into an ambush. I was told that I could have ten minutes of their valuable time. I looked around and was satisfied that something unusual was up, and told them that two minutes was sufficient and gave them a short talk. Judge, then, my surprise when the chairman called on Brother Kidd, the Fifth Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, who occupied the floor for about thirty minutes trying to annihilate me and the United Brotherhood in general. I was now in fighting trim, and it became Kidd's turn to be surprised. The ambush was a failure, for I not only saved my men, but the flag was not even smirched in the scrimmage. It was

flaunted in their faces. When I thought the fight was over, up comes General Guntner and fired a few hot shells into us without force. I easily caught them and returned them with a little pepper, whereupon the renowned Braunschweig, fortified with documents, took charge of the assault.

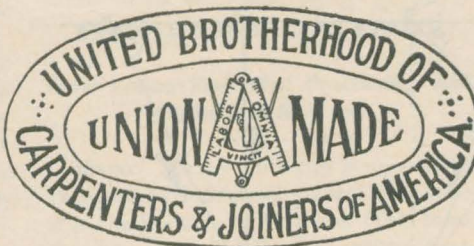
I regret I cannot read German, as his shot and shell was in that language, and he is going to have it translated for my benefit. However, the fight came to an end, and I am still alive, and would ask nothing better than to meet all three again in a good fight.

They talked so much about amalgamation that I am satisfied a good, strong fight would finish them as far as Philadelphia is concerned.

W. J. FORD.

The Brotherhood Union Label

A cut for the Brotherhood union label is now in the possession of the General Office. In order to properly legalize the label and to make it valid, effective and secure, it requires registration in each and every State. Up to the present time regis-



tration has been obtained in the State of Pennsylvania only, and the label is not available for any other State. In the States of New York, Missouri, Illinois and New Jersey registration proceedings have been entered into.

Special Attention

The special attention of all members and Local Unions is hereby called to the subjoined decision, rendered by the General Executive Board in their session held July 27, 1901, relative to the special assessments imposed by Local Unions or District Councils:

DECISION

Self-imposed special assessments levied by any Local Union or District Council for strike purposes, and made valid by their vote, are not subject to the provisions laid down in Section 180 of the General Constitution. All members under the jurisdiction of any Local Union or District Council levying such assessment are subject to the payment of same, and if fined by any Local Union or District Council for non-payment they are liable to pay such fine.

EXPULSIONS

L. L. Turner, of Local Union 928, Divernon, Ill., has been expelled by that Local Union for embezzlement of their funds.

George Warner, of Local Union 609, Onaway, Mich., has been expelled by that Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Other Trade Movements Settled

Following is a list of places where the Local Unions have also been successful in obtaining their demands and settling the differences:

Jersey City, N. Y.	Stillwater, Minn.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Ossining, N. Y.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Rushville, Ind.	Bayonne, N. J.
Asbury Park, N. J.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Evansville, Ind.	Pekin, Ill.
Burlington, Iowa.	Morristown, N. J.
Jenkintown, Pa.	East Stroudsburg, Pa.

NOTICE

Matter for insertion in THE CARPENTER, not in the hands of the General Office on the first of any month, will not be published in that month's issue.

A Toiler's Cry

Why do we stand here so idle,
Clasping the wind and the rain,
Hoping for something or nothing,
And stretching our arms in vain?
Nothing is gained by recalling
And delving in days that are gone;
Dig out of the present by doing
Something we still may lean on.

What is torture but thinking
And hoping, without will to do?
What is joy but the acting
And urging of force to pursue?
Which will brighten our nature
And leave us a flock of the great?
Which will darken our future
And all of our faith decimate?

Not idly musing nor longing
Ever reaches the goal or the prize;
Not the faint sunken heart of ambition
Plucks lustre from blackest of eyes.
So let us be up and be moving,
Turning neither to left nor to right,
Till the apex is crowned of endeavor
And swathed by the Goddess of Right.

The world is too grand for retreating
Or acting in twos or in threes.
Come, throw off the spirit of languor
And huddle together like bees!
Till the sound and the music of motion
Is heard from pole unto pole,
And all of the world is united
And moulded in one loving soul.

We may sit idly by and there listen
To the murmur and pleasure of streams
That will graft on our minds a diversion
Or rock us in ecstasy's dreams,
But it all will fade in an instant
And leave but a bittering woe
When we face the cold danger before us,
As we turn to the world and our foe.

The rich man is not altogether
To blame for our misery's tear,
We prattle like wandering ducklings
Forgetting our first duties here.
Let us men, like to men, be acting
To drive the wolf from our door,
Ere the hand of a strong oppressor
Crushes out the life of the poor.

L. U. 93. JOHN H. FARRELL.

Meaning of "Sophomore"

Says a literary man: "I used to think that the word 'sophomore' was made up of the Greek word signifying wise and the English word 'more.' The word was thus applicable I thought, to the second class in a college because they were 'more wise' than their fellows in their own estimation. But it seems that the word has a purer genealogy and a meaning even less flattering to the class of collegians to whom it is applied. It was first used at the University of Cambridge, England, and in its infancy appeared in the form 'soph-mor.' It was composed of the word 'soph,' a contraction for 'sophister,' and a Greek word meaning foolish (moros).

"The college course extended over three years and one term. The respective classes of students were termed freshmen or first-year men, junior sophs or sophmors, senior sophs and questioners. This nomenclature was transferred to the American higher institutions of learning, and in the form freshmen, juniors and seniors still exists."

"Eight Hours"

Eight Hours Marching Song. Rally to the Union Marching Song. These are new, appropriate and very catchy Union songs. Words and music of either song will be sent to any address in the United States by sending a postal note of 30 cents to M. N. Rogers Music Co., 3336 Stevens ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

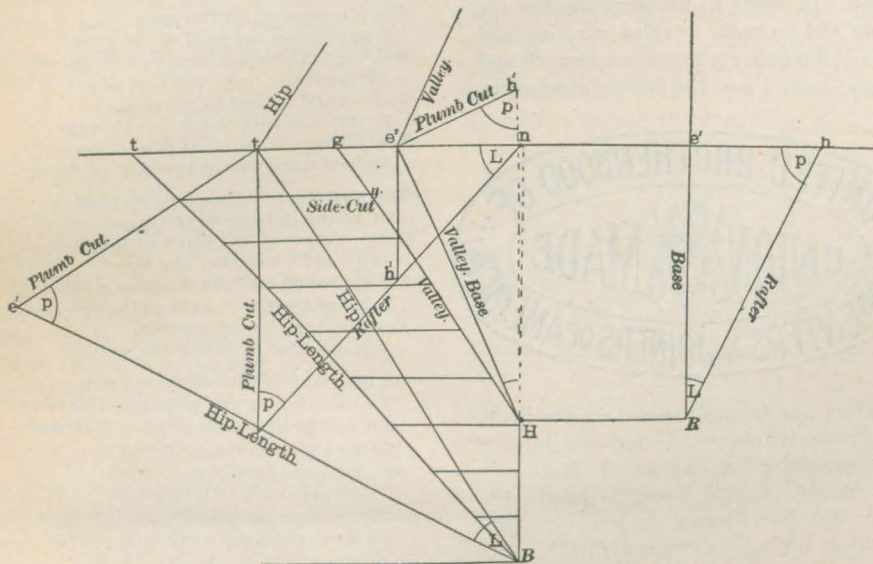
Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Geometry

From G. D. Inskip, Philadelphia.

Let us assume that BHR is the outer edge of wall plate of roof under discussion; that we wish to demonstrate to the mind of the one who is not familiar with a problem of this nature. Let Re^1



be the half width of wing, and Bn the half width of main roof that has a hip whose plan is Bt . Then tn will be the base (or run) of roof. Lay off square with tn , the height of roof as te . Join en , which is the rafter length of section whose plan is B, n, t . Let e^1h be the height of roof on wing, and make e^2h^1 on section t, e, n equal to e^1h . This gives point e^2 , the distance roof Re^1h will run into roof t, e, n . Then e^2 is the point of intersection on plan.

e^2H is the valley base. Make ng equal to nh^1 , for this is the inclined distance over e^2n while rising to the height of e^1h , the height of roof Re^1h . Take the length of rafter (ne) and lay it along ridge as nt^1 . Draw Bt^1 , also HG . Then Bt^1gH is the shape that when in position will cover the plan. te^2HB , or g , will stand plumb over e^2 , and t^1 will stand plumb over t , space of the required number of cripples as shown. The side cut is at y for valley. The side cut for cripples against hip is gt^1B . The plumb cuts for both ends are same as full rafter en , and shown at P . The cuts are plumb and side (no level cut is used). Valley length is Hh^2 set up the height of roof e^1h ; the plumb and level cuts are suggested at p and L . Hip length Bt , square from tB the height of roof te as te^3 ; join Be^3 , which is the hip length. Bt^1 is equal to Be^3 . The plumb and level cuts are obvious. By laying out to a scale all the cripples, hips and valley lengths and plumb and level cuts may be determined.

We will treat upon uneven wall plates in a subsequent issue.

SUCCESS in the battles of life lies at least as much in knowing when to quit, and then quitting, as in fighting to the point of exhaustion. Let us beware of confusing valor with bullheadedness.

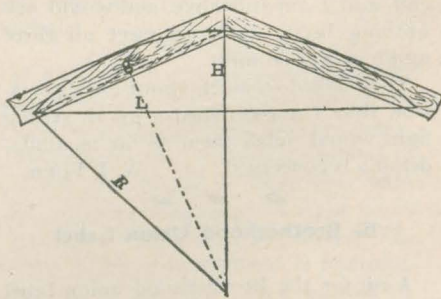
To Find the Radius When Chord and Rise Are Known

From G. D. Inskip, Philadelphia.

Let L equal the half width of opening and H the rise of arch. Then L squared plus H squared, divided by twice H , gives the radius. Or,

$$\frac{L^2 + H^2}{H \times 2} = R$$

Let L equal 6 feet, and rise H equal 3



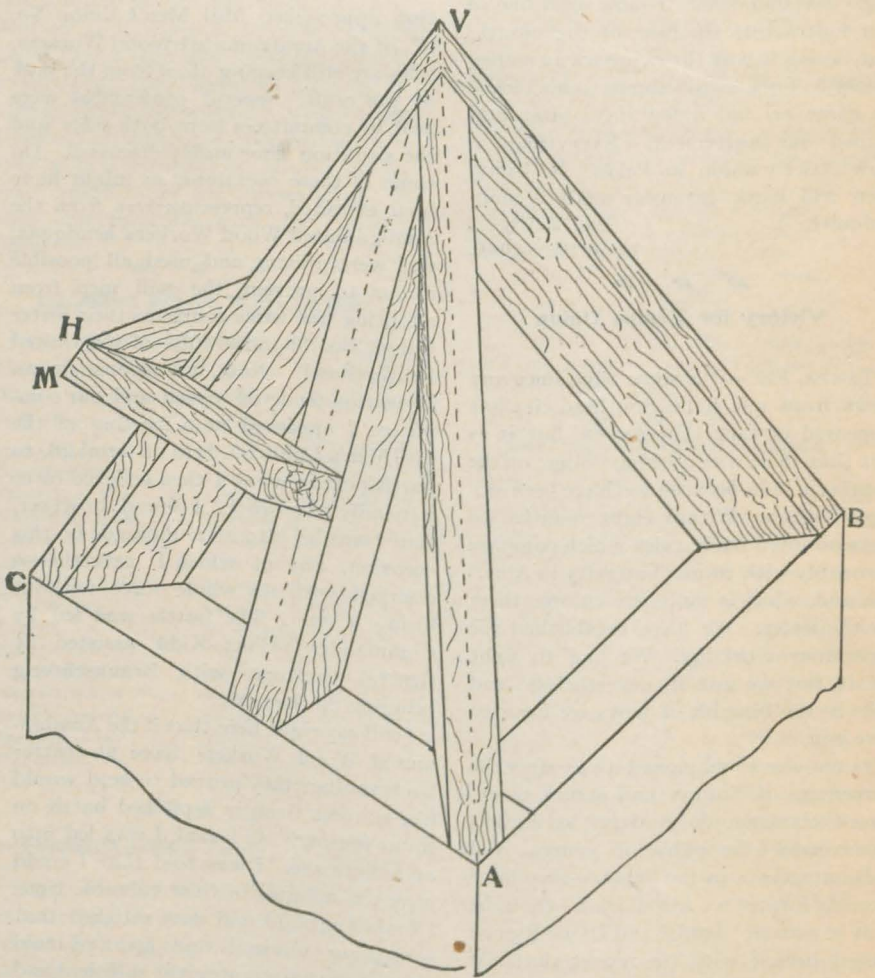
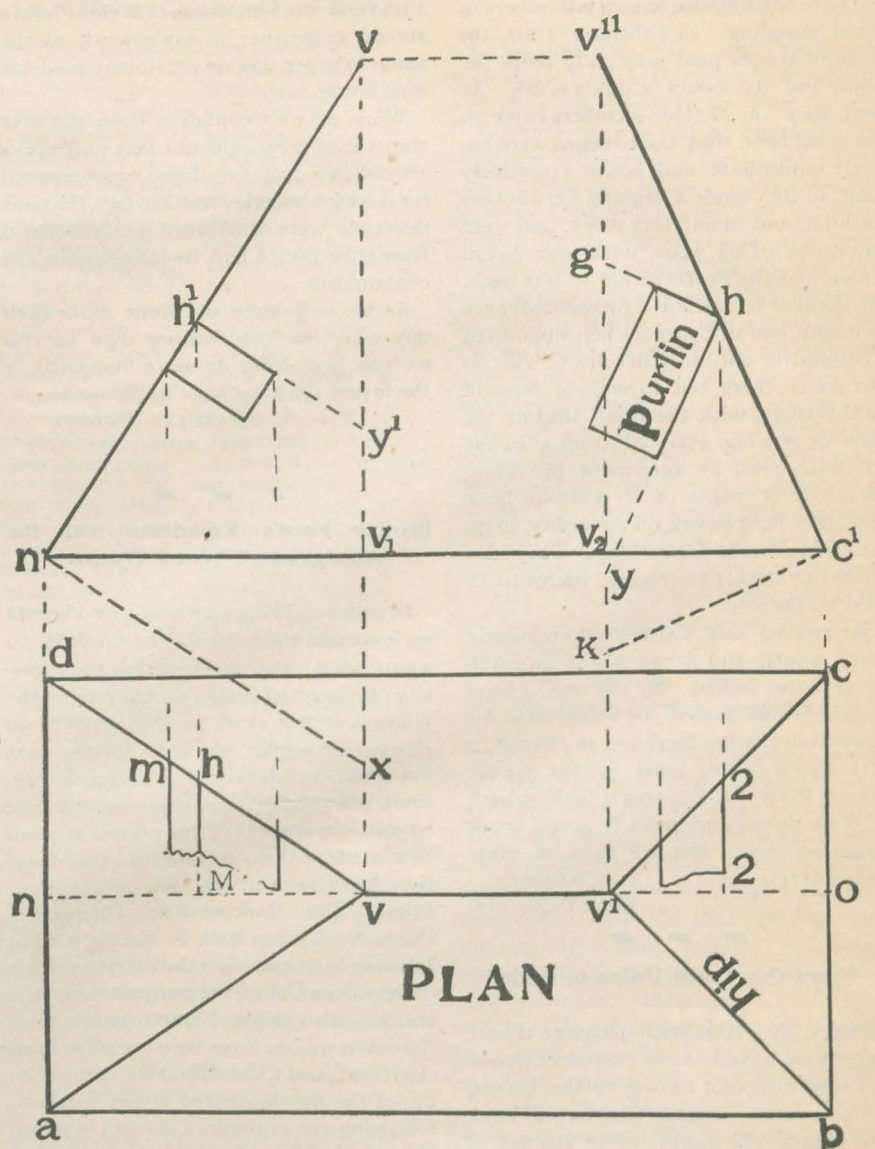
feet. $6 \times 6 = 36$. $3 \times 3 = 9$. Adding 36 and 9 we have 45. Dividing by twice 3 or 6 we get $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet for radius.

The graphical method is as follows: Divide the upper chord in two as at g ; then square from point g a line till it cuts the perpendicular from H . The intersections will be the radius.

Purlin Cuts

From G. D. Inskip, Philadelphia.

Let $abcd$ be the plan, and $avdv$ be the plan of hips, and let nv_1v be the section over nv on plan. At any point on nv , as h^1 , draw a line square with nv , cutting vv_1 at y^1 . Drop a perpendicular to plan of hips, as h . Then hm to h^1y^1 will be the cut to fit against hips dv or av , purlin to run parallel with plate line ad . It thus becomes in all cases that the run of hip on plate (as nd to the distance nx). This cut can be gotten without so many lines. For example, let nv be the pitch of roof. Square from n , cutting at x ; then nx is the one side of the square and nd the other (or run of hip). To prove the truth of this method we will compute the proportions by means of ratio. Let nv (run) equal $3'6''$, and v_1v equal $5'9''$ (pitch); length of rafter nv equal about $6.8\frac{3}{4}$. Multiply 6.75 (rafter length) by 3.5 (run), and divide by 5.75 (height). This gives $nx=4.1$, or the run of hip, as nd to nx ; or, in this particular case, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the latter giving cut. The purlin running parallel with ab is gotten exactly the same. Furthermore, this method is applicable to any position of purlin shown in right hand section. The edge cut in this case is not made by the run of hip to rafter length, as when the purlin is square with roof, but the edge at h must extend to g ; when it becomes hg , to 2.2 (2.2 on one side of square and



hg on the other) for edge cut; for face cut, hy to 2.2 . Consider the line hg . As purlin revolves the line hg becomes shorter till it is square across, and then the cut for edge would be the plan of hip, or oc to ov^1 .

Note that the run of hip is always the cut figure on square for both cuts, face and edge. The face cut for purlin at hips on right is made by c^1K to oc ; edge cut, $v^{11}e^1$ to oc give cuts.

The isometric sketch at Fig. 2 shows the meaning of these remarks. H is the face and M is the edge cut.

REMEMBER the children of to-day—the fathers and mothers of to-morrow, the progenitors of all the future. Take them from the factories and mills and put them in the fields; take them from the looms and put them in the lecture-rooms. The only hope for the race lies therein.

Amendment to Constitution Proposed by Local Union 123.

IOLA, KAN.—The General Constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as we all know, is not a perfect code of laws for the government of its members, and it may at any time be so amended that justice may be more equally administered to all concerned. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Section 169 c of our General Constitution be so amended as to read as follows:

"All fines and assessments levied by any Local Union or District Council against a member of another Local Union shall be charged and collected by the Local Union of which the accused party is a member, and such fine or assessment (or both) shall be forwarded by his Local Union to the Local Union in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed. Any Local Union refusing or neglecting to forward such fine or assessment (or both) within thirty days after such fine or assessment (or both) has been collected, shall be suspended until such indebtedness shall have been liquidated. Any member who refuses to give his name, number and location of his Local Union shall be expelled."

LOCAL UNION 123,
J. H. DENNIS, President,
ED. V. ABDILL, Rec. Sec.

Model Apprentice Rules

The subjoined rules governing the relations between employer and apprentice, and the latter with the Union, have recently been adopted by our local Unions of Chicago and the Builders' Association. Local Unions or District Councils desirous of establishing a practical apprentice system will act wisely in being guided by them. They are certainly model rules, and afford an apprentice the best possible conditions while learning his trade:

APPRENTICE RULES.

Section 1. Apprentices shall be under the jurisdiction of the Joint Arbitration Board, which has the authority to control them and protect their interests subject to approved indentures, entered into with their employers, and the rules adopted by the joint board.

Sec. 2. The applicant for apprenticeship shall not be more than seventeen years of age at the time of making application.

Sec. 3. The contractor taking an apprentice shall engage to keep him at work in the trade for nine consecutive months in each year, and see that during the remaining three months of the year the apprentice attends school during the months of January, February and March, and a certificate of attendance from the principal of the school attended will be accepted by the Joint Arbitration Board as a compliance with this requirement, before he is allowed to work during the coming year.

Sec. 4. A contractor taking an apprentice shall keep him steadily at work or school; failing to do so, he shall pay him the same as though he had worked for him.

Sec. 5. In case an apprentice at the end of his term of four years, for want of proper instructions in his trade, is not a proficient workman, and if, after a thorough investigation, the Joint Arbitration Board finds that the contractor to whom he was apprenticed did not give him proper instructions and an opportunity to learn his trade, he may be required to serve another year, with whoever he and the Joint Arbitration Board may determine, and at such a rate of wages (less than the minimum) in his trade as they

may determine, and the difference between said rate and the minimum scale in his trade shall be paid him through the Joint Arbitration Board by the contractor to whom he was apprenticed.

Sec. 6. A contractor entitled to an apprentice may take one on trial for two weeks, provided that applicant holds a permit from the Joint Arbitration Board, and if, after said trial, conditions are satisfactory to both parties they will be required to sign indentures agreeable to the Joint Arbitration Board. If not satisfactory the contractor is not bound to indenture him, but he will be required to pay the boy six dollars per week for the two weeks. No boy will be allowed a trial with more than two contractors, nor a contractor with more than two boys consecutively.

Sec. 7. The rate of wages of an apprentice at the date of indenture shall in no case be less than \$260 for the first year, \$300 for the second year, \$350 for the third year, and \$400 for the fourth year, payable in lawful money of the United States.

Sec. 8. The issuing of permits for an apprentice to work for another contractor when the one to whom he is apprenticed has no work shall be left to the Joint Arbitration Board.

Sec. 9. All apprentices indentured to members of the Carpenters and Builders' Association and the Master Carpenters' Association shall report to the Joint Arbitration Board at its meetings of the first Thursday in January, April, July and October of each year.

Sec. 10. The employer shall not have more than two apprentices at any one time.

Sec. 11. The foregoing rules become effective on and after December 21, 1901.

Build a Little Stronger than "Strong Enough"

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I am inclined to ask your kind indulgence once more to print a few of my thoughts, which I hope may assist in building stronger our noble Union. There are too many who join the Union as a cripple takes to crutches. We should all adopt the motto, "My Union is just what I make it." Why do so many of us wish to be carried? The cause is worthy of all our best efforts, even though the costs were more than the gain, because we are building history and the eyes of posterity will be upon us. The great need of to-day is for men who can and will do things that they are not compelled to do. Thousands are willing and anxious to help us who have never had time or opportunity to adopt the right methods; make our meetings attractive by short, hopeful speeches. Do not suppose any man is willingly an obstructionist; the most perverted critic sees in his fault-finding a means of securing justice. But has he been misinformed? Then he knows his shortcomings and wants assistance.

Many of us are like a man who has been lost on the desert and suffered for water until he is insane; put water to his lips and he will fight like a demon. The corrupt customs which control our lives are surely like a desert, and only "cool heads and strong unions can pull us off." Let us be careful never to be branded as "kickers." The man who does the kicking hardly ever does anything else. We are each filling the position of an arbitrator, and as such we need a large "reserve force;" we must never show that our power is exhausted. When talking to a non-union man leave him to infer that you have not told him all, and so he will want to talk to you again, but in the meantime union principles are growing

in good soil. No man can be the friend of Labor unless he is first the friend of Humanity. This includes the vilest, the least favored among the undeveloped masses, equally the same as those "honorable or reverend" gentlemen who haughtily and wickedly believe they are made (soul and body) of better clay than the world's best saviors, the creators of her great wealth and glory. So while here at work, let us work for the good of Humanity.

RETROSPECTION

The man with the courage and rigor,
Reforms for the lowly to wield,
Knowing hatreds, applied with full vigor,
Has no dread for the bleak potter's field.

Who would envy the selfish their quarrels,
Or be listless, their failings to shield,
Many brows, which wore thorns 'stead of laurels,
Have been laid in the lone potter's field.

Great sufferings and loss were required;
Most saviors as martyrs must yield,
Let your mind be your guide; thus inspired,
Gather hope from the big potter's field.

Many tombs of old monarchs are rotting
Around which whole nations have kneeled,
But sweet Peace, while her portions allotting,
Points with pride to the old potter's field.

C. A. STRICKLAND, R. S. 184.

Author of "One Free Life at a Time,"
Now in printing.

BREWERY WORKERS STRIKE

How Union Men May Practically Aid the Boston Strikers.

BOSTON, Mass.—This city is once more the scene of industrial strife. This time it is the brewers of beer and their masters who are up in arms against each other in this good old Puritan town, the masters declaring their right to discharge at will any employe, and the workers objecting on true union principles. Who will win? At this early date it is hard to say, but if the workers should be beaten it is us workingmen who will have defeated them by not refraining from patronizing saloons where scab beer is sold.

This fight is but a continuation of the battle which started a year ago with the steel-workers, a battle between capitalist and laborer, the object of the employers being to break up the organizations of labor. No matter whether the fight is in Pittsburg or Boston, the capitalist's purpose is to "Throw down the Union," and God help the people if this is accomplished!

With the means of production and distribution, of communication and transportation, in the hands of the capitalists, the wage-earner stands a good show of being starved. The price of provisions of all kinds is advancing, and while the wages of a few may be raised the burden to the masses is almost unbearable.

What is to be done? is the cry. It comes alike from all. The answer is plain. If all workingmen were class-conscious, as are the capitalists, leaving all questions of race and creed out of it, and would unite in one solid party at the polls, elect only union men to office, legislate for the masses instead of the few, we would soon have the capitalist on his knees to us. Try it this fall and see how it will work.

I. E. WORCESTER,
Local Union 33.

More Dear to Her

A Frenchwoman in New York thought she had a good working knowledge of our language. One day she called a carpenter and planned with him to do some work for her. After it was done the bill was considerably in excess of the sum first named. The woman endeavored to remonstrate, but succeeded only in putting her French thought into the following English: "But you are more dear to me than when we were first engaged."



Brother Iglesias Acquitted by the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Porto Rico, by a decision rendered on April 15, in the appeal of Santiago Iglesias, member of our Local Union 309, New York, and organizer for the American Federation of Labor, acquitted Brother Iglesias of all charges brought against him, excepting the one pending against him for about two years for contempt of court, the fine of \$50 imposed in this case being allowed to stand. Thus the decision of the lower court, who tried Brother Iglesias on a charge of conspiracy, based on his attempt, made in August, 1900, to raise the price of labor, was reversed by the Supreme Court.

In the meantime Iglesias has been doing good work in Porto Rico. Unions of various crafts and callings have been organized. Wages have been raised in many instances, and trades unionism has come to that country to stay.

Help the Actors and Actresses to Build Up Their Union

The American Federation of Labor has issued a circular appealing to all workers to lend a helping hand in the work of bringing actors and actresses of the vaudeville stage into their union, which at present is not in a position to send out organizers of their own.

The circular particularly calls on all members of Local Unions and State and central bodies to create a demand for union acts by appealing to local managers of all vaudeville places of amusement.

Letters of inquiry may be directed to the Actors' National Protective Union, L. Barry, Business Manager, 8 Union Square, New York City.

We hope that this circular and appeal will have the desired result.

A Union Label Directory

The International Union Label Advertising Bureau of Binghamton, N. Y., has prepared a Union Label Directory for the Bennett Manufacturing Company of that city, which is indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. The directory is printed in colors and contains an exact reproduction of every Union Label recognized by the American Federation of Labor. The Bennett Manufacturing Company offers to furnish the directories free to any organization that will appoint a committee to call on dealers in the goods they manufacture. A directory of this kind should be in the hands of every union man, as it is a handy union label guide when purchasing goods of any description, and no merchant or dealer will be able to fool him with bogus union label goods.

Fined for Violation of Eight-hour Law

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at San Francisco, has sustained the decision of the lower court in levying fines on Darby Laydon and the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company for violating the Federal Eight-hour law. Laydon must pay a fine of \$200 on account of working his men overtime on the Alameda tidal canal. The company was fined \$150 for a similar offense at Mare Island.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters & Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:
Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY
P. O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA . . MAY . . 1902

Right, a Product of Natural Law

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

WHILE exposing the flagrantly ruinous and disastrous effects of combining large aggregations of capital in what are known as "trusts," crushing out the efforts of the weaker classes to maintain even meagre sustenance and support, monopolizing not only the raw material, but restricting the power of production in the finished articles, we can not bring into question the possession of property as a means of doing good. A truth beyond the bounds of contradiction is that he who acquires property by any legitimate and honest business, instead of taking from the community the amount which he acquires, actually confers upon the community itself a benefit equal to that which he receives, and makes them richer, while he enriches himself. This is not only sustained by the theoretical considerations which have been adduced, but is abundantly confirmed by practical observation. Many writers, not dealing particularly on the lines of political economy, are strong in their convictions of the truth here asserted, among others Mr. Jacob Abbott, who, some years ago, though writing largely in fiction for the edification of the young, had a happy faculty in pointing out the "way to do good." It is not convenient to quote him at length, but to deduce, as briefly as we can, the result of thought he had given on this especial subject.

Where an enterprising and active man, with talents, industry, and capital, goes into any community and commences operations, he generally not only prospers himself, but he diffuses a general prosperity all around him. Dwellings multiply, the comforts and conveniences of life are increased, industry increases, schools improve, and children are better clothed and fed. However selfish the man may be whose enterprise and activity produces this general improvement, and however far from his thoughts all desire or intention to produce it may have been, the effect will inevitably follow, through the operation of inflexible and universal laws which no management on his part can counteract or impede. A man cannot prosper in any honest business without benefiting the community as well as himself. He cannot induce men to deal with

him without offering them an advantage, and, taking all the transactions of life together, the advantages which men offer to others must, on the whole, be equal to those which they receive themselves. Doing business, therefore, is a very effectual and extended mode of doing good, and the fortune which is acquired in doing it is, in a very important sense, the measure and index of the good done.

Now, in this connection, why is it that the man of energetic business sense, the man of honest intentions in his dealings with the community, cannot go further and use a little bit of common-sense logic? Of course, he buys in a market offering him the best advantages for profit on his investment; that is one of the arts of commerce. But should he not also have an eye to the power and ability of all classes of the community in which he lives to purchase his wares? Why is it that men in various branches of the mercantile world always seek the favor of the wealthy and well-to-do? The merchant always fixes the price of his commodities, and only those who have the means are able to deal with him in the purchase of necessary wants.

It is not here argued or suggested that he must lower his fixed prices to suit the less fortunate among his purchasers. But why is it that he is generally found to be in strong opposition to any effort of those of this less fortunate class to improve their conditions, by which it will better enable them to pay the price established and to buy more of the wares offered for sale? Surely it is not difficult to demonstrate the logic of the fact that the better pay a workingman receives the more he will have to spend for even the commonest necessities of life, and can bring to the merchant increased patronage, larger sales and more of profit to his investments.

There is hardly a community, large or small, where one cannot find merchants, grocerymen and other men of business who stand in open opposition and hostility to the organization of labor, in any class, mechanical or otherwise, of men who are always striving to imitate him in demanding a fair profit on their investment of labor in the production of the wealth which enables even the merchant to transact his business of barter and sale. No valid or plausible reason can be given for this assumed repugnance. They are inclined to look upon the man who works as nothing above a common drudge, one of dependency, as possibly an unnecessary evil. To this class of shopkeepers the poorly clothed, poorly fed man or woman who enters their place of business is treated with less consideration and respect than the coach-dog of the man or woman who drives up in front, with retinue in livery, to order a bill of goods sent to their palatial homes.

When any branch of mechanics or of laboring men forms an organization for improvement of conditions, for relief and protection to common, natural rights, and whose members neglect or refuse to patronize or deal with one of these openly declared enemies, the cry of "boycott" is loudly proclaimed; there are accusations of "anarchy," "law defiers," "disturbers of public peace," "interference with an honest man's business," etc.

Where does the "boycott" begin in such instances as are here presented, and which are not uncommon? No one questions the "right" of a merchant or a groceryman to withhold his approval or patronage from the efforts of a workingman to get fewer hours of toil and better pay for what he has for sale—his labor. Where does this exercise of "right" begin, and where does it end? Who is there to question the "right" of the workingman, or-

ganized or unorganized, to expend his scanty earnings with whom he pleases? Who will question his "right" of passing by the door of one merchant and going probably only one door further to buy a commodity, even when there is no difference in the price? There is no priority of "right" as between the buyer and the seller. It is a question of bargain and sale. If a person does not buy, the seller can keep his goods; if the seller does not sell, the buyer can keep his money. "Rights" are equal, and there is no compulsion on either side. The nature of a man's choice does not affect the degree of crime. If a man goes two squares out of the way to purchase an article that he could buy in a store adjoining his own residence, there is nothing criminal in the act; to deny him his exercise of choice would be to impair his liberty of action.

To class a man as a "boycotter" because he refuses to spend his money with a certain man or firm—one not of his choice or selection—is to accuse any and every man or woman of "boycotting" every article or object which does not meet the favor of a choice or selection. If he can be charged with criminality in his withholding patronage from a dry-goods house, a groceryman, a clothing firm, an undertaker, a tombstone-cutter or any other class of firm in the channels of trade; if he can be censured or impeached as a "boycotter" for any of these acts, why not go further and arraign him criminally for his choice in a hotel, a church, a newspaper, in voting a certain election ticket, or in selecting the companionship of any one person—male or female—in preference to another? Out upon such humbug! It is an imposition upon the judgment of common sense. The exercise of any species of restriction upon the opinion or action of a citizen, peaceably pursued without infringement upon the opinion or action of others, is a blow at the personal liberty of the individual, and it is not within the province or power of any court, State, Federal, "contempt injunction," or of any legislative, judicial, executive or other tribunal, to impose and enforce any degree of fine and penalty upon any citizen for exercising such right, or any of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and by common natural law, designed by the creative power for the government and blessing of all mankind.

Under these considerations trade-unions—individually and collectively—have a mission to perform, not only in the exercise of an inherent right, but as an obligated duty to each other. There is nothing in trade-unionism that authorizes or justifies a man in doing injury or wrong to another. It asks for nothing more than fairness in dealing and a perfect equality of rights. Its precepts and tenets teach nothing detrimental to a strict conformity to law and the preservation of law and order—peace, good will to all the world. And if a member of a union has the "right"—which cannot be denied—of making his own selection in the choice of any article of purchase, and can also choose the place of its selection, every other member has the "right" to agree with him, devoid of all semblance of conspiracy or criminal intent. And what only a few of these may lack of a purpose of criminality is as applicable to a hundred, a thousand, ten or a hundred thousand others. Strip the boycott of its weird hallucinations, and it will shine out as a banner emblazoned with the bright star of "right," fairness, equality and justice.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES are requested to see that the blanks sent with the quarterly circular are handed to the proper officials of their Local Union.

WAGES

The Real Nature of the Wage System. Effects of Piece Work.

[An extract from Karl Marx's "Capital."]

THE article which the capitalist receives from the laborer is a certain quantity of labor, for which he pays a certain amount of money, just as for certain quantities of any other article, for pounds of iron, yards of cloth, bushels of wheat, etc. The money which the laborer receives in payment seems (as with all other articles) to replace the value or price of the article furnished, i. e., the value or price of labor. This money is therefore called wages. If we consider how firmly notions, derived from daily recurring events, are impressed upon the human brain as self-evident truths, we can easily comprehend why capitalists and laborers, political economists and socialists, have never even put the question: Is there really such a thing as a value or price of labor, and therefore wages, which is but the money expression for that nominal value or price?

Our reader knows that wages are but the appearance, a perverted mode of expression for the equivalent which is paid for the value or price of the working power, not of labor; that in fact the working power itself only has a value because it is also a product of labor, because its production and sustenance cost labor. We must admit that all state attorneys, policemen and militia taken together have not done as much for upholding the present condition of society as this form—wages.

As we have seen, the laborer is only allowed to work, therefore to live, if he performs forced labor for the capitalist; for all labor that man must do for man without compensation, on penalty of starvation, death, or of being imprisoned for vagrancy, is naturally forced labor, and proves conclusively that this person is in a relation of bondage to some other person or persons or to a certain class of other persons, so that he is in fact a slave and not a free man. Let us now see how this real state of affairs is concealed by this wonted form of wages.

We resume our former example, wherein the laborer must work twelve hours daily, firstly six hours to earn his livelihood, i. e., to replace the day's value of his working power paid him by the capitalist, to the amount of \$1; secondly, six hours to give the capitalist a surplus value of \$1. If this day's value or day's price of his working power of \$1 be expressed as value or price of his day's labor, then \$1 represents the wages of twelve hours' labor, and at that, wages which exactly correspond to this quantity of labor, not a cent more or less. Apparently the laborer has not rendered a minute's work without pay. Thus every vestige of his forced labor, and with it his relation of bondage, is blotted out. Nor is this all. If labor, instead of being the creator of value, is itself but an article of value, it can, like every other means of production, give the product in the creation of which it is consumed no more value than it possesses itself, consequently in our case not more than the value of \$1. The second dollar by which the product has increased, and which as surplus value wanders into the pockets of the capitalist, cannot with this assumption possibly have emanated from the twelve hours' work of the laborer, which is already required to its full value of \$1; it must proceed from another source, be it from mysterious self-fructification of capital, or from the herculean labor of the capitalist, and in this case it would

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary

Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President

W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

W. D. MICHLER, 29 East Thirty-first Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

General Executive Board

A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 North Taylor
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N½ St., Galveston, Tex.

FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford,
Conn.

A. L. BEEGLE, 122 Second St., Newark, N. J.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be mailed to the Secretary of the Board.

be but another name for his own wages.

In socage the condition of affairs is apparent. For so and so many days the socager works for himself, and for so and so many days he must render statute labor. In slave labor even that part of the working time in which the slave only reproduces the value of his own necessities of life seems to be unpaid. Here the property relation in which the slave is confined conceals his working for himself, while in wages labor the money relations hide the uncompensated work of the wages labor.

Since we have discovered the secret of the value or price of labor, and therefore that of the wages, we can also state in this perverted terminology the laws which govern the value or price of the working power.

The two main species of wages are *time wages* and *piece wages*. As labor is always only sold for a certain period of time, the wages will be reckoned in the first place as day's wages or week's wages, etc. In piece wages, however, labor seems not to be paid according to its quantity, but in proportion to the product it yielded.

In order to arrive at a fair estimate of the so-called price of labor in true wages, the hour must be taken for a unit of measure, therefore the day's wages must be divided by the number of hours of a working day. Unless this is done the result cannot be correct. Suppose one laborer works ten hours and another twelve hours daily, and each received \$1, then their days wages will be equal; not so, however, the price of their labor, for the one receives one-tenth of a dollar per hour, the other one-twelfth.

Where so-called hour's wages are customary the laborer may soon be placed in a sad predicament, for the capitalist may demand that once an unusual number of hours is worked daily, and again that but very few hours are worked. The laborer will now be subject to overwork, and at other times may not earn enough wages to eke out a poor living.

If we have a working day of fixed length, and overtime is introduced besides, which is a very common practice, then will the total day's wages, including the payment for overtime, not be more but often less than the day's value of the working power.

The longer the working day (whether a part of it is reckoned as overtime or

not) the lower the wages. The more one laborer produces the fewer laborers are required for the production of a certain quantity of goods, and the proffer of working power must increase, but its price must fall. In business branches in which the working day is exceptionally long, and the capitalist consequently makes an unusual profit, by the extension of the surplus labor, as well as by the curtailment of the normal wages—in such business branches the price of merchandise will gradually be depressed by competition. A return to shorter working time and higher wages is therefore opposed by the capitalists with double tenacity.

Piece wages are only another form of time wages, although it appears as though in this kind of wages the prices of labor were determined by the quantity of the product yielded. In fixing the piece wages the following questions arise: What is the duration of the customary working day? What quantity of goods does a laborer of average industriousness and ability make in this time? What are the daily wages under these circumstances?

Suppose we find out that, on an average, thirty pieces of one commodity can be produced by a laborer in a working day of twelve hours, for which he receives day's wages of \$1.50, then the piece wages for one piece of this commodity will be 5 cents, for thirty pieces, \$1.50. Therefore the laborer will derive no benefit from this form of wages, but the capitalist knows well how to take advantage of it.

While with time wages it is possible for a laborer sometimes to produce less goods than are required on an average, while then the laborer could sometimes—to use a capitalistic phrase—"cheat" the capitalist, he must, with piece wages, under all circumstances render a certain quantity of goods for a certain amount of wages. It is the same in regard to quality of goods; it must be of a certain degree. Fault-finding with the goods and deduction of wages are companions to piece wages, and are systematically practiced as a fleecing by the capitalists. The capitalist can also save the expenses of supervision to a great extent.

In the house labor before mentioned piece wages are the rule, because they replace the supervision, which is here impossible.

In workshops and factories the capitalist makes contracts on the basis of piece wages with so-called foremen (gang-leaders, etc.) who, with the aid of a number of other laborers, produce a certain quantity of goods for a given amount of wages, and, of course, impose as much as possible on their helpers. In this way the laborer is exploited by the laborer, and exploitation is made easy for the capitalist.

The piece worker, in order to increase his earnings, exerts his powers to the utmost, and endeavors to prolong the working time, which, for the same reasons as with the time wages, finally results in *reductions of wages*. Under the rule of piece wages the laborer's gain by excessive work is sickness and premature death, and they are after all worse off than if they work more moderately for time wages. The ignorance of the workingman regarding the laws of the capitalistic mode of production is the main cause for this.

Although piece wages now and then occur in the fourteenth century, their more general application, however, takes place with the introduction of the great industry, which at the time of its advent used this system mainly as a lever for the prolongation of the working time and for the reduction of wages.

Labor Troubles and Court Decisions

FRANK DUFFY.



SAD STATE of affairs exists in Minotola, a small town in South Jersey, where the Jones Glass Works have their factory located. This company owns the houses, the streets, the property, the town pump and everything else in sight with the exception of the railroad station. The inhabitants are their slaves, working long hours at starvation wages that big profits may be reaped. Child slavery exists there in its worst form. No Union man dare live in this town, or come near it. The rights of the working people are not respected. They are not supposed to have any rights—or wrongs, either. Their only prospects are to work as slaves and die as such, and be thankful to breathe the free air. "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here!" should be painted in letters of blood on the walls of this town, so as to warn citizens of a free country to stay away from a place where liberty is unknown, where freedom of speech is a by-word, and where American workmen are neither respected nor recognized. A strike is now pending, and little wonder. In order to prevent it from going into effect, this company is circulating type-written documents purporting to be a statement of "legal forms" showing how far strikers may go in picketing jobs that have been called on strike. Herewith is a copy of the circular which this company hopes will have the effect of scaring the employees into submission:

"The right of strikers to patrol the premises of an industrial establishment, for the purpose of interfering with persons who are willing to work, appears to have been denied by the Court of Errors and Appeals. Last summer Vice-Chancellor Pitney issued an order restraining the striking employees of a Paterson mill from picketing that establishment. The strikers contended that the Vice-Chancellor had no right to make such an order, and accordingly they continued to maintain their relays of pickets. Contempt proceedings were instituted, which resulted in sentences of fine or imprisonment against six of the strikers. An appeal was taken to the Court of Errors, which Court has sustained the findings of the Vice-Chancellor. This decision will have a bearing upon all future strikes where an attempt is made to prevent those who are willing to work from securing employment. An employee is privileged to quit work at will, but he has no right to prevent another person from taking his place. It is well to have this fact distinctly understood."

Compare this statement with the decision of Judge Parker, of the Court of Appeals in Albany, N. Y., recently handed down, in which it is specifically stated that:

- I. Workmen have the right to organize to better their conditions.
- II. They have the right to strike to secure better conditions.
- III. They have the right to notify their employers of their purpose to strike.
- IV. They have the right to refuse to work with non-union men, or members of a rival organization, and the employer must take their dictation or go without their services.
- V. A peaceful and orderly strike is not in violation of law.

If we had more judges of this character on the bench the laboring people would get due recognition, the interests of all would be equally protected, the laws of the land would be respected and obeyed, child labor would be abolished, arbitration would be the password to our troubles, and the result would be a better understanding between the employers of labor and their employees. Such disgraceful proceedings as are now enacted and have been by the Minotola Glass Works would be impossible, and could never be repeated if our New Jersey law-makers

and judges would only take a firm stand and administer justice to all alike.

Judge Parker's decision in the case of the National Protective Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers against the Enterprise Association is as follows:

"It is not the duty of one man to work for another unless he has agreed to: and, if he has so agreed, but for no fixed period, either may end a contract whenever he chooses. The one may work or refuse to work at will, and the other may hire or discharge at will. Workingmen have the right to organize for the purpose of securing higher wages, shorter hours of labor, or improving their relations with their employers.

"They have the right to strike, provided the object is not to gratify malice or inflict injury upon others, but to secure better terms of employment for themselves. A peaceful and orderly strike is not in violation of law.

"A body of men who have organized for purposes deemed beneficial to themselves have the right, when they feel it is detrimental to the interest of their organization, to refuse to work. Their reasons may seem inadequate to others, but if it seems to be in their interest as members of an organization to refuse longer to work it is their legal right to do so.

"If the conduct of the members of an organization is legal in itself, it does not become illegal because the organization directs one of its members to state the reason for its conduct.

"The defendants had the right to strike for any reason they deemed a just one, and had a right to notify their employer of their purpose to strike.

"I am unable to see how it is possible to deny the right of the defendant organization and their members to refuse to work with non-members when in the event of injury by the carelessness of such co-employees the burden would have to be borne by the injured without compensation from the employer, and with no financial responsibility on the part of those causing the injury.

"So long as workmen must assume all the risk of injury that may come to them through the carelessness of co-employees, they have the moral and legal right to say that they will not work with certain men, and the employer must take their dictation or go without their services.

"The defendant association, as appears from the findings, wanted to put their men in the place of certain men at work who were non-members working for smaller pay, and they set about doing it in a perfectly lawful manner. They determined that, if it were necessary, they would bear the burden and expense of a strike to accomplish that result, and in so determining they were clearly within their rights.

"A labor organization is endowed with precisely the same legal right as is an individual to threaten to do that which it may lawfully do."

IF

MARGARET SCOTT HALL

If all Christians prayed in earnest
For some weaker fellow man;
Were each armor-bearer faithful,
True to duty in the van,
Soon this world would reap a blessing
Such as sinner never saw;
If we all did better praying
We would have less need of law.

If we knew or felt the pathos
All about us on life's way,
Christian hearts would be more tender,
Love divine the world would sway.
If all tongues were cleansed from gossip
Many hearts would lose their care;
If all neighbors loved each other
Life would be supremely fair.

In this land were all unselfish,
What revivals there might be!
If the members of all churches
Were in truth from sin set free,
Soon saloons would all go bankrupt,
Soon our cities all be "dry,"
Then the good would all grow better,
And the bad reform, or die!

If professors of religion
Were made free from sinful stains,
Soon the jails would be less crowded,
Fainter sound the clank of chains.
If soul-saving were a passion,
Sin would soon be put to flight,
For the prayers we made in secret
Would be answered in the light.

Kirkwood, Ga.

WHEN sending tax to this office, the number of the Union should be given and the address of the Treasurer, so as to avoid having the mail go astray.

Sind wir rücksichtslos gegen Nichtorganisierte?

Indem wir diese Frage aufwerfen, haben wir nicht diejenigen unserer Klassen-genossen im Auge, welche wir im gewöhnlichen Sprachgebrauch mit der Bezeichnung Scabs belegen. Eine schimpflichere Handlungsweise als die der Scabs ist für uns nicht denkbar und ihnen gegenüber stehen wir rücksichtslos, unser Verfahren, unsererseits, unumwunden zu.

Wir nehmen hier Bezug auf eine andere Klasse von Arbeitern, die mit den Scabs im eigentlichen Sinne des Wortes nicht identisch sind, und zwar auf diejenigen, die, sei es, daß ihr Berufsweig nicht organisiert ist, oder sei es, daß sie einer Organisation deshalb nicht angehören können, weil sie die übliche Union-Lohnrate oder Arbeitszeit nicht einhalten.

Es wird den organisierten Arbeitern häufig der Vorwurf gemacht, daß sie den Nichtorganisierten kein gebührendes Interesse entgegenbringen und ihnen gegenüber einen selbstsüchtigen, unsolidarischen Standpunkt einnehmen. Wenn und wo diese Vorwürfe nicht von Unberufenen ausgehen, sind wir es uns selbst schuldig, sie zu beachten und falsche Urteile über unsere Maßnahmen zu widerlegen. Können wir dies nicht, so ist der Beweis der Berechtigung erbracht, in welchem Falle wir uns entschließen müssen, den bemängelten Mißständen abzuhelfen.

Am allerwenigsten dürfen wir uns kühl verhalten, wenn uns der Vorwurf gemacht wird, daß wir unsolidarisch handelten gegen weniger leistungsfähige Klassengenossen, oder gegen solche die keinem Gewerte angehören: die eine Beschäftigung haben, welche keine Geschicklichkeit erfordert, leicht erlernt und schlecht bezahlt ist. Denn sie sind es, die am allerersten unserer Sympathie und unseres Beistandes bedürfen, weil sie Verhältnissen unterworfen sind, die sie außer Stande setzen, kapitalistischer Ausbeutung selbstständigen Widerstand zu leisten.

Wenn wir nun die oben aufgeworfene Frage ehrlich und aufrichtig beantworten wollen, so müssen wir dieselbe, insoweit es die Baugewerke betrifft, denen ja auch wir angehören, im Großen und Ganzen bejahen. Wir müssen zugeben, daß wir den Nichtorganisierten nur zu oft die kalte Schulter zeigen. — Besonders in den größeren Städten nehmen die Baugewerke nicht nur gegen letztere, sondern auch gegenüber anderen organisierten Berufsgruppen eine Sonderstellung ein.

So sind die gegenwärtig in San Francisco herrschenden Verhältnisse auf den Mangel an Interesse der Baugewerke für allgemeine Arbeiter-Angelegenheiten zurückzuführen. Dort hat nämlich der Building Trades Council eine Konstitution angenommen, welche die Zugehörigkeit einer in diesem Körper vertretenen Union zu dem allgemeinen Gewerkschafts-Centralkörper, dem Trades & Labor Council verbietet und dessen Zugehörigen, die Arbeitsarten verweigert, was gleichbedeutend ist mit Verlust ihrer Beschäftigung.

Dieses Vorgehen zeigt, zu welchen Verirrungen die Einnahme einer Sonderstellung und Ignorierung aller Fragen, die nicht direkt in die Baugewerke-Interessen einschneiden, führen kann. (Der General-Exekutiv-Board hat schon im September vorigen Jahres gegen den diesbezüglichen Konstitutions-Paragrafen Stellung genommen, der Distrikt Council, welcher den Building Trades Council in seiner Sonderstellung unterstützt, ist aufgelöst, ein solcher von lokalen Lokal-Unions neugebildet und Lokal-Union 22, welcher die rabiatesten dieser Sonderbündler angehören, ist suspendiert worden.)

Auch die hohe Aufnahmegebühr von 50

und 100 Dollars, wie sie in einigen der Baugewerke gebräuchlich ist, ist ein Beweis dafür, daß die betreffenden Organisationen auf Außenstehende keine Rücksicht nehmen, und die Absicht vorliegt, deren Beitritt unmöglich zu machen.

Es wäre doch endlich an der Zeit, einzusehen, daß es uns nichts nützt, eine chinesische Mauer um unser Gewert herumzubauen. Eine solche Maßregel kann den Zutrang zum Gewerte nicht verhindern; die günstigeren Arbeitsverhältnisse, die man dadurch zu behaupten glaubt, erregen um so mehr die Aufmerksamkeit und machen die Erlernung des betreffenden Gewerkes um so verlockender.

Die arbeitssparende Maschinerie und die Theilung der Arbeit haben die Baugewerke nicht in dem Maße unterminiert wie andere Gewerte, dafür aber macht sich deren Einfluß indirekt fühlbar in dem Andrang der in anderen Berufsgruppen überflüssig Gewordenen, welcher stetig an Umfang zunimmt.

Diese Erfahrung machen besonders wir, die Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner.

Man wende sich nur einmal nach kleineren Städten oder Ortschaften; hier kann man die Beobachtung machen, daß mit Beginn der geschäftsthitigen Saison die Land- und andere Arbeiter in Schaaren herbeistürmen, oft nur mit einem Handbeil und einer Säge ausgerüstet, mit denen ja fast ein jedes Individuum zu hantieren weiß, und den gelernten Carpenters, wie wir sagen, in's Handwerk pfeifen. Es sind dies die sogenannten „floating“ (herumtreibende, wandernde) Carpenters, die sich anfangs auf rohe Zimmererarbeit verlegen, es mit der Zeit jedoch zu einer Fertigkeit bringen, die uns nicht selten bei Ausständen gefährlich wird. Wir sind dann höchst enttäuscht über diese Streikbrecher, denken aber nicht daran, daß wir selbst, wenn auch nicht durch Erhebung hoher Eintrittsgelder, so doch durch unsere Interessenlosigkeit an anderen Gewerkschaftskämpfen zu ihrem Vorhandensein sehr viel beigetragen haben.

Nachdem wir nun zugegeben, daß die Baugewerke der allgemeinen Arbeiterbewegung gegenüber tatsächlich einen engherzigen Standpunkt einnehmen, müssen wir doch die Sympathie, die zuweilen Nichtorganisierten entgegengebracht wird, in's rechte Licht setzen.

Die Erfahrung lehrt uns, daß da, wo Nichtorganisierte den Versuchen ihrer organisierten Klassengenossen, ihnen die Erkenntnis ihrer Lage beizubringen und ihr Interesse für die Organisation zu erwecken, nicht entgegenkommen, ein Organisationsversuch ein thörichtes Beginnen ist. Dem Arbeiter, der sich nicht selbst helfen will, dem kann kein Herrgott und auch keine organisierten Mitarbeiter nicht helfen; er hat sich selbst für seine menschenunwürdige Lage verantwortlich zu machen, und es ist verkehrt, in solchen Fällen der Sympathie die Zügel schießen zu lassen.

Um nun durch ein Beispiel nachzuweisen, daß die Nichtorganisierten bewiesene Sympathie zuweilen nur als Aushängeschild dient zur Förderung unlauterer Interessen, wodurch Ersteren nicht geholfen, aber der Gewerkschaftsbewegung Schaden zugefügt werden kann, erwähnen wir den Fall Brunswick, Balke & Collender in New York. In diesem Falle hat bekanntlich der Organisator der Amalgamated Wood Workers durch Vertrag mit der Firma vereinbart, daß der Arbeitslohn 2 Dollars pro Tag und die Arbeitszeit 54 Stunden betragen soll. Unsere Mitglieder weigerten sich, sich diesen Scab-Bedingungen zu unterwerfen und wurden ausgeschlossen.

Sie bildeten zur Zeit dieses Vorfalles mehr denn zwei Drittel der Angestellten dieser Firma und die Einführung unserer Union-Regeln bei Brunswick, Balke &

Collender war nur eine Frage sehr kurzer Zeit, welche aber durch das Dazwischentreten des Organisators der Am. Wood Workers vereitelt wurde.

Der so zu Stande gekommene Vertrag gewährte, wie in solchen Fällen üblich, der Firma zugleich die Benutzung des Labels der Am. Wood Workers und damit war ihrer Schmutz-Confurrenz freie Bahn geschaffen.

Am bezeichneten aber ist es, daß in Folge derartiger Abmachungen die davon betroffenen Arbeiter verhindert werden, ihre Löhne und Arbeitszeit den günstigen Union-Bedingungen anzupassen, selbst wenn sie dies wünschten.

Wie wir erfahren, behauptete kürzlich fraglicher Organisator, daß 94 Arbeitsstellen in New York ähnlich der Brunswick-Balke'schen nicht organisiert und die darin beschäftigten Arbeiter seitens unserer Bruderschaft, welche alle nennenswerten Shops kontrolliert, vernachlässigt würden.

Diese Behauptung wurde bereits von unseren New Yorker und Brooklyn Local-Unions gebührend beleuchtet, sie ist für den Kenner New Yorker Verhältnisse ohne allen Belang; jedoch kann eine Schilderung der in diesen Shops herrschenden Zuständen nur Klarheit in der uns vorliegenden Frage verbreiten und wir wollen etwas näher auf diese Behauptung eingehen.

Fragliche 94 Shops, wenn überhaupt die Zahl stimmt, befinden sich größtenteils auf der Ostseite New York's, im jüdischen Stadtviertel, und Arbeiter sowohl wie Arbeitgeber rekrutieren sich aus dessen Bevölkerung. In diesen Shops wird nur Schundwaare fabriziert. Gewöhnlich sind ein oder zwei fähige Arbeiter darin beschäftigt, die der Union schon mehrere Male angehört haben, nämlich, wenn sie in einem Union-Shop arbeiteten und die den Werth der Organisation wohl erkannt haben, diese aber meiden, weil sie die erforderlichen Opfer nicht bringen wollen.

Theilweise nun stehen ihre übrigen Collegen unter ihrem verderblichen Einfluße, theilweise unter dem unmittelbaren Einfluße ihrer Arbeitgeber, die sich ihre angeborene sllavische Unterwürfigkeit zu Nutzen machen, sie auf's schamloseste ausbeuten und in dieser Unterwürfigkeit, mit der die Zugehörigkeit zur Organisation unvereinbar ist, zu erhalten suchen.

Sich dieser Kollegen anzunehmen, ist trotz alledem die Pflicht unserer New Yorker Local-Unions. Die Nothwendigkeit, dies zu thun, wird auch von ihnen anerkannt und demgemäß gehandelt. Bildet doch die von dieser Seite kommende Schmutz-Confurrenz eine stete Gefahr ihrer eignen Interessen. Wenn man sich aber dieser Arbeiter in der Weise annimmt, wie es der Organisator der Am. Wood Workers gethan hat, so bedeutet dies einerseits, Sanctionierung der niedrigen Arbeitslöhne und langer Arbeitszeit, und andererseits Beschützung der Schmutz-Confurrenz und der gemeinsten Sorte des Ausbeuterthums Handlangerdienste leisten.

Der Einwand, daß nicht alle Angehörige eines Gewerkes physisch oder anderweitig so veranlagt seien, daß sie den Unionlohn beanspruchen könnten, ist ja mitunter stichhaltig, aber durch die heutigen Arbeitsmethoden fast gänzlich hinfällig geworden. Die Arbeit wird heute so getheilt und eingetheilt, daß auch ungeschickte Arbeiter für den Arbeitgeber vortheilhafte Verwendung finden können, und da es heute hauptsächlich auf die Quantität der Arbeitsleistung ankommt, werden geschickte Arbeiter von ungeschickten in dieser Beziehung nicht selten übertroffen.

Die Zustände, denen Nichtorganisierte unterworfen sind, bedürfen sehr der Abhilfe; dies steht außer Frage, aber weder

Sympathie-Bezeugungen noch faule Abmachungen mit ihren Arbeitgebern werden sie beseitigen können, der dazu berufenen Organisation muß es überlassen bleiben, damit aufzuräumen.

Vierteljahrs-Bericht des Gen.-Präsidenten an den Gen.-Exekutiv-Board.

In Uebereinstimmung mit unseren Konstitutions-Bestimmungen unterbreite ich Ihnen hiermit meinen Thätigkeits- und Situations-Bericht für den Zeitraum vom 1. Januar bis 1. April 1902.

Mit Befriedigung mache ich Sie auf das bedeutende Anwachsen unserer Organisation im verflossenen Vierteljahr aufmerksam. Während dieser Periode wurden 114 Charters an neue Lokal-Unions erteilt, und zwar 27 im Januar, 38 im Februar und 49 im Monat März, so daß unsere Bruderschaft, am heutigen Datum, insgesamt aus 1062 Lokal-Unions besteht.

Der Stand unserer Organisation ist gegenwärtig ein solcher, daß wir stolz darauf sein können, und der sich in der nächsten Zukunft noch heben wird, da alle der Gen.-Office zugehenden Berichte auf eine sehr günstige Geschäfts-Saison schließen lassen.

An vielen Orten sind Forderungen an die Arbeitgeber gestellt worden, an anderen Orten sind solche unter Erwägung oder es werden gütliche Vergleiche angestrebt, während in mehreren Fällen die Forderungen unserer Mitglieder bereits bewilligt wurden.

Sicherlich wird es an einigen Orten zu Ausständen kommen, und wo dies der Fall ist, sollte der Board den Beteiligten alle Unterstützung zukommen lassen, die unsere Konstitution erlaubt.

Im Laufe der letzten sechs Wochen sind eine Anzahl eines Circulars in der Gen.-Office eingelaufen, welches mich interpellirte bezüglich der Ausdehnung der über den General-Sekretär P. G. McGuire verhängten Suspension. Dieses Circular ging ursprünglich von Lokal-Union 637, Hamilton, Ohio, aus und wurde allen Lokal-Unions mit dem Ersuchen zugefandt, dasselbe in Erwägung zu ziehen und an mich gelangen zu lassen. Nachstehend eine Abschrift meiner Antwort:

Philadelphia, den 28. März 1902.

N. N.

Das von Ihrer Lokal-Union indossirte Circular, welches verlangt, daß ich in der Frage der Suspension P. G. McGuire's, gemäß dem Resultate der Urabstimmung, über diese Frage Stellung nehme, habe ich erhalten, aber Abwesenheit von dieser Stadt und Geschäfts-Andrang haben mich verhindert, früher zu antworten.

Bruder McGuire wurde am 24. Juli 1901 temporär seines Amtes entbunden. Die Frage seiner permanenten Suspension wurde den Lokal-Unions zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet und wurde verneint, indem sie nicht die erforderliche Zweidrittel-Majorität erhielt. Doch dieses Resultat reinigt McGuire nicht von der Anklage der Unterschlagung, noch kann auf Grund desselben Section 31 unserer Konstitution, welche den Gen.-Sekretär verpflichtet, \$30,000 Bürgschaft zu stellen, umgangen werden; und seine frühere Bürgschaft ist verfallen.

Bruder McGuire ist wie jedes andere Mitglied den Bestimmungen unserer Konstitution unterworfen, und meine Pflicht ist es, darauf zu sehen, daß erwähnte Section 31 eingehalten wird.

Welche Lokal-Union könnte hiergegen Einwand erheben? Wer könnte den Wunsch hegen, daß ich in diesem Falle meine Pflicht vernachlässige, um Wünsche, die nur der Unkenntnis der Sachlage entspringen, zu befriedigen?

Welches Mitglied, dem das Wohl unserer Bruderschaft am Herzen liegt, könnte verlangen, daß McGuire in sein Amt wieder eingesetzt werde, ohne die von der Konstitution festgesetzte Bürgschaft gestellt zu haben und so lange er sich nicht von der Unterschlagungs-Anklage befreit hat?

Ich habe in keiner Weise die Entscheidung der Urabstimmung in der Frage der permanenten Suspension McGuire's mißachtet. Ich wurde zum General-Präsidenten erwählt, um die Interessen der Bruderschaft zu wahren, und dies werde ich in furchtloser Weise und ohne jemand zu begünstigen thun. Sobald McGuire die vorgeschriebene Bürgschaft stellt, wird seine Wieder-Einsetzung in das Amt eines Gen.-Sekretärs vom Gen.-Exekutiv-Board in Erwägung gezogen werden.

Wm. D. Huber, Gen.-Präs.

Schreiben McGuire's, datirt vom 2. und 6. Januar 1902, in welchen er seine Wieder-Einsetzung verlangt, wurden dem General-Exekutiv-Board bereits früher vorgelegt, die Wieder-Einsetzung wurde abgelehnt und die Angelegenheit dem Advokaten überwiesen.

Unter dem 23. Januar 1902 erhielt ich nachstehendes Schreiben von P. G. McGuire, meine Antwort auf dasselbe ist ebenfalls beigefügt:

Wm. D. Huber, Gen.-Präs.

Ich wünsche zu wissen, ob Sie meine Schreiben vom 3. und 6. Januar dem Exekutiv-Board unterbreitet haben, und wenn dies der Fall, wie die Entscheidung ausfiel. Warum werde ich nicht in mein Amt wieder eingesetzt, nachdem die Urabstimmung, gemäß Section 18 unserer Konstitution, meine permanente Suspension nicht gutgeheißen hat?

Brüderlichkeit

P. G. McGuire.

Philadelphia, den 30. Jan. 1902.
Bruder McGuire.

In Beantwortung Ihres Schreibens vom 23. d. M. kann ich Ihnen mitteilen, daß Ihr Gesuch um Wieder-Einsetzung dem Gen.-Exekutiv-Board unterbreitet wurde, und ich nehme an, daß Ihr Advokat Ihnen dessen Entscheidung bekannt gemacht hat; nämlich daß, so lange noch die Klage der Unterschlagung gegen Sie schwebt, Ihre Wieder-Einsetzung nicht erfolgen kann. Sobald Sie das in unseren Fonds vorhandene Defizit gedeckt haben und bereit sind, Bürgschaft zu stellen, wird Ihrer Wiedereinsetzung nichts im Wege stehen; aber weder das eine noch das andere haben Sie bis jetzt gethan.

Brüderlichkeit

Wm. D. Huber, Gen.-Präs.

Unter dem 4. Februar 1902 erhielt ich ein Schreiben von John A. Ward, McGuire's Advokat, mich erziehend, Herrn James W. Fernley, einem Rechnungs-Experten, zu erlauben, unsere Bücher, Quittungen u. s. w. einer Prüfung zu unterwerfen. Dieser Experte kam am 6. Februar auf die Gen.-Office, und das Gewünschte wurde ihm zur Verfügung gestellt.

Die Klage gegen McGuire soll am 14. April zur Verhandlung kommen, wenn sie nicht abgemacht wegen Krankheit des Verklagten verschoben wird.

Ich ernannte ein Komite, um das Resultat der Urabstimmung über die Frage „Soll eine Spezial-Konvention abgehalten werden?“ festzustellen; der Bericht dieses Komite's ist Ihnen bekannt und im Februar „Carpenter“ veröffentlicht worden.

Ich mache Sie auf die Schwierigkeiten in San Francisco aufmerksam, eine Angelegenheit, welche Ihnen schon mehrmals vorlag. Der Distrikt-Council dieser Stadt sowohl wie Local-Union 22 weigern sich entschieden, sich den Entscheidungen und Beschlüssen des Board zu unterwerfen und fahren fort unsere lokalen Mitglieder zu mahrgeln und aus ihrer Arbeit zu verdrängen.

Auf Ansuchen dieser letzteren Mitglieder habe ich Bruder Grimes nach San Francisco geschickt, um womöglich die Schwierigkeiten zu schlichten; seine dahin gehenden Versuche waren jedoch erfolglos.

Es blieb mir daher nichts anderes übrig als die Sectionen 53 und 163 unserer Konstitution in Anwendung zu bringen. Die Angelegenheit wurde den Mitgliedern des Board brieflich zur Kenntnissnahme und Erwägung unterbreitet.

Als mir Ihre Zustimmung zu den erforderlichen Maßnahmen zuzuging, benachrichtigte ich Local-Union 22 von ihrer Suspension auf Grund ihrer Stellungnahme gegen lokale Mitglieder unserer Brüderschaft und die Schädigung ihrer Interessen, wodurch nur Zersplitterung in unserer Organisation hervorgerufen werde. Ich bedauere sehr, zu diesem Schritte gezwungen gewesen zu sein, welcher aber notwendig wurde zur Beschützung der Interessen unserer Organisation. Wir müssen die Disziplin aufrecht erhalten, und unsere Gesetze müssen befolgt werden, sonst haben sie keinen Werth.

Folgende Orte wurden von mir im Interesse unserer Brüderschaft besucht: Orange, N. J., Jersey City, New York, Yonkers, Buffalo, N. Y., Niagara Falls, N. Y., Columbus, D., Dayton, D., Cincinnati, D., Louisville, Ky., und Springfield, Ill.

Ich besuchte auch Lancaster, Pa., und fand die dortige Local-Union in unbefriedigenden Verhältnissen, doch ist gute Aussicht vorhanden, daß sich dieselben dieses Frühjahr bessern werden. Diese Local-Union verdient unseren Beistand und er sollte ihr gewährt werden.

Gemäß Instruktion des Board versuchte ich die Differenzen zwischen den Local-Unions 240 und 382, New York Finanz-Angelegenheiten betreffend, zu schlichten. Ueber diesen Fall werde ich Ihnen später noch besonders Bericht erstatten.

Local-Union 132 in Buffalo hatte die Absicht, sich vom Distrikt-Council loszusagen. Meinen Bemühungen gelang es, dies abzuwenden, und gegenwärtig ist in Buffalo Alles in bester Ordnung.

In Niagara Falls, N. Y., waren unsere Mitglieder in einen Sympathie-Strike verwickelt. Dieser Fall wurde in freundschaftlicher Weise und zufriedenstellend erledigt.

Columbus, D., besuchte ich auf Wunsch der

dortigen Local-Unions; ihr Stand entsprach nicht meinen Erwartungen; indessen nehmen beide an Mitgliedern zu und es ist sehr wahrscheinlich, daß ihre an die Arbeitgeber gestellten Forderungen bewilligt werden.

Ich wohnte einer Versammlung des Cincinnati Distrikt-Councils bei und fand unsere Local-Unions dieser Stadt in gutem Zustande.

Unsere Local-Unions in Louisville nehmen wieder an Mitgliedern zu; die Aussichten für Arbeitsgelegenheit sind dort gute, und die Organisation ist so bestellt, daß es ihr gelingen sollte, die gestellten Forderungen durchzusetzen. Trotzdem sind die Spuren des Ausstandes im letzten Frühjahr in Louisville noch nicht verwischt. Während dieses Ausstandes vorausgabten unsere Local-Unions dieser Stadt, und zwar auf Anrathen eines unserer General-Beamten, die Summe von \$600 aus ihrer Lokalkasse, in der Voraussetzung, daß ihnen dieselbe aus der General-Kasse wieder ersetzt werde.

Diese Local-Unions sind gegenwärtig in präkarem finanziellen Zustande, und ich ersuche den General-Exekutiv-Board die Rückerstattung der Summe von \$600 an die Louisville Local-Unions in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Am 18. März sprach ich in einer Versammlung in Dayton, D., und während meiner Anwesenheit in dieser Stadt versuchte ich eine Konferenz zwischen der Arbeitgeber-Asso. und mir herbeizuführen, doch ohne Erfolg. Indessen bin ich der Ansicht, daß unsere Mitglieder in Dayton ohne große Schwierigkeiten ihre Forderungen durchzuführen werden.

Am 27. März war ich in Massen-Versammlungen, welche in Montclair und Orange, N. J., abgehalten wurden, anwesend. In Orange steht unsere Sache gut, in Montclair aber weniger günstig.

Zum Schluß möchte ich bemerken, daß das vergangene Vierteljahr ein Vierteljahr des Fortschritts für unsere Organisation war, wie es unerreich in deren Geschichte dasteht. Unsere Finanzen stehen ausgezeichnet, und allgemeine Befriedigung über den Stand unserer Organisation und deren Verwaltung herrscht unter unseren Local-Unions.

Wm. D. Huber, Gen.-Präs.

Philadelphia, Pa. Die Amalgamated Wood Workers Union No. 32, welche auch der ehemaligen Internationalen Möbelerbeiter-Union angehörte, ist nun dem Beispiele ihrer New Yorker, Brooklyn und Newarker Kollegen gefolgt und hat sich unserer Brüderschaft angeschlossen. Die Cabinetmakers in Philadelphia sind zu der Ueberzeugung gelangt, daß sie den Achtstundentag und andere Vortheile ohne compactes Vorgehen der Arbeiter des Holzarbeiter-Gewerbez, das heißt ohne Mitwirkung der Bauschreiner, nicht erringen können, und diese Ueberzeugung hat sie zu diesem Uebertritte veranlaßt. Außerdem wurde dieser vernünftige Schritt beschleunigt durch die gegenwärtigen ausgedehnten Vorbereitungen der Carpenters dieser Stadt zur Erringung eines erhöhten Arbeitslohnes von 45 Cents pro Stunde und des Samstag-Halb-Feiertages am 1. Mai, bei welcher Bewegung auch die Cabinetmakers nicht leer ausgehen möchten.

Durch den Anschluß an unsere Brüderschaft wird den Philada. Kollegen, ebenso wie es in New York u. s. w. der Fall ist, eine sichere Grundlage geschaffen und ein Rückhalt geboten, welcher von ihnen bei der bisherigen Zersplitterung des Gewerbez schmerzlich vermißt wurde.

Die neue Local-Union hat die Nummer 1051 erhalten.

Außer den Cabinetmakers haben sich im Laufe der letzten zwei Monate noch drei unabhängige Unions unserer Organisation angeschlossen, nämlich Carpenter, Floor-Layers und Parquet-Floor-Layers und eine aus jüdischen Carpenters bestehende Union ist kürzlich gegründet und aufgenommen worden.

St. Louis, Mo. Leo Beck, das älteste und eines der eifrigsten unserer Mitglieder, feierte kürzlich seinen 78. Geburtstag. In Anerkennung seiner der Arbeitersache geleisteten Dienste und seiner langjährigen Mitgliedschaft wurde ihm bei dieser Gelegenheit seitens unserer Local-Union ein schöner Spazier-

stock mit goldenem Knopf überreicht. Alle Teilnehmer fanden in der Wohnung unseres Kollegen, wo die Feierlichkeit stattfand, eine überaus gastfreundliche Aufnahme und verbrachten daselbst einen sehr gemüthlichen Abend. College Leo Beck ist seit 1850 in St. Louis und nicht nur unser ältestes Mitglied, sondern auch der älteste Union-Mann dieser Stadt.

G. Ulrich, Sekr., L. U. 45.

New York City. In der letzten Zeit sind viele Kollegen von England hier zugereist und bei uns Mitglieder geworden, welche sich bezüglich hiesiger Arbeits-Verhältnisse sehr enttäuscht fahlen. Da uns nun diese Kollegen versichern, daß in Folge der gegenwärtigen Geschäftsstockung in Europa die Einwanderung einer noch größeren Anzahl Kollegen aus England und auch aus Frankreich bevorstehe, wäre es wohl angebracht, die auswanderungslustigen Arbeiter dieser Länder darauf aufmerksam zu machen, daß amerikanische Verhältnisse nicht so rosig sind, als wie sie von kapitalistischen Zeitungen gepriesen werden. Unsere Brüder in Europa sollten vor Sirenenstimmen gewarnt und ermahnt werden, nicht zur Auswanderung nach Amerika zu greifen, so lange sie noch in der alten Heimath ein Auskommen finden können. Wer dieser Ermahnung kein Gehör schenkt, kann wie oben erwähnte Kollegen bitteren Erfahrungen entgegen gehen.

G. Wurst, Sekr., L. U. 309.

Fort mit den Parasiten!

In ebenso knapper wie packender Form zählt jüngst „The Social Economist“ eine Menge sozialer Gegensätze auf, die ja einzeln jedem Sozialisten bekannt sein sollten, aber durch ihre Zusammenstellung eine stärkere Wirkung auszuüben geeignet sind. Das Wesentlichste dieser Uebersicht, die nicht oft genug erneuert und wiederholt werden kann, wollen wir verdeutscht hier zum Abdruck bringen:

Viele arbeiten täglich 10 bis 12 Stunden, Andere sind fortwährend müßig.

Der 10 und 12 Stunden Arbeitende bleibt stets arm und gedrückt. Ein Anderer, der kaum so viel nützliche Arbeit verrichtet, erhält den fünf- bis zehnfachen Lohn des Tagelöhners.

Viele Derjenigen, die niemals für einen Dollar produktive Arbeit leisteten, schwelgen im Ueberfluß, während die immer Fleißigen oft mit Noth und Entbehrung zu kämpfen haben.

Die Arbeitenden sowie Jene, die gern arbeiten möchten, haben sich mit unzureichender Nahrung und Kleidung zu begnügen, die reichen Nichtsthuer hingegen verkurzen sich häufig das Leben durch unmäßiges Essen und Trinken.

Die Einen schaffen das Rohmaterial herbei und bereichern auf diese Weise das Land, die Anderen, welche nichts produzieren und nur Elend über das Land bringen, spekulieren mit den Arbeitserzeugnissen und bereichern sich durch Dividenden und Zinsen.

Eine Frau opfert Gesundheit und Leben in der Fabrik, um nur das tägliche Brod zu erwerben; die andere beschleunigt ihr Lebensende durch Ueberfättigung, ungenügende Bewegung und dadurch hervorgerufene Verdauungsstörungen.

Das eine Kind wird ins kapitalistische Sklavenjoch gepreßt und um seine Jugendfreuden betrogen, das andere wächst in Faulheit und anerzogenem Hochmuth auf, ohne daß seine besseren geistigen und physischen Anlagen zur Entfaltung gelangen. Eine vernünftige Erziehung wird keinem der beiden Kinder zutheil.

Mancher wird zu fortwährender Ueberanstrengung angehalten, wodurch sein Tod

früher eintreten muß, Andere finden nirgend Beschäftigung und werden durch beständige Noth ins Grab gekehrt.

Hier verheirathet sich ein Mädchen, nicht aus Liebe, sondern weil der Anbeter ein vermögender Mann ist, der seine Frau gut ernähren und ihr alle Bequemlichkeit verschaffen kann; dort wird eine junge Frauensperson zur Dirne, weil sich ihr zur Fristung des Lebens keine andere Möglichkeit darbietet. Genau betrachtet, handelt diese Person nicht unmoralischer wie jene, denn beide haben das gleiche Ziel im Auge: die Noth von sich abzuwehren.

Die Politiker rühmen während der Wahlcampagne den Segen und hohen Werth der Arbeit, nach ihrer Erwählung pfeifen sie darauf.

Die Priester ermahnen das Volk zur Rechtschaffenheit und Tugend, zugleich unterstützen sie beharrlich ein System, das immer neue Verbrechen und Laster erzeugt.

Wie könnte sich die arbeitende Klasse für eine Gesellschaftsordnung begeistern, die es dieser Klasse zur Pflicht macht, einem Heere von Parasiten ein Leben in Sauf und Beraus zu ermöglichen? Warum aber kann das Volk sich noch immer nicht dazu entschließen, ein System ökonomischer Gleichberechtigung einzuführen, das allein geeignet wäre, jedem nützlichen Gesellschaftsmitgliede ein glückliches, frohes Dasein zu garantiren?

Würden alle Getnechteten und Abhängigen, oder eine Mehrheit derselben, heute ihrer Menschenwürde und ihres natürlichen Rechtes sich bewußt, das Parasitengeschmeiß müßte sehr bald einlenken und froh sein, wenn man ihm gestattete, künftighin als Gleiche unter Gleichen an den Segnungen des Communismus theilzunehmen.

Chicago Vorbote.

Ausland.

Ein Bund der Gewerkschaften aller in Staatsbetrieben beschäftigten Arbeiter Frankreichs ist jetzt gebildet worden. Diesem Gewerkschaftsbund gehören an: die Nationalvereinigung der Angestellten und Arbeiter der Post, Telegraphie und Telephonie; der Verband der Arbeiter in den Schiffswerften; die Verbände der Tabak- und Zündholzarbeiter (in Frankreich Staatsbetriebe), der Verband der Geld- und Medaillenpräger und die Arbeiter in Pulverfabriken, Militärwerstätten etc. Das Exekutiv-Comite dieses Gewerkschaftsbundes hat beschlossen, an die Kammer und die Regierung um Einführung des Achtstundentages in allen Staatsbetrieben zu petitioniren.

Arbeitsnachweis und Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung in der Schweiz. Das eidgenössische Industrie-Departement in Bern wird, wie es in seinem Geschäftsberichte für 1901 mittheilt, demnächst an die gesetzgeberische Prüfung der Frage herantreten — nachdem nun die Gutachten des schweizerischen Arbeiterssekretariats und der Züricher Kantonsregierung eingelaufen —, ob und eventuell wie die Organisation des Arbeitsnachweises und der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung durch Bundesgesetz zu regeln sei.

Die Brüsseler Gewerkschaften errichten ein juristisches Bureau. — Ein juristisches Bureau wird seitens der Brüsseler Gewerkschaften errichtet. Dieses Bureau soll den Gewerkschaften beziehentlich den einzelnen Mitgliedern mit juristischem Rath zur Seite stehen; derselbe soll sich beschränken auf Prozesse, die mit gewerkschaftlichen Interessen zusammenhängen, wie Strikes, schwarze Listen u. s. w. Auch bei Unfällen oder gewerblichen Streitigkeiten steht das Bureau mit Rath und That den Arbeitern zur Seite.



During the Month ending APRIL 30, 1902,
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary-Treasurer without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1—\$182.20	139—\$32.00	272—\$23.00			
2—77.00	140—5.40	273—46.90			
3—55.65	141—25.10	274—29.10			
4—79.70	142—164.80	275—12.45			
5—60.60	143—11.50	276—66.40			
6—20.20	144—12.90	277—114.40			
7—210.60	145—9.80	278—18.80			
8—174.15	146—88.70	279—13.00			
9—48.50	147—19.20	280—4.60			
10—180.20	148—54.20	281—82.40			
11—98.30	149—7.80	282—16.70			
12—64.00	150—7.10	283—7.00			
13—44.60	151—42.70	284—23.25			
14—11.40	152—12.80	285—53.10			
15—15.40	153—14.15	286—25.20			
16—76.00	154—15.80	287—12.20			
17—7.20	155—27.00	288—38.20			
18—112.10	156—2.60	289—26.60			
19—21.40	157—5.20	290—8.60			
20—51.60	158—11.90	291—28.20			
21—47.35	159—5.00	292—26.40			
22—31.50	160—8.60	293—12.40			
23—42.70	161—11.20	294—2.20			
24—51.20	162—10.05	295—46.20			
25—53.90	163—17.20	296—29.20			
26—23.40	164—128.80	297—27.65			
27—73.40	165—11.80	298—26.20			
28—3.80	166—56.60	299—31.40			
29—43.80	167—20.30	300—16.60			
30—42.60	168—65.80	301—20.60			
31—117.25	169—6.50	302—23.80			
32—25.40	170—86.00	303—8.25			
33—9.90	171—12.00	304—102.60			
34—90.00	172—4.00	305—9.81			
35—30.10	173—24.50	306—30.75			
36—8.90	174—13.60	307—219.80			
37—14.90	175—38.60	308—4.40			
38—9.00	176—36.40	309—26.00			
39—28.40	177—10.60	310—4.80			
40—80.00	178—24.50	311—2.20			
41—28.90	179—20.00	312—8.70			
42—12.00	180—106.20	313—29.20			
43—62.80	181—10.60	314—60.00			
44—4.80	182—50.65	315—18.35			
45—26.70	183—77.40	316—10.60			
46—127.60	184—2.00	317—17.85			
47—44.40	185—25.40	318—61.00			
48—30.80	186—12.80	319—2.40			
49—42.40	187—16.90	320—6.70			
50—156.80	188—56.80	321—50.00			
51—24.10	189—69.40	322—28.45			
52—9.95	190—18.20	323—11.80			
53—20.00	191—9.05	324—25.40			
54—15.00	192—27.95	325—9.00			
55—38.90	193—13.50	326—10.80			
56—111.40	194—8.00	327—129.20			
57—30.80	195—31.70	328—44.20			
58—23.20	196—16.80	329—11.80			
59—25.00	197—132.80	330—14.50			
60—8.60	198—46.20	331—48.90			
61—16.20	199—35.40	332—10.60			
62—3.40	200—20.50	333—3.40			
63—10.20	201—66.60	334—4.60			
64—13.40	202—22.70	335—43.30			
65—3.00	203—5.10	336—49.80			
66—49.60	204—35.40	337—3.80			
67—116.40	205—97.40	338—11.00			
68—20.40	206—12.40	339—6.80			
69—56.80	207—2.10	340—1.60			
70—37.05	208—29.40	341—7.55			
71—54.40	209—42.60	342—12.20			
72—25.00	210—133.20	343—59.34			
73—66.00	211—11.40	344—43.20			
74—34.80	212—3.00	345—9.00			
75—14.60	213—11.40	346—15.80			
76—3.00	214—18.60	347—3.15			
77—20.20	215—13.30	348—25.60			
78—16.80	216—20.00	349—6.00			
79—44.40	217—31.00	350—6.95			
80—135.20	218—18.80	351—40.00			
81—41.40	219—6.00	352—15.80			
82—42.00	220—3.00	353—68.40			
83—19.90	221—14.35	354—80.00			
84—15.40	222—67.80	355—18.30			
85—46.65	223—15.40	356—9.80			
86—2.00	224—9.60	357—23.60			
87—44.10	225—21.95	358—14.80			
88—17.20	226—20.70	359—9.40			
89—44.10	227—30.85	360—17.30			
90—36.40	228—19.00	361—12.40			
91—46.20	229—41.60	362—6.60			
92—12.20	230—11.80	363—4.00			
93—10.50	231—69.80	364—123.60			
94—3.20	232—8.60	365—7.10			
95—18.20	233—2.00	366—21.80			
96—39.00	234—10.60	367—6.80			
97—2.40	235—17.00	368—10.40			
98—56.00	236—23.00	369—16.00			
99—10.40	237—32.10	370—12.40			
100—4.60	238—43.80	371—6.00			
101—54.00	239—27.75	372—16.50			
102—70.50	240—37.80	373—11.60			
103—65.70	241—2.00	374—37.80			
104—102.00	242—3.60	375—15.20			
105—38.40	243—25.00	376—15.00			
106—69.60	244—25.10	377—13.60			
107—17.20	245—37.30	378—45.40			
108—8.80	246—8.45	379—20.00			
109—30.20	247—9.00	380—85.80			
110—1.00	248—13.60	381—15.00			
111—7.65	249—5.60	382—28.40			
112—10.80	250—22.00	383—13.70			
113—36.05	251—24.66	384—25.40			
114—13.40	252—15.00	385—8.80			
115—16.80	253—92.40	386—7.00			
116—62.60	254—20.50	387—8.25			
117—14.80	255—7.50	388—3.20			
118—27.60	256—38.40	389—23.60			
119—34.20	257—31.70	390—22.30			
120—13.40	258—24.85	391—8.40			
121—314.80	259—14.00	392—7.40			
122—31.30	260—10.30	393—7.60			
123—23.30	261—22.40	394—4.00			
124—41.40	262—6.30	395—4.07			
125—22.80	263—73.80	396—46.40			
126—18.60	264—15.40	397—25.00			
127—35.00	265—18.50	398—6.60			
128—36.05	266—4.60	399—6.60			

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
412—	\$3.00	578—	\$37.80	748—	\$ 6.40	914—	\$17.90	975—	5.70
413—	32.90	579—	9.40	749—	8.50	915—	14.00	976—	12.20
414—	9.35	580—	14.20	750—	33.55	916—	26.00	977—	6.85
415—	51.00	581—	8.60	751—	13.00	917—	4.60	978—	12.60
416—	23.00	582—	2.60	752—	6.50	918—	6.10	979—	12.50
417—	2.60	583—	4.40	753—	8.85	919—	13.80	980—	6.95
418—	43.20	584—	43.00	754—	8.40	920—	9.10	981—	7.60
419—	3.10	585—	45.00	755—	19.70	921—	1.00	982—	6.40
420—	6.20	587—	11.00	756—	8.60	922—	3.00	983—	25.40
421—	152.00	588—	2.20	757—	13.80	923—	5.00	984—	7.00
422—	7.80	589—	14.20	758—	8.25	924—	12.60	985—	11.20
423—	13.70	590—	21.70	759—	24.60	925—	9.20	987—	16.60
424—	141.75	591—	27.10	760—	12.40	926—	14.60	989—	12.58
425—	59.80	592—	13.40	761—	31.10	927—	7.45	990—	19.20
426—	23.20	593—	8.60	762—	31.50	928—	9.30	991—	5.80
427—	61.90	595—	11.05	763—	2.75	931—	15.10	992—	7.60
428—	28.80	596—	7.40	764—	2.50	932—	17.15	993—	5.60
429—	13.50	598—	10.25	765—	2.20	933—	1.50	994—	8.70
430—	42.80	599—	35.80	766—	8.80	934—	6.20	996—	19.30
431—	19.40	600—	11.90	767—	11.00	935—	11.95	997—	11.95
432—	13.20	601—	35.00	768—	7.40	936—	10.60	998—	2.40
433—	2.80	602—	2.60	769—	23.80	937—	7.80	999—	16.70
434—	22.80	603—	13.70	770—	6.90	938—	10.10	1000—	10.20
435—	4.40	604—	11.40	771—	9.50	939—	4.80	1001—	9.15
436—	43.10	605—	43.20	772—	12.40	940—	12.00	1002—	15.00
437—	28.60	606—	8.95	773—	47.60	941—	10.80	1003—	3.00
438—	4.00	607—	6.80	774—	46.80	942—	9.05	1004—	3.60
439—	21.00	608—	7.60	775—	4.95	943—	17.00	1005—	6.80
440—	41.80	609—	4.90	776—	4.80	944—	5.80	1006—	8.00
441—	10.20	610—	1.00	777—	7.00	945—	10.60	1007—	12.85
442—	15.80	611—	5.40	778—	23.70	946—	5.80	1010—	2.50
443—	27.60	612—	12.70	779—	3.20	947—	3.60	1011—	.75
444—	6.80	613—	20.80	780—	16.20	948—	17.60	1014—	7.50
445—	17.30	614—	6.20	781—	6.90	949—	15.60	1015—	11.50
446—	44.70	615—	14.40	783—	8.15	950—	13.65	1016—	18.30
447—	16.40	616—	10.80	784—	3.60	951—	8.60	1017—	.65
448—	6.20	617—	5.83	785—	6.50	952—	11.40	1018—	.25
449—	6.10	619—	2.00	787—	7.40	954—	26.80	1019—	8.35
450—	59.40	620—	18.40	788—	5.80	955—	18.73	1020—	1.50
451—	4.60	621—	37.20	789—	4.65	956—	3.00	1021—	1.75
452—	29.20	622—	30.10	790—	6.80	957—	23.95	1022—	2.25
453—	7.20	624—	40.00	791—	16.00	958—	50	1023—	10.25
454—	3.80	625—	54.80	792—	15.40	959—	5.00	1026—	10.95
455—	8.80	626—	39.95	793—	12.00	960—	3.20	1027—	10.10
456—	34.40	627—	82.20	794—	17.60	961—	16.30	1028—	2.00
457—	30.20	628—	16.05	795—	5.00	962—	9.20	1030—	1.30
458—	6.30	629—	10.65	796—	7.20	963—	4.20	1031—	3.50
459—	8.40	630—	4.70	797—	2.80	964—	38.30	1032—	.50
460—	30.35	631—	20.00	798—	16.15	965—	15.00	1034—	2.50
461—	21.80	632—	21.60	801—	18.40	967—	5.50	1035—	11.20
462—	56.10	634—	6.80	802—	10.00	968—	12.70	1036—	20.25
463—	34.40	635—	21.30	803—	4.30	970—	9.60	1039—	3.00
464—	27.60	636—	4.00	804—	6.40	971—	.25	1040—	4.50
465—	8.40	637—	20.36	805—	4.60	972—	16.40	1041—	15.25
466—	10.80	638—	45.60	806—	7.80	973—	8.40	1043—	1.75
467—	73.60	639—	21.20	807—	4.20	974—	24.25	1044—	1.00
468—	8.00	641—	3.20	808—	19.00	Local Union 177, balance of funds,			\$2.40
469—	44.40	642—	26.40	809—	20.20	692,			20.00
470—	5.80	643—	18.30	810—	13.40	Total.....			\$21,886.37
471—	.60	644—	15.40	811—	2.40				
472—	28.25	645—	6.80	812—	10.20				
473—	18.60	646—	4.40	813—	4.40				
474—	123.00	647—	3.20	814—	11.50				
475—	4.20	648—	5.20	815—	3.60				
476—	27.60	649—	6.80	816—	2.25				
477—	14.30	650—	6.00	817—	6.50				
478—	4.30	651—	20.20	818—	16.20				
479—	14.60	652—	10.40	819—	45.20				
480—	25.10	653—	6.00	821—	20.40				
481—	90.40	655—	7.40	822—	10.40				
482—	32.20	657—	18.60	823—	8.72				
483—	19.00	658—	8.25	824—	5.40				
484—	17.80	659—	15.40	825—	10.60				
485—	24.75	660—	17.00	826—	2.60				
486—	35.60	661—	15.90	827—	28.40				
487—	9.40	662—	3.00	828—	5.00				
488—	14.40	663—	4.40	829—	5.00				
489—	9.20	664—	10.75	830—	14.80				
490—	6.30	665—	3.60	831—	6.20				
491—	12.20	666—	8.00	832—	4.80				
492—	7.00	667—	28.60	833—	10.10				
493—	9.00	668—	19.90	834—	5.00				
494—	3.80	670—	4.25	835—	3.90				
495—	7.20	671—	4.40	836—	13.85				
496—	10.40	672—	11.60	838—	16.90				
497—	16.60	673—	9.70	839—	15.40				
498—	40.00	674—	8.40	841—	6.20				
499—	10.00	675—	3.00	842—	2.00				
500—	10.60	676—	10.20	843—	21.85				
501—	8.40	677—	24.00	846—	7.60				
502—	39.20	678—	6.90	847—	15.10				
503—	2.00	679—	7.80	849—	39.60				
504—	102.60	680—	13.20	850—	4.66				
505—	5.80	681—	9.40	851—	8.30				
506—	13.80	682—	20.20	852—	8.00				
507—	9.40	683—	30.30	853—	16.40				
508—	5.80	684—	10.25	854—	5.00				
509—	11.80	685—	13.60	855—	6.60				
510—	21.65	686—	6.00	856—	14.60				
511—	60.00	687—	10.40	857—	3.60				
512—	9.45	688—	22.40	858—	29.40				
513—	8.80	690—	7.60	859—	3.70				
514—	7.77	691—	25.60	861—	16.00				
515—	11.80	692—	9.70	862—	9.20				
516—	4.00	693—	10.00	863—	15.05				
517—	5.00	694—	4.00	864—	8.60				
518—	4.20	695—	1.50	865—	9.00				
519—	10.40	696—	50.15	866—	11.90				
520—	51.10	698—	13.40	867—	22.20				
521—	3.60	699—	22.95	868—	3.40				
522—	20.40	700—	22.50	869—	3.68				
523—	9.60	702—	6.00	870—	2.60				
524—	8.20	703—	9.70	871—	4.00				
525—	4.40	705—	17.60	872—	11.00				
526—	18.40	706—	9.20	873—	16.55				
527—	10.40	707—	17.50	874—	7.40				
528—	53.90	708—	18.40	875—	2.00				
529—	6.00	709—	3.00	877—	96.10				
530—	10.60	710—	7.40	878—	30.65				
531—	14.90	711—	8.60	879—	3.20				
532—	4.60	712—	17.35	880—	16.20				
533—	9.60	713—	10.40	881—	7.00				
534—	23.40	714—	8.60	882—	6.80				
535—	41.20	715—	6.10	883—	12.60				
536—	3.00	716—	30.60	884—	11.55				
537—	10.40	718—	37.85	885—	10.85				
538—	9.90	719—	25.50	887—	17.45				
539—	16.40	720—	20.20	888—	27.20				
540—	4.60	721—	6.20	889—	11.20				
541—	10.40	722—	34.90	891—	21.60				
542—	15.20	723—	37.20	892—	11.60				
543—	6.40	724—	26.00	893—	25.25				
544—	16.90	725—	7.60	894—	12.00				
545—	24.90	726—	24.90	895—	11.40				
546—	23.60	729—	6.20	897—	21.95				
547—	3.50	730—	17.80	898—	28.85				
548—	21.00	731—	21.20	899—	25.30				
549—	10.15	732—	7.40	900—	27.15				
550—	18.40	733—	3.40	901—	13.50				
551—	35.00	734—	8.80	902—	14.60				
552—	3.60	737—	3.20	903—	6.00				
553—	7.85	738—	8.15	904—	11.60				
554—	10.10	739—	23.30	905—	4.80				
555—	20.30	740—	8.50	906—	10.40				
556—	6.20	741—	5.29	907—	9.00				
557—	8.60	742—	12.80	908—	6.60				
558—	12.20	743—	19.40	910—	25.40				
559—	23.20	745—	6.50	911—	14.00				
560—	4.00	746—	19.20	912—	7.60				
561—	6.80	747—	28.60	913—	7.60				

AKRON, O.—B. F. Ebert, 428 E. Buchtel ave.

ALTON, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.

ATLANTA, Ga.—W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st.

AUSTIN, Tex.—J. Geggie, 205 W. Sixth st.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Jos. Crattick, 1714 Fairmount ave.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—J. P. Worley.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—J. P. Ogletree, Room 6, Roden Building.

BOSTON, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington; D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester st., Dorchester.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Geo. L. Hommedieu, 770 Norman st.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 3 Dean st.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Donald Glass, 44 Kher st.; Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Reuben Price, 804 S. Fifth st.

CHELSEA, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.

CHICAGO, Ill.—F. Cruise, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistant, A. W. Simpson, 1143 43d ave.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block; No. 1, Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, Henry Martin, 3856 State st.; No. 54, John Kopstein, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, O. Andersson, 1883 N. Clark st.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill.—W. A. Sexton, Box 903; No. 62, G. Ratcliff, 6437 Lowe ave.; No. 181, T. F

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 158, Topeka, Kan.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, S. O. FULTON; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days; that a copy of this memorial be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a copy be entered on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. J. BAYZER,
RALPH VANZANT, } *Committee.*
A. F. GIST,

LOCAL UNION 308, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our brother, F. W. Blakesly, his wife and companion; be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life leaves a vacancy in the home that will have the sympathy of the members and friends of this Union, and will prove to be a serious loss to our faithful brother and treasurer; and be it further

Resolved, With deep sympathy for our brother we, the members of this Local Union, express hope that even so great the loss to him, that all may be overcome by Him who doeth all things well.

W. B. NEWTON,
M. C. CARPENTER, } *Committee.*
CHARLES PAYNE,

LOCAL UNION 34, Long Island City, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Builder of the Universe to take from the midst of his beloved family and our ranks our esteemed brother and fellow-workman, MICHAEL GENOVESE; and

WHEREAS, The members of this Local Union feel the sad loss of Brother Genovese as keenly as do the members of his family; be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved wife and family, that these resolutions be spread upon our records, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

THE COMMITTEE.

LOCAL UNION 571, Carnegie, Pa.

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to take from our midst our friend and brother, JOHN W. McCURDY, forever; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union tenders to the afflicted family of the deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sadness; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

GEO. H. THOURNER,
D. E. McLEAN, } *Committee.*
C. K. THOMAS,

LOCAL UNION 438, Brookline, Mass.

WHEREAS, A great affliction has fallen on our Vice President, Brother Sweeney McKenzie, in the loss of his beloved MARY JEANETTE HARVEY, who died March 17, 1902; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Local Union 438, of Brookline, Mass., sincerely condole with our brother in his affliction and extend to him the fraternal hand of sympathy in this trying hour when the light and joy of his home has gone out; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be inserted on the records of our Union, that a copy be presented to our afflicted brother, and a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER for publication.

LOYD J. SMITH,
DANIEL MCKENZIE, } *Committee.*
N. L. WALKER,

LOCAL UNION 169, East St. Louis, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Author of our being to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, GEORGE HOWELL; and

WHEREAS, We feel and mourn the loss of a faithful and loyal member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement, and

together bow to the supreme will of Him who giveth and taketh to Himself again; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for the inscription of this memorial, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

R. WATSON, F. WYANT,
D. O. CHAPIN, K. KUHN, } *Committee.*
R. JOHNS, D. M. DIAL,

LOCAL UNION 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, after a long and lingering illness, our esteemed brother, JAMES MURPHY;

Resolved, That this Local Union has lost a faithful worker in the cause of unionism; and be it further

Resolved, That we deplore his untimely death and tender his family our heartfelt sympathy in their time of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of our deceased brother; that a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, and a copy to the Evening Eagle and Journal, for publication; that our charter be draped for thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes.

BENJ. TAYLOR, JAS. REAGAN,
LOUIS EVON, JOHN BULL, } *Committee.*
CLAYTON L. ASHLEY,

LOCAL UNION 633, Madison, Ill.

WHEREAS, God, the all-powerful and supreme ruler of the universe, has seen fit in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife and companion of our esteemed brother and fellow workman, George Reynolds; be it

Resolved, That Local Union 633, Carpenters and Joiners of America, extend to our bereaved brother the condolence and heartfelt sympathy of our United Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Tri-City Paper and a copy to our official organ, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. FERGUSON,
G. W. WATSON, } *Committee.*
JOHN H. NEWMAN,

LOCAL UNION 55, Denver, Colo.

WHEREAS, An all-wise Providence has seen fit to take from midst our friend and brother, AMOS L. BOOK; and

WHEREAS, Said Amos L. Book was a man of moral habits, strict integrity, kind disposition and noble purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, That we feel in the passing away of this member the loss of a reliable, energetic, straightforward and valued brother, whose untimely death we most sorrowfully regret; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in their sad bereavement and affliction; and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a memorial of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his brother members of this Local Union; that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

J. M. CONNORS,
JOHN ALLEN, } *Committee.*
W. J. PENN,

LOCAL UNION 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Frank Demary;

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local Union, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother and his family in this hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be presented to the brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

BENJ. TAYLOR, JAS. REAGAN,
LOUIS EVON, JOHN BULL, } *Committee.*
CLAYTON L. ASHLEY,

"THANK GOD we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workman may stop."—Abraham Lincoln.

"I look to the trade unions as the principal means of benefiting the condition of the working classes."—Thorold Rogers (professor of political economy, University of Oxford).

CLAIMS PAID IN APRIL, 1902

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
604	Frank S. Akins.....	3	\$200.00
605	Mrs. Sophia Shanberg.....	7	50.00
606	Wm. E. Scale.....	8	100.00
607	Wm. New.....	10	100.00
608	Mrs. Clara F. Ricketts.....	24	50.00
609	Mrs. Margaret Milne.....	27	50.00
610	John Thalheimer.....	29	50.00
611	Allan McQuarie.....	33	200.00
612	John Bennett.....	33	200.00
613	Edward S. Jones.....	93	200.00
614	Mrs. M. J. Trainer.....	98	50.00
615	Mrs. Bridget Dunn.....	109	50.00
616	John Grabenstein.....	112	200.00
617	Mrs. Julia Ruminiski.....	118	50.00
618	Peter Niggli (dis.).....	122	100.00
619	Cassius Hall.....	124	100.00
620	John Dowd.....	126	200.00
621	Mrs. H. Andrews.....	147	50.00
622	Willis Jackson.....	226	100.00
623	Mrs. H. Billings.....	233	25.00
624	Geo. A. Fraunfelder.....	239	200.00
625	Mrs. Pauline Olsen.....	247	50.00
626	Ralph Waite.....	266	200.00
627	Mrs. Mary E. Stewart.....	322	50.00
628	Mrs. Adele Latta.....	322	50.00
629	Geo. W. Curtis.....	339	200.00
630	Mrs. Mary Nevins.....	340	50.00
631	Garrett Ackerman.....	340	200.00
632	Mrs. Edith Dandridge.....	353	50.00
633	Mrs. Maud E. Foster.....	362	25.00
634	Albert Sweet.....	372	100.00
635	Henry Hechler.....	375	200.00
636	Carl Stanger.....	375	200.00
637	John Detzauer.....	375	200.00
638	Mrs. Barbara Durr.....	375	50.00
639	Milton Billings.....	398	50.00
640	James A. Legrand.....	403	50.00
641	J. A. Watkins.....	426	200.00
642	T. F. Shroyer.....	428	200.00
643	Karl A. Maeschker (dis.).....	433	400.00
644	Geo. Paxton.....	444	100.00
645	Heinrich Rehling.....	467	50.00
646	Charles Nelson.....	476	200.00
647	Mrs. Emelia Gilive.....	476	50.00
648	Peter Miller.....	486	200.00
649	Charles Bauer.....	486	200.00
650	Mrs. Jane Kirkwood.....	509	50.00
651	Mrs. Helen Bogumil.....	513	50.00
652	Jos. McConnell.....	515	200.00
653	F. L. Tannahill.....	547	50.00
654	Mrs. Rebecca Phillips.....	592	50.00
655	J. F. Woodward.....	627	200.00
656	Michael W. Trimble.....	637	200.00
657	Wm. B. Evans.....	715	200.00
658	Chas. Hutch.....	715	200.00
659	Mrs. Hulda Swanson.....	784	25.00
660	Earnest C. Foot.....	791	100.00
661	John Bateson.....	8	200.00
662	Charles Woodburn.....	2	200.00
663	August Becker.....	1	200.00
664	Mrs. B. Lichtwardt.....	19	50.00
665	Louis Beaulieu.....	21	200.00
666	Peter G. Holmberg.....	32	200.00
667	Henry C. Cantrell.....	51	200.00
668	Thomas Jenkins.....	52	200.00
669	W. J. Parker.....	72	50.00
670	Joseph Hentges.....	87	200.00
671	Mrs. Mary Marois.....	134	50.00
672	Mrs. Mary Galbraith.....	137	50.00
673	Mrs. C. F. Peterson.....	141	50.00
674	Wm. A. Shaffer.....	142	200.00
675	Paul Theis.....	148	200.00
676	Mrs. Mary L. Whaley.....	159	25.00
677	D. W. Jones.....	159	200.00
678	Geo. W. Howell.....	169	200.00
679	Mrs. Bertha Muller.....	176	50.00
680	Mauritz Mauritzen.....	181	200.00
681	Mrs. N. L. Moser.....	198	25.00
682	Chas. Wedeward.....	211	200.00
683	W. L. Clark.....	211	200.00
684	Richard Maxwell.....	273	200.00
685	Catharine Decent.....	274	50.00
686	Mrs. Sallie G. Horton.....	296	50.00
687	Wm. C. F. Smack.....	306	50.00
688	Andrew Sokolay.....	309	200.00
690	Mrs. Bessie McCoy.....	318	50.00
691	H. F. English.....	322	100.00
692	L. D. Koser.....	427	200.00
693	Mrs. M. J. Mackenzie.....	438	50.00
694	Charles Drolet.....	464	100.00
695	Walter R. Martin.....	475	200.00
696	Patrick Gormley.....	476	50.00
697	Chas. Buckowski.....	513	200.00
698	Henry Sehlhorn.....	521	50.00
699	Mrs. R. D. Dee.....	558	25.00
700	Fred March.....	561	200.00
701	John W. McCurdy.....	571	50.00
702	Mrs. Mary Kline.....	599	50.00
703	Mrs. Cora O. Gilfillan.....	628	50.00
704	Chas. M. Goodale.....	651	200.00
705	Mrs. Caroline J. Weber.....	676	50.00
706	Mrs. Agnes A. Getti.....	707	50.00
707	Joseph Cooper.....	716	50.00
708	John Sheelan.....	601	200.00
709	Conrad Gohe.....	953	100.00
710	David French.....	89	200.00
711	Adolph Silber.....	109	200.00
712	Wm. H. Connors.....	275	200.00
714	Mrs. Eliza J. Noonberg.....	340	50.00
713	Mrs. Ida Coeyman.....	306	50.00
715	Mrs. Mary Blowers.....	547	50.00
			\$13,650.00
Wife claims.....			\$1,800.00
Disability claims.....			500.00

LABOR NEWS FROM FOREIGN PARTS

Danish Trades Unions

The Federation of Danish Trade Unions has published a report on the development of trade unionism in that country in the period 1871-1900, by J. Jensen and C. M. Olsen, from which it appears that prior to 1871 only one trade union (that of the compositors), with a membership in that year of 314, existed in Denmark. The number of the Danish trade unions at the end of 1899 was 1,195, and their aggregate membership 96,295 (89,052 male, 7,243 female). Of the total number of 1,195 existing trade unions no less than 684, with an aggregate membership of 31,977, were formed in the five years, 1895-99. In the period 1891-99 the Danish trade unions expended on dispute pay an aggregate sum of £208,224.

Returns received in September, 1900, show that friendly benefits were paid by thirty-one federations and nineteen non-federated trade unions with a total membership of 48,299, amounting in the last financial year to a total of £12,941, viz.: unemployed benefit, £5,925; traveling pay, £3,072; sick benefit, £2,292; accident benefit, £630, and funeral benefit, £1,024.

French Trade Unions Adopt a Label

The Central Committee of the Federated Trades Union of France, with headquarters at Paris, have adopted a resolution making it compulsory for all affiliated Unions to use a Union Label on all goods and articles manufactured by their members. The Union Label adopted for that purpose is similar in design to the American Federation Label, bearing the motto: Etre et Liberte (Welfare and Liberty) and Confederation General du Travail (General Labor Confederation). The name of the label is Marque Confederal.

Annual Congress of British Unions

This year's congress of the Trade Unions of Great Britain will meet in London in the latter part of August. The resolutions to be submitted are as yet not decided upon, but are expected to deal with labor politics entirely. A great demonstration will be organized on this occasion, to take place in Hyde Park, the famous public gathering ground, on August 31.

What a Year of Trade Unionism Did in Great Britain

Nearly seven hundred strikes took place in Great Britain during the past twelve months, of which 68 per cent. were wholly or partially successful. The total cost was \$5,000,000, and the number of days' work cost was \$3,153,000. This was indeed a gigantic loss, but the gain was vastly greater. The wage-earners, through unionism and these strikes, gained \$120,000,000 in higher wages, reduced the working hours by 11,000,000 and secured other improved conditions. A good investment surely.

During these twelve months a little over \$15,000,000 was paid in dues by members of the trade unions; but a large part of this was returned in the shape of sick, death and out-of-work benefits. The boot and shoe operatives paid in the past six months \$58,425 in sick benefits alone. Thus we see that trade unionism is altogether the very best investment the workers of Great Britain can make.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Disbursements for Month Ending March 31, 1902

Claims from 547 to 603.....	\$7,434.00
Salaries and clerk hire.....	563.06
F. Duffy, G. S. T., traveling exp.	41.80
Wm. D. Huber, services and exp.	192.00
Manhattan D. C., strike donation	1,000.00
Grimes, J. F., acct. exp. to S. F.....	200.00
Organizing—	
Cattermull, A. C., West. States..	185.11
Shields, W. J., Mass. and vicinity	125.55
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. State.....	125.00
Michler, Wm. D., Kansas.....	91.91
Ford, W. J., New Jersey.....	87.60
Odell, E. S., New York and vicin.	84.05
Spotts, O. D., Illinois.....	41.40
Sykes, O. C., Sioux City, Iowa..	15.00
Waltz, F. C., Connecticut.....	10.25
Richardson, E. S., Greenville, Pa.	16.30
Guerin, T. M., New York State..	9.41
Hamilton, M., Gouverneur, N. Y.	8.75
Wagner, H. C., Warren, Pa.....	8.70
Wilson, C. W., Marion, Ky.....	6.15
Beck, M. L., Johnson, Pa.....	5.93
Butts, Wm., Sturgis, Ky.....	5.35
Carter, Wm. L., Columbus, O....	5.00
Abnet, M. H., Fairbury, Ill.....	2.50

CARPENTER—	
Special writings.....	55.00
Printing and mailing.....	1,245.60
Supplies—	
Stationery and books.....	549.10
Seals and daters.....	29.05
Emblems.....	200.00
Prepaid expressage to Locals ...	78.47

Office Expenses—	
New fixtures, etc.....	54.12
Rent for March.....	50.00
Clasp envelopes.....	9.00
Stamped envelopes.....	21.20
Postage.....	73.94
Telegrams.....	13.01
Sundries.....	10.29
Tax to A. F. of L., (bal. for Feb.)	266.67

Total.....\$12,920.27

RECAPITULATION

For quarter ending March 31, 1902.

Cash balance Jan. 1, 1902.....	\$86,877.57
Total January receipts.....	21,250.20
“ February “.....	19,590.55
“ March “.....	22,402.73
	\$150,121.05
Total January disbursements.....	\$10,731.07
“ February “.....	17,447.46
“ March “.....	12,920.27
Cash balance April 1, 1902.....	\$109,022.25
	\$150,121.05

Appeal to Organized Labor

The Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners' International Union has issued a circular letter to organized labor and its friends calling attention to the fact that the National Biscuit Company, commonly known as the trust, and all its branches, are on the "Unfair" list of the Bakers and Confectioners' Union and American Federation of Labor. They request that you and your friends refuse to patronize any place in which this "unfair" firm's goods are handled. Readers of this journal will act accordingly and the result will be that union help instead of non-union will be employed by the biscuit company.

Another Eight-Hour Demand

LOCAL UNIONS OF JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The carpenters of this city will make a demand on contractors for eight hours per day, to take effect on July 1. Most of the master carpenters seeming willing to accede to our demand, we expect to win almost without a struggle. Until we have the difference permanently settled, and in view of an eventual strike, we would ask all carpenters to steer clear of Jacksonville.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

376	Anniston—V. B. Algin.
870	Adamsville—R. F. Young.
454	Bessemer—R. B. Howard.
	Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
75	Birmingham—T. L. Medders, 2212 3d av.
722	“—Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 597.
1010	“—(Mill) N. J. Raura, 127½ South.
452	Brookside—Wallace Wall.
372	Brighton—G. L. Farley.
296	Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
422	North Birmingham—B. Andrus, 1312 N. Nineteenth st.
615	Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
666	Wylam—S. B. Baker.
670	Blackton—James H. Deason.
623	Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
271	Gadsden—M. D. Tripp.
839	Jasper—L. A. Coker.
312	Montgomery—J. C. Maxwell, 58 Simpson avenue.
353	“—(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry.
89	Mobile—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053	“—S. R. McKee.
92	“—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
410	Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, 109 Harrison st.
1007	Sheffield—Ward Parker.

ARIZONA

857	Tucson—Henry DeVry.
-----	---------------------

ARKANSAS

86	Fort Smith—T. C. Gardner, 1622 Boulevard st.
891	Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
595	Jonesboro—M. L. Briney.
690	Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 720 Center st.
366	Mena—J. F. Wooddy.
576	Pine Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
675	“—(Colored)—G. W. Broom.

CALIFORNIA

	Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchey, 814 Oak st.
194	Alameda—Geo. G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth.
743	Bakersfield—G. W. Hillier, 2208 Chester avenue.
642	East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
1040	Eureka—S. F. Hill.
701	Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont av.
1043	Hanford—Chas. J. Hall.
815	Haywards—W. T. Allen.
710	Long Beach—J. G. Van Houten.
	Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
426	“—E. F. Taylor, Box 689.
332	“—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
844	Los Gatos—J. W. Sheffield.
828	Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
36	Oakland—Geo. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
550	“—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy av., Berkeley.
668	Pale Alto—F. A. Sullivan.
769	Pasadena—G. M. Gignette, 800 Grand av.
981	Petaluma—John Boison.
235	Riverside—H. A. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry street.
586	Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
925	Salinas—G. C. Mauldin.
944	San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
810	San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin av.
	San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, Lester Edner, 915½ Market st.
483	“—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
304	“—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
616	“—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
766	“—(Mill) C. Kinnear, 2317 Army st.
1082	“—Gilbert Findley, 236 24th st.
316	San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262	“—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
162	San Mateo—L. Huyck.
35	San Rafael—L. Johansen, Box 194.
1062	Santa Barbara—W. S. Colerman, 319 W. Ortega st.
829	Santa Cruz—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
751	Santa Rosa—W. S. Gilbert.
266	Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
704	Tiburon—Thos. Edwards, Jr., Marien Co.
180	Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
771	Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

498	Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
799	Brockville Ont.—E. Parcelow.
1055	Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
933	Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Harry Corcoran, Box 89.
1006	Chatham, Ont.—A. Wemp, Kent Co., Ont.
645	Collingwood Ont.—Frank Thrift.
796	Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
1012	Frank—John Monilaws, Frank, Alberta.
472	Glace Bay, N. S., Cape Breton—Alex McKinnon.
529	Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
83	Halifax, N. S.—Alex. Northup, 30 Edward.
18	Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249	Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
817	Midland, Ont.—L. Beaudoin.
71	Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown.
134	Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) G. Audet, 204 Rivard st.
1084	“—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
524	Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713	Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber.
732	North Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.—James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.
674	Ottawa, Ont.—Wm. McDonald, 615 Gilmour st.
672	Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie.
618	Phoenix, B. C.—Thomas Conner.
730	Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 187 Dorchester st., St. Roch.

761	Sorel, Quebec—Honourable Duhamel.
38	St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, Box 193.
108	St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
919	St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass av.
560	Stratford, Ont.—C. Cummings, Box 254.
943	Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
27	Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg av.
890	Valleyfield, Quebec—Ovila Leiselle.
617	Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Con-iver st., Room 17.
553	Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Berlin, Ont.
969	Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
689	Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
343	Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 230 Main st.

COLORADO

264	Boulder, Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
489	Canon City—E. E. McKunnon, 615 Harrison st.
417	Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 35.
515	Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
	Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547	“—W. T. Burke, 109 W. El Paso ave.
55	Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475	Florence—J. H. Chorman.
244	Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman.
850	Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison av.
681	Loveland—L. J. Post.
362	Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
832	Salida—L. P. Bell.
267	Telluride—A. B. Cooper.
584	Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

115	Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
952	Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
927	Danbury—Z. L. Brown, 51 Spring st.
127	Derby—G. A. Lewis, 135 Main st.
196	Greenwich—B. B. Phillips, Cos Cob, Conn. Box 88.
43	Hartford—G. E. Miskell, 237 Lawrence.
920	Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 83 Columbia st.
804	Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
97	New Britain—Wm. Morton, 132 Arch st.
79	New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, 19 Arch st.
133	New London—Forest L. Sherman, 298 Montauk av.
1005	New Milford—E. D. Howland.
137	Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
746	Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
818	Putnam—George Youngs.
757	South Manchester—John McCarty.
210	Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 8 W. Broad st.
234	Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
216	Torrington—Fred. Chagnot, 314 High st.
260	Waterbury—T. G. Smith, 31 Meadow st.
825	Willimantic—Geo. Taft, Main st.
583	Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

626	Wilmington—S. Lysinger, 925 Spruce st.
-----	--

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

190	Washington—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. st., S. W.
884	“—Robert Dows, 13th and Emporia sts., S. Brookland, W. C.
1103	“—(Mill) J. A. Barkley.

FLORIDA

224	Jacksonville—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
605	“—A. C. MacNeill, 1028 E. Bay st.
627	“—J. M. McDonald, 216 Madison st.
655	Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
993	Miami—William G. Coats.
74	Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zaragoza.
107	“—(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Taragona st.
864	St. Augustine—W. F. Edgerton, 48 Barnard st.
531	St. Petersburg—D. H. West.
420	Tampa—(Col.) W. LeCount, 1707 16th st.
696	“—W. C. Benton, 118 W. Palm ave.
819	West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn.
859	“—(Colored) Wm. J. Roundtree.

GEORGIA

	Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, M. J. W. Thompson, 25 Culberson.
317	“—(Cars) E. D. Saye, 339 Luckie st.
329	“—J. M. Vaughan, 362 W. North av.
439	“—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
542	“—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
283	Augusta—A. T. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th.
1068	Bainbridge—A. J. Martin.
527	Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
865	“—Walter Girvin, 1117 S. Wolf st.
313	Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
793	Gainesville—T. E. Stewart.
	Macon—Secretary of District Council, W. Lewis.
144	“—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326	“—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, Gen. Del.
654	“—R. J. Stevenson, 466½ Cotton av.
752	Marietta—J. A. Kyle.
411	Rome—G. L. Trammell, 112 Calhoun av.
	Savannah—Secretary of District Council, 524 Oak st.
256	“—L. A. Harris, Box 251.
318	“—(Colored)—J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
261	Valdosta—J. F. Crosby.

IDAHO

398	Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
635	Boise City—C. M. Abbott, 306 S. 4th st.
220	Wallace—E. L. Wood.
1042	Weiser—A. W. McCully.

ILLINOIS

377	Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 635 E. 3d st.
788	Anna—S. F. Eaves.
916	Aurora—C. E. Confer, 84 Fox st.
741	Beardstown—J. W. Day.
433	Belleville—F. Breuten, 311 Kretchmer av.
975	Benton—A. H. Tedro.
63	Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton st.
894	Cairo—A. L. Sanderson, 2405 Com ave.
939	Campbell Hill, Jackson Co.—L. Wohlmann.
293	Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
841	Carbondale—Nathan D. Brown.
737	Carlinville—Charles Bellem.
1081	Carlyle—Wm. Fink.
588	Cartersville—John Henry.
367	Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
41	Champaign—W. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
518	Charleston—F. O. Huffman.
549	Chester—H. E. Brinkman.

	Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1	“—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
10	“—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13	“—R. O. Behnke, 568½ Ogden ave.
21	“—(French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.
54	“—(Boh.) V. Tesar, 704 Maj. st.
58	“—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
62	“—(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
70	“—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80	“—(Moreland) H. J. Sharpe, 2449 Ohio street, Chicago.
141	“—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
181	“—K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
199	“—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.
242	“—(Ger.) T. Deutzman, 5236 Fifth avenue.
416	“—Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave., Pilsen Station.
419	“—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
434	“—(Kensington) (Fr.) Wm. J. McPhail, 11569 Lafayette st.
504	“—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
521	“—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
566	“—(Oak Park) Gus. Frank, 913 Woodbine avenue.

272	Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
869	Chillicothe—William Nash.
204	Coffeen—W. A. May.
295	Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
1106	Creal Springs—J. T. Gulley.
269	Danville—W. S. Ocheltree, 212 E. Williams.
742	Decatur—C. C. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
965	DeKalb—Roy Spicer, 304 S. Seventh st.
928	Dixon—Daniel Poland.
790	Dixon—Robt. McMaster, Cor. Ninth and Ottawa sts.
510	Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
169	East St. Louis—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
378	Edwardsville—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
363	Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
1048	Fairburg—E. H. Bastian.
480	Freeburg—Henry Schick.
719	Freeport—D. W. Wagner, 19 Addison st.
1087	Galena—F. G. Eggleston.
360	Galesburg—C. J. Johnson, 879 Washington ave.
178	Goreville—C. F. Patrick.
805	Havana—Grant Hole.
581	Herrin—Charles Stoner.
461	Highwood—Jos. Severson.
904	Jacksonville—W. Robinson, 134 Richard.
174	Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
1029	Johnston—J. L. Westray, Lake Creek, Ill.
496	Kankakee—R. Janson, Box 157.
154	Kewanee—Charles Winquist, Gen. Del.
1066	Kinmundy—A. M. Allen.
647	La Grange—George Howard.
250	Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
336	La Salle—Wm. Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
837	Lebanon—C. J. Moore.
568	Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505	Litchfield—Emery Small.
633	Madison—George Watson, Box 192.
669	Makanda—L. B. Gurley.
508	Marion—W. J. Caplinger.
789	Marissa—Samuel Nairne.
1037	Marseilles—O. F. Howland.
765	Mascoutah—Edward Hoerd.
347	Mattoon—C.

932 Peru—William Miller.
619 Petersburg—W. D. Good.
935 Princeton—Jas. Davidson, 713 N. Race.
912 Richmond—O. A. Lank, 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—Wm. Wollung, cor. 10th and Jackson sts.
413 South Bend—J. Cheerhart, 308 Wood st.
706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
205 Terre Haute—L. L. Davidson, 231 S. 14½ st.
658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, King's Htl.
812 "—John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
1076 Washington—E. P. Clark, N. 1st st.
1038 Winslow—W. S. Burch.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—A. Agee.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
1092 Halleyville—W. M. Creek.
1072 Muscogee—Cal. Wait.
986 South McAlester—A. M. Shamon.

IOWA

315 Boone—M. L. Connett, 815 Arden st.
534 Burlington—H. Chambers, 623 Market.
308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—J. A. DeFrance.
772 Clinton—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stoyer.
634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1619 W. 2d st.
106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
425 "—(Mill) I. R. French, 205 10th st.
678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514 Hiteam—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523 Keokuk—W. W. Reynolds, 1007 Main st.
1069 Muscatine—R. Rowland, Monroe st.
767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarrell.
879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948 Sioux City—Geo. Witzigman, cor. 4th and Iowa sts.
552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

253 Argentine—F. S. Murphy.
753 Atchison—E. W. Munsell, 1121 N. 10th.
942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 914 Margrave.
123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
138 Kansas City—Geo. McMullin, 836 Muncie Boulevard.
535 "—J. W. Jones, 722 Lafayette st.
458 Lawrence—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCaully, 210 N. Fifth.
1022 Parsons—B. H. Quinn, 2021 Appleton av.
561 Pittsburg—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
1001 Scammon—Edward Lewis.
158 Topeka—W. H. Cummings, 718 Lincoln.
201 Wichita—E. E. Youngmeyer, 1228 S. Santa Fe ave.

KENTUCKY

684 Bardwell—B. S. Shive.
725 Bowling Green—R. L. Carter, 5th and Park sts.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins.
712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785 "—Jos. Stillman, 1698 Woodburn.
937 Fulton—L. H. Howard.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauger, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Henry Bloemer, 2619 W. Madison st.
103 "—C. W. Aten, 2320 Standard av.
214 "—(Ger.) Jacob Schneider, 915 E. Chestnut st.
1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
811 Mayfield—A. O. Hughley.
698 Newport—Geo. Bergman, 537 E. 2d st.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Walter England, 133 N. 3d st.
1017 Sturgis—E. S. Cooksey.

LOUISIANA

929 Crowley—E. Cropper.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Geo. L. Murphy.
868 Monroe—W. J. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 "—(Col.) W. Barnes, 300 Catalpa st.
New Orleans—Secretary of District Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76 "—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
739 "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 "—W. J. Hurst, 1166 Texas av.
764 "—A. B. Sears, Box 239.
995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—Irving H. Humphrey, 81 Gage.
621 Bangor—Willis Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. W. Cheney, 20 Holland avenue.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st., Woodfords.
1031 Madison—Chas. F. Dunbar.
787 Skowhegan—Anson Savage.
348 Waterville—Asa Richardson.

MARYLAND

Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. S. Rawleigh, 950 N. Washington st.
990 "—Leonard Ritz, 1742 Eastern av.
29 "—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 "—(German) Harry Bosse, 125 N. Montford avenue.
1024 Cumberland—W. S. Wallon, 301½ N. Centre.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 24 Sumner st.
831 Arlington—M. A. Ross.
1059 Athol—Thos. B. Bernis, 795 Main st.
878 Beverly—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder street, Dorchester.
33 "—D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
954 "—J. Conerser, 25 Bellica st.
1096 "—(Floor Layers) R. C. Sullivan, 15 Dorchester av.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
629 Somerville—D. N. Bresnahan, 51 Harrison.

386 Dorchester—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor View st., Dorchester.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 272 Meridian street.
443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
625 Malden—Geo. R. Bellevue, Webster st.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
846 Revere—J. S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
821 Winthrop—F. S. Campbell, 29 Main st.
889 Allston—Percy Maxner, Cypress road, Brighton.
1046 Bridgewater—John Toomey.

624 Brockton—H. Blackwell, 16 Central st.
441 Cambridge—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass ave.
685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 87 Exchange st.
858 Clinton—Omer Harvey.
950 Danvers—F. J. Haley, 8 Holten st.
892 Dedham—Reuben Carleton, 22 Church st.
1008 Falmouth—S. W. Bowman, W. Falmouth.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
778 Fitchburg—W. H. Howard, Jr., 169 Roulstone st.

860 Framingham—T. K. Hill, S. Framingham.
570 Gardner—Joseph E. Cormier, Box 15.
910 Gloucester—W. T. Bride, 7 Winchester.
1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell.
782 Greenfield—Wm. Lapoint.
82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424 Hingham—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
390 Holyoke—P. Provost, Box 56, Williman-sett.

656 "—M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.
1063 Houghton—Patrick Dillon.
400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—James Faulkner, 419 Hyde Park ave.
111 Lawrence—T. M. Kelly, 79 Willow st.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—T. Richardson, 33 Adam st.
49 Lowell—Jos. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
1041 "—M. T. Delana, 88 Pine st.
924 Manchester—W. Hallen.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 24 Village st.
988 Marlboro—J. W. Woiles, 55 Commonwealth st.

959 Mattapan—James Hedtler, 20 Oceola st., Hyde Park.
777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—C. A. Lane, Waban st.
693 Needham.
1021 New Bedford—Joseph Maher.
989 Newburyport—W. Wilson, 36 Oakland st.
Newton—Secretary District Council, C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown.
275 Newton—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boisner, 1241 Centre st.
708 West Newton—D. M. Chandler, 25 Dunstan st.
540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—J. E. Chabot, 19 Union st.
784 North Easton—E. E. Watts.
866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 291 Essex st.
861 Southbridge—L. E. Jacques.

Springfield—Secretary of District Council, A. G. Hurd.
96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 "—P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
1105 "—(Mill) F. J. Ware.

1035 Taunton—Felix Grise, 15 Russell st.
862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lefave, Reading.
1102 Waltham—Gus. Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
823 Webster—J. W. Negus.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews.
938 West Roxbury—A. W. Borden, 36 Beach.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks.
991 Winchester—Thos. Devine, Woburn.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
208 "—Alfred Anderson, 88 Jacques av.
43 "—(Fr.) J. A. Laflamme, 65 Orient.
720 "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11 Elizabeth st.
877 "—(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr., 32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Duplloff, 415 W. Jefferson st.
871 Battle Creek—B. U. Parker, 165 Battle Creek ave.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—G. W. Ayres.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders.
1095 Cheboygan—J. C. Martin, Box 229.
1020 Delray—Andrew Auck.
19 Detroit—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
303 "—Otto Kunkel, 352 Maple st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
643 Flint—Edwin Shanan, 1500 Beach.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
651 Jackson—F. J. Morrell, 1414 Ganson st.
927 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1093 N. Park.
958 Marquette—Jas. E. Scanlan, 149 Rock st.
341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—O. T. Brakeman, 102 Hudson ave.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 631 Woodlawn av.
791 Petosky—W. J. Masters, Mitchell st.
1032 Pontiac—James Bethune, cor. Cottage and Centre sts.

585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 "—W. Billington, 828 Bonds st., W. S.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
1080 South Haven—Harry H. Leetson.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
814 Wyandotte—L. Grasley, 55 Orange st.

MINNESOTA

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
961 Brainerd—C. N. Martin, 508 4th av., N.E.
992 Mankato—E. J. Wilkes, 712 W. 5th st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 "—John Franzen, 3339 Columbus avenue.
548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.

980 Rochester—R. S. Woods.
930 St. Cloud—Henry Steckling.
957 Stillwater—Martin Blanchard.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1086 Gulfport—G. W. Edwards.
354 Laurel—J. C. McGowen.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) W. F. Ward, 407 Clay
1047 "—B. Griffin.

MISSOURI

1011 Carondelet, S. St. Louis—W. D. Smith, 5713 Michigan ave.
922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
721 Flat River—L. J. Feltz.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
311 Joplin—J. G. Easterly, 1407 Penn ave.
4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3794 Michigan st.
48 Kirksville—Alfred N. Gardner.
934 Marshall—Clay Lamons.
740 Novinger—T. E. Wiggins, Box 185.
1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock.
978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 808 N. Jefferson st.
110 St. Joseph—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, H. Blackmore, 604 Market.
5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 "—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton st.
47 "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chipewawa st.
73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 "—W. C. Rolster, 4227 Norfolk av.
578 "—Aug. Stohman, 1946 Sidney st.
1100 "—P. A. Laux, 2111 Cushing st.
491 Webb City—E. G. Chapman, 792 Prospect.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345 Billings—J. F. Gilchrist, Box 845.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286 Great Falls—Dan. Reyen.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1085 Livingston—T. J. Redfield.
816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—John Dunn.
744 Red Lodge—R. Reuter.

NEBRASKA

113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.
427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7 Depot st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. C. Blaine, 73 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—John A. Parsons, 3 Pearl st.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—Jas. Clarkson, 584 Chestnut.
750 Asbury Park—R. D. Whitlock, Ocean Grove.
432 Atlantic City—Wilbur Robinson, 34 N. Florida ave.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
880 Bernardsville—Geo. H. Abers.
121 Bridgeton—H. Wilson, 156 East ave.
20 Camden—A. L. Harkness, 584 Carman.
594 Dover—Halsey M. Hiller, 19 Guy st.
941 East Orange—E. Henning, 9 Sterling st.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st. and Passaic ave., Carlstadt.
265 Hackensack—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
57 Irvington—DeWitt C. Smith, Box 127, Hilton.
Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—Wm. Weidemeyer, 554 1st st.
467 "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 139 Columbia ave., Jersey City Heights.
299 West Hoboken—J. W. Frenz, Bergenline and 5th sts., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Bdsall, 311 Community paw ave.
118 "—(Mill) E. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 839 Walnut st., W. Hoboken.
282 "—Wm. Hafeman, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 "—L. F. Ryan, 169 Eighth st.
564 "—Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City Heights.
157 "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove, 120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 77 W. 51st st.
486 "—Chas. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. F. Keating.
305 Millville—F. Reives, 217 Oak st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John Sterling, 44 New st.
119 "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st., Bloomfield.
120 "—(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Wescott st.
148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly av.
306 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
349 Orange—Robt. Patterson, 63 Centre st.

Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, A. Kievit, 145 E. Holman st.
325 "—S. Sixx, 185 Hamilton ave.
1036 "—Leonard Monroe, 322 N. 9th st.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
65 Perth Amboy—Fred Christensen, 170 Brighton ave.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Sowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—Hiram J. Hahn, Box 261.
781 Princeton—Thomas Cashill.
1091 Ridgewood—Henry Walthery.
455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
961 Summit—A. W. Albon.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whillock, 19 Chapel st.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—E. C. Pollock.
537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358 Roselle—J. Blummer.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Donner st.
620 Vineland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

840 Cloudcroft—U. R. Christman.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) J. Lather, 219 Sherman
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—John Forgar.
24 Batavia—Peter Moyses, 3 Bulle st.
1107 Bayville, L. I.
233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
1052 Blaisdell—J. J. Jewell.

Buffalo—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9 "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 "—(Mill) J. Erhardt, Jr., 367 High.
355 "—(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 "—H. W. Johnston, 163 E. Ferry st.
440 "—Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.
502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
446 Carthage—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
1109 Catskill—James Wynkoop.
368 Clayton—L. C. Purdy.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 36 Clinton av.
503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 405 Walnut st.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—J. M. Blodgett, 123 1st st.
187 Geneva—W. A. Maycock, 306 William st.
229 Glen Falls—Clayton T. Sawn, 21 Chester.
1030 Gouverneur—Walter Lutle.
380 Herkimer—I. D. Mack.
1075 Hudson—Peter Balder, 52 North av.
149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357 Islip, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y.

603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727 Lake Placid—Elmer Goodrich.
516 Lindenhurst—Wm. Pitsch.

Amityville, L. I.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301 Newburg—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 "—P. McGeough, 5 Division.
718 "—George Booker, 191 Cedar Road.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.

Sec. Manhattan District Council, D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.

51 "—K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
56 "—(Fr. Layers) Jos. Hefner, 499 9th ave., L. I. City.
64 "—E. C. Glock, 328 N. Ellison st.
200 "—Paterson, N. J.
240 "—(Jewish) John Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.
285 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
309 "—(Framers) Charles Bordeaux, 239 W. 143d st.
340 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
375 "—C. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th st.
382 "—(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2d ave.
457 "—John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
468 "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
473 "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
476 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.

476 "—Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 8 Mill st., Long Island City.
497 "—(Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer, 243 E. 10th st.
509 "—Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
513 "—(Ger.) H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575 "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.

707 "—(Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d st.
715 "—Charles Camp, 114 Brandhurst ave.
724 "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774 "—J. T. Nitke, 460 W. 20th st.

Sec. Brooklyn Borough, Dist. Council, Jas. MacDonald, 211 59th st.

12 "—Geo. Frank, Foot Bay, 47th st.
32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Wm. Peterson, 30 Ocean Place.
109 "—Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
126 "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
147 "—Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
175 "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebing st.
247 "—Wm. Schweikert, 516 Carlton st.
258 "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
291 "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 283 Bleeker st.

351 "—J. G. Lehte, 723 43d st.
481 "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471 "—Fred Small, 202 58th st.
639 "—August Sohns, 166 53d st.
786 "—(Ger. Millwright) Henry Maak, 357 Linden.

Sec. Bronx Borough Dist. Council, E. S. Odell, 924 Teller ave.
387 "—S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
478 "—H. H. O'Connor, 77 W. 124th st.
40 "—Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 7 River st.

Westchester—J. Magnuson, Main st.
212 "—Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.
493 "—Wm T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave.

593 "—Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.
Sec. Queens Borough Dist. Council, E. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.

THE most pitiable spectacle that folly can present is that of Labor divided against itself.

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

THIS WORK is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from 1/8 of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a level and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

Price, Cloth, Two Dollars

Sent post paid on receipt of price. Address

G. D. INSKIP 226 Hobart St., West Philadelphia

RIDER AGENTS WANTED
to ride and exhibit sample bicycle.
1902 MODELS, \$9 to \$15
1900 and 1901 Models, high grade, \$7 to \$11
500 Second-hand Wheels
all makes and models, good as new \$3 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale.
We **SHIP ON APPROVAL** and
10 DAYS TRIAL without a cent in advance.
Earn a Bicycle distributing catalogs. Write at once for net prices and special offer.
MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 124 D CHICAGO, ILL.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.

49 LINDUS ST. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted



THE CELEBRATED

BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



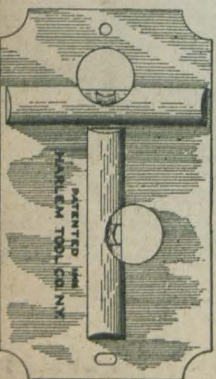
Brown's Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The ROE LEVEL

(Patented in United States and Canada)

1/2 Actual Size



Can be attached to any plumb rule or straight-edge at a moment's notice. Very simple to adjust; always held rigidly in place. Send for circular. "Guarantee given with every Level." Sold by most hardware dealers, or will be sent prepaid on receipt of price.

75 CENTS

THE HARLEM TOOL COMPANY

244 W. 124th St. New York

Sole Manufacturers

Before You Build

ask for our Catalogue, No. 145 C, of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Equally good for the individual Home Builder or the Contractor.

Send 10 cents to cover postage.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.

NEW YORK CITY

SINCE 1848

"Gives the Best Methods"

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE

Or, House and Roof Framing

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timbers for houses, together with an easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen. Twenty-eight chapters, 96 pages, and 100 engravings. Cloth, 7x10. ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

Send name, address and cash for books to OWEN B. MAGINNIS, 310 W. 128th St., New York City

NEW EDITION Webster's International Dictionary

New Plates Throughout 25,000 New Words Phrases and Definitions

Prepared under the direct supervision of W. T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by a large corps of competent specialists and editors. Rich Bindings 2364 Pages 5000 Illustrations

The International was first issued in 1890, succeeding the "Unabridged." The New Edition of the International was issued in October, 1900. Get the latest and the best.

We also publish Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with Glossary of Scottish Words and Phrases. "First class in quality, second class in size."

Specimen pages, etc. of both books sent on application. G. & C. Merriam Co. Publishers Springfield Mass.



BETTER PAY

FOR

CARPENTERS

WE CAN QUALIFY ambitious carpenters to earn more money. We train men already at work to do better work and get better pay.

If you want to learn to draw plans, to make specifications, or to undertake general contracting and building, write to us today, stating what class of work you wish to take up.

We will promptly explain how we can train you by mail, in your spare time, and at small expense, for any position in the architectural field.

Carpenter Becomes Successful Architect

I learned the carpenter's trade while quite a young man. I soon felt keenly the need of a technical education, to master the problems of my work. Not being able to attend college, I had about concluded to give up when a friend handed me one of the circulars of the Schools. I at once decided to take the Architectural Drawing and Designing Course. The Course has been worth several times the cost to me. In a very short time I was able to master difficult problems, my business became more remunerative, and my prospects brightened. I now have an architect's office in this city, and am doing a good business. I intend to take another Course as soon as I can. I will gladly reply to any letters regarding the Schools.

F. L. LINDSAY, Box 34, Watertown, Wis.



Carpenter Becomes Contractor and Builder



I cannot recommend the International Correspondence Schools too highly. I had twelve years experience in carpenter work previous to enrolling in the Architectural Drawing Course, but found that I was very much in need of more education. I saw an advertisement of the Schools, and at once decided to take up the above mentioned Course. When I received my Instruction Papers, I found they were just what I wanted. The Course has been a great help to me; the benefits received from same are worth many times what it cost me. I am now a contractor and builder, and am able to put up all kinds of house plans. What the Schools have done for me, they will do for others.

JOHN T. LATREILLE, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Successfully Studies Architecture at 53

When I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course I was 53 years of age. I have found it of great value to me. The instruction is so practical that I have been able to design and superintend the construction of a large six-story brick-and-stone building, which is to be used as an apartment house, and will cost about \$150,000. I could not have done this if I had not taken the Course. My only regret is that I did not know of the International Correspondence Schools twenty years ago. If I could have studied their Course then, I would have attained my present position long ago. I would advise every man to get a technical education in his work, and thus acquire more knowledge than can be gained from ten years' experience.

JOHN MCAULIFFE, 11 Hayes St., Cambridgeport, Mass.



Became Draftsman and Doubled Salary



I consider the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., one of the grandest institutions in America. The knowledge I have gained from the Architectural Drawing Course has enabled me to compete with some of the best architects and contractors in the State. I am now holding a position as draftsman for one of the leading lumber and manufacturing companies in Memphis, Tenn., and can honestly say that I never could have secured this position had it not been for the knowledge gained from the Schools. My salary has more than doubled since I enrolled. I cannot say too much in praise of such a grand institution.

A. D. PAINE, Desoto Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.

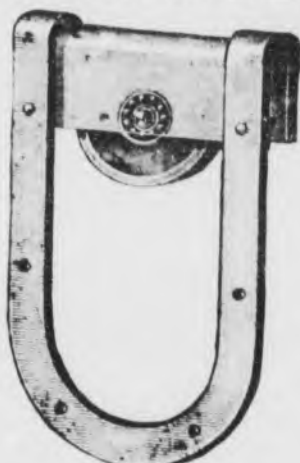
International Correspondence Schools

Box 1069 Scranton, Pa.

LANE'S BARN DOOR HANGERS



"STANDARD"



"SPECIAL" 50

We are the originators and largest makers of U-shaped hangers. Get the **GENUINE LANE HANGER** for best satisfaction.

ALSO LANE PARLOR DOOR HANGERS

Goods Sold by All Hardware Dealers

Send for our Catalogue of
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

LANE BROTHERS COMPANY

422-54 PROSPECT STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

A
NEW
SELF-
FASTENING
FOLDING



SAW CLAMP

It will instantly fasten itself to any piece of wood without the aid of screws, nails or other fastenings. Half the length of a rip-saw, weighs 1/4 lbs., folds up like a jack knife, can be carried in pocket, made of best malleable iron. **\$1.00 each**. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturer.

Mail orders filled same day as received

GUNN & HANNAH
PITTSBURG, PA.

Sworn Circulation
of
The CARPENTER

59,000

COPIES MONTHLY

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Building Men.

TRADE MARK TRADE MARK

Do You
SET the
teeth of
your saws, or



Do You
just
BEND
them?

Morrill's No. 95 Saw Set
Never fails to set them just right

No guesswork or skill required in using this Saw Set

CHARLES MORRILL

Broadway and Chambers St. NEW YORK CITY

TRADE MARK TRADE MARK

TOOL TRUTHS

SELLING a well known brand is always easier, safer, more profitable to you and more satisfactory to your customer than pushing an unknown one.

Nearly every workman knows

PLUMB'S TOOLS

These men are your customers. You would like to keep them such.

Selling them Plumb's Tools will do more toward it than any other one thing you can do.

They have the quality which brings the customer back.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA



Not Much Money

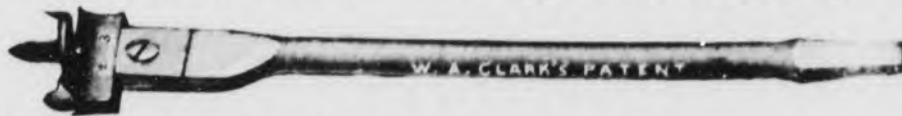
Is needed to trim your house if you make use of wrought bronze hardware. We make such wrought goods in a number of tasteful designs and in all finishes. These are made with no less care than our more expensive cast bronze hardware, quality and durability are alike above reproach.

Let us send you booklets which show these goods, or refer you to dealers in your neighborhood who can show you samples.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

New Britain, Conn., New York, Philadelphia

The "Genuine" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by **R. H. BROWN & CO.** from the Best Quality

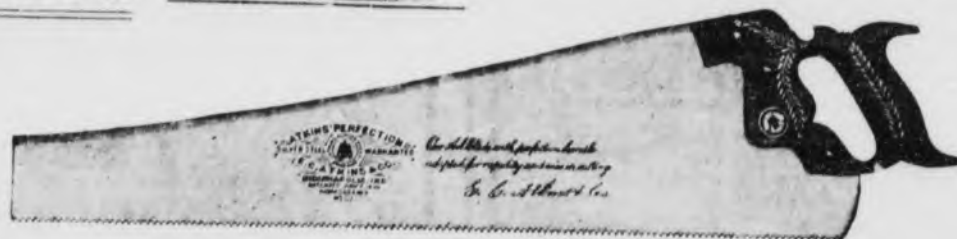
JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

R. H. BROWN & CO., New Haven, Conn.

ATKINS HIGH GRADE SILVER STEEL HAND SAWS

ARE THE BEST



ATKINS PERFECTION
No. 53

Our High Grade Hand Saws are made especially for High Grade Workmen, who buy only the Best Tools and know a Good Saw when they see it. Atkins Saws always please. All Up-to-Date Dealers handle them.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

LEADING SAW AND TOOL
MANUFACTURERS

Factories: Indianapolis, Ind.

CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 6
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1902

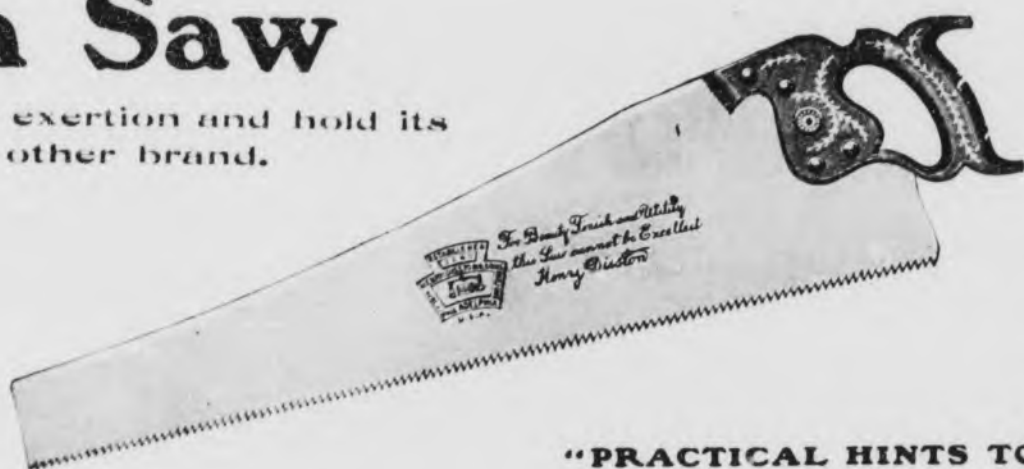
Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy

The Disston Saw

Will do more work with less exertion and hold its cutting edge longer than any other brand.

Fully Warranted

as to material
and manufacture.



For additional
information
Send a Postal
for Our
Pamphlet,

"PRACTICAL HINTS TO MECHANICS"

Henry Disston & Sons Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works Philadelphia, Pa.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

17 models of this tool have
been used, and they are high-
ly recommended by ALL who
use them.



If your Hardware Dealer
does not handle them, do not
take an inferior set because
some one says "It's just as
good."

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK

The "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round of each bit

.. For Sale by All Hardware Dealers ..

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

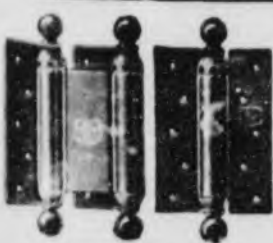
BOMMER SPRING HINGES

ARE THE STANDARD

Consider the Quality—when
buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware
perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring
Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893
Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Pan-Am., Buffalo, 1901

For Sale by Hardware Dealers



BOMMER SPRING HINGES

YOUR WIFE'S WORK

is never done. You should
be happy to relieve her of
some needless sewing and
patching by wearing

**KEYSTONE
NEVER RIP
OVERALLS.**

They never rip, are hard to
tear, and are the most money-
saving overalls on the market.

We also make trousers for
work, home and street—work-
ing pants from \$1.00 to \$3.00.
Our corduroy pants are nearly
indestructible.

Be sure that the next pair
you buy has a "Keystone
Ticket" on the garment. It
means the best product of a
union factory with never a
strike in its labor record of
21 years.

Our name on the ticket sure.

Cleveland & Whitehill Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

Starrett's Carpenters' Square

This is our famous Combination Square,
which comprises in one tool Rule, Level,
Plumb, Try Square, Mitre Square, Depth
Gauge, etc. The Rule is graduated one edge
each in 8ths, 32ds, 12ths and 48ths, especially
for Carpenters' use.



No. 23

PRICES:	9 inches . . .	\$1.25	18 inches . . .	\$2.25
	12 " . . .	1.50	24 " . . .	2.75

Sent prepaid on receipt of price

Send for Free Catalogue, No. 16 V, of Fine Mechanical Tools, 112 Pages, Illustrated

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

ATHOL, MASS.
U. S. A.

THE GRAND PRIX

ESTABLISHED 1832

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**



Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.

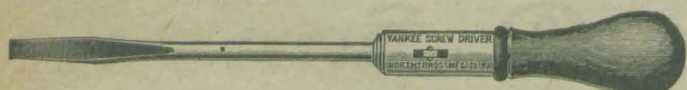
**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
COUGES | PLANE IRONS & C.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"
THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFRS. MILLBURY, MASS.



OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill-points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS.

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

U. S. A.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES

Corrugated face or smooth face. Checkered rubber handles or enameled wood handles.

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough temper. Solid tangled bolster. Heavy mall ferule. Fluted handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade-mark CHAMPION is on each blade.



Foot and Hand Power Machinery

COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



A Brand New Tool

Requires brand new methods to introduce it.

Have you seen our

POCKET MAGAZINE SCREW-DRIVER

It has four detachable blades, of various widths and thicknesses, to suit different size screws. Blades are kept in magazine formed by handle. Tool weighs only two ounces, and can be carried in pocket. Made of steel, handsomely polished and nickel-plated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—\$1.00.

UNION TOOL COMPANY

Box 3312

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Printing by Union Workmen

Who Put the Union Label On
is the Kind You Want



The NEW ERA CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

1308 Drury Street

PHILADELPHIA PA.

Estimates furnished cheerfully, and orders by mail filled in a jiffy.

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 6
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



GENEVA, N. Y.—On June 2 Local Union 187 will have been in existence five years. There are very few non-union carpenters in this city. All competent mechanics belong to the Union.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—This city is getting in proper shape very fast. All the contractors but three have agreed to employ union men exclusively, and these three stubborn ones are of small account.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—There is nothing but repair work going on here; in fact, work is so dull this season that Binghamton is a good place for carpenters to stay away from. Our members are leaving town daily in search of work.

SOUTH McALISTER, I. T.—Local Union 986 is prospering and growing very fast. The writer is an old carpenter, and can safely say that he never belonged to any Union that got along better than the young Local Union in this city.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—The meetings held lately by Local Union 215 reminded us of old times. We have initiated over one hundred candidates recently, and have nearly every carpenter in this vicinity in the Union. Our membership is 160.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan.—Work in our city is rather dull at present, but we cannot supply the demand of the Fort. Every union man is at work now, and in a short time we will have to call on carpenters from other cities to supply the demand.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Please strike out Hot Springs from item "Localities Where Work is Dull," as work in all the building trades is plentiful at present and wages are fair. We are working eight hours. Please list Hot Springs among Eight-Hour Cities in next issue.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Local Union 229 is in a thriving condition. We have made a clean sweep of the building trades here, every one of them (twenty-six in number) being well organized and represented in our Trades Council. We command the respect and have the goodwill of the people, and never asked for anything that we did not get without a strike or lock-out. The trade is somewhat slack here this spring, but prospects are favorable for the season ahead.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—We have organized a District Council and adopted a code of by-laws for the different Local Unions in this district. We expect this combination to have a good effect on the organization of the craft, and hope that the central body just created will do good work this season.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In an open meeting recently held by Local Unions 76 and 739 in Typographical Union Hall, a resolution adopted by the District Council was endorsed, which declares that no union carpenter can work with a non-union bricklayer. The order has now become effective, and our members will work in perfect harmony with the organization of the bricklayers.

SHERMAN, Tex.—The R. Walsh Hardware Company has been placed on the unfair list by our Local Union as well as by the Trades Assembly. We are in fine shape, notwithstanding the fact that we have lately lost some of our members. They were of the class who abandon the Union when not compelled to belong to it. Our remaining members, I am proud to say, are of good stuff and strictly union men.

PATERSON, N. J.—Conditions in this city are such that it is a good place for carpenters to stay away from. Work is dull, the only jobs worth mentioning, three in number, just starting up. Outside of the burned district no frame buildings are being erected. We now have the signatures of fifty-four bosses to our agreement. Our membership, when everything is straightened out, will be between six and seven hundred.

CATSKILL, N. Y.—Local Union 1109, recently organized, is now in good working order, but it will be quite a task to induce some of the men working for the principal contractors to join the Union. So far they have persistently kept aloof. We hope, however, to be able to persuade them of the folly of their action and get them to take a manly stand with their fellow workmen and join the organization that means so much to them.

BOISE CITY, Idaho.—Fully ninety per cent. of the carpenters of this city are organized. While work is fair, there is no cause to brag and there is no boom. The statements to that effect in the prominent papers are all fakes. There are enough men here to do all the work on hand, and more. Brothers should pay no attention to boom rumors and misleading advertisements. We have inaugurated a general working-card system, with a view, of course, to wiping out scabism in this city and vicinity. Every trade here is organized, and the various Unions stand by each other, as their welfare and interests so imperatively command.

BOSTON, Mass.—The District Council of Boston and Vicinity has issued a call for a New England Convention, to be held on June 16 in the rooms of the District Council, 987 Washington street, with the object in view of considering the sectional needs of the craft, the present conditions pertaining to organization and the gains made therefrom, the advisability of creating the office of Assistant General Secretary in the General Office, and other matters.

OTTAWA, Ill.—Not one of our members has fallen in arrears since our adoption of the working-card system. This system, even if it makes more work for the Financial Secretary, is a good one, and we would recommend it for adoption by all Local Unions. We have now eighty-five members in good standing, having initiated seven last meeting night. Four candidates are awaiting initiation at our next. We had no trouble with the contractors this spring. There appears to be plenty of work here at present.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Readers of THE CARPENTER, in perusing the Mail Bag page in the May issue, will have noticed that Local 632, recently organized, reported a membership of six hundred, and that, as we then stated, it was only a question of a few weeks when our membership would reach a round thousand. We can now say that our expectations have even been excelled, as at present we have 1050 members on our books. We are confident that ere long we will be one of the finest Local Unions in the Brotherhood.

FARMINGTON, Mo.—At present work is dull here, and, as we are still on the war-path, we would advise all carpenters to stay away from this city until our difficulties are adjusted. The larger number of our members commenced working nine hours on May 1, but we have yet to bring to terms some of the employers, who are offering resistance to the inauguration of the shorter workday. Eight new members were initiated last month, leaving only about ten carpenters on the outside, and we hope to have the nine hours thoroughly established in a very short time.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis.—Our Local Union here is a hummer. We have initiated thirty new members within the past month, and about ten more applications are to be acted on. We have adopted a code of by-laws, and they are now in operation. We have a Building Trades and a District Council here, which include Duluth and Superior. Both bodies are working well, and do all in their power to further the interests of the affiliated Unions. Since last month we have had a business agent in the field, whom we find tip-top. We have had a great rush of work, but it has now slackened off.

Keep Away from Fargo

The carpenters, bricklayers and painters of Fargo, North Dakota, having entered upon a movement to better their condition, all men in the building line are requested to give that locality a wide berth until further notice.

Address of A. F. Rossloe Wanted

The General Office is in receipt of a communication from Local Union 875, Mullins, S. C., asking for the present address of Bro. A. F. Rossloe, at one time Financial Secretary of Local Union 112, Butte, Mont. Anyone able to furnish same is requested to communicate with Bazoo at Mullins, S. C., or the General Office.

Information Wanted

George Cuthbert, a member of Local Union 465, Ardmore, Pa., left home on the 17th of January and has not been seen or heard of since. Brother Cuthbert is about 52 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs 145 pounds, is of sandy complexion, has light moustache and is slightly bald. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by L. U. 465, Ardmore, or the General Office.

F. W. Haulister, Unfair Architect

Our Local Unions 59 and 334, in conjunction with the Building Trades Council and Central Labor Union of Saginaw, Mich., have placed F. W. Haulister, an architect of that city, on the unfair list. The reasons for this action are the employing of non-union carpenters on a big flat which is being constructed under Haulister's supervision and his contemptuous treatment of committees from the above-named bodies who waited on him for the purpose of inducing him to employ union labor.

Discriminate Against Smith Bros.

Upon request of our Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Local Union we hereby inform all members and organized labor in general of the hostile attitude assumed by Smith Bros., of that city, manufacturers of candy and cough drops, during the recent strike of our members for an advance in wages. This firm, which does an extensive business all over the country, at that time had non-union carpenters at work on their store front, and, when visited by a joint committee representing the Local Union and the Trades and Labor Council, Smith Bros. stated that they "would not discriminate," and continued to employ non-union workmen.

While this firm peremptorily refused to assist our members in their effort to obtain a very reasonable increase in wages, and to discriminate in favor of organized labor, we on our part are perfectly justified in discriminating against them by leaving Smith Brothers' candy and cough drops severely alone.



NOTICE

Matter for insertion in THE CARPENTER, not in the hands of the General Office on the first of any month, will not be published in that month's issue.

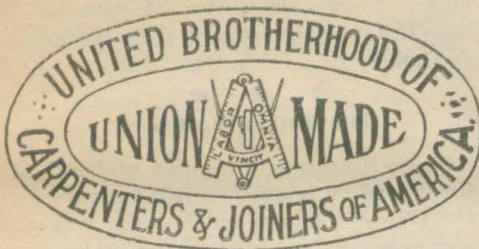
Additions to List of Eight-Hour Cities

The following localities have obtained the eight-hour workday during the month of May:

Beaumont, Tex.	Birmingham, Ala.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Grand Rapids, Mich.
Medford, Mass.	Newburyport, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.	West Superior, Wis.
Youngstown, O.	Chicago Heights, Ill.

The Brotherhood Union Label

A cut for the Brotherhood union label is now in the possession of the General Office. In order to properly legalize the label and to make it valid, effective and secure, it requires registration in each and every State. Up to the present time regis-



tration has been obtained in the States of Pennsylvania and New York only, and the label is not available for any other State. In the States of Missouri, Illinois and New Jersey registration proceedings have been entered into.

Special Attention

The special attention of all members and Local Unions is hereby called to the subjoined decision, rendered by the General Executive Board in their session held July 27, 1901, relative to the special assessments imposed by Local Unions or District Councils:

DECISION

Self-imposed special assessments levied by any Local Union or District Council for strike purposes, and made valid by their vote, are not subject to the provisions laid down in Section 180 of the General Constitution. All members under the jurisdiction of any Local Union or District Council levying such assessment are subject to the payment of same, and if fined by any Local Union or District Council for non-payment they are liable to pay such fine.

Beware of Bogus Badges or Pins

The attention of all Local Unions and members is hereby called to a badge, or pin, manufactured by the National Steel and Stamp Works, of Baltimore, Md., William Baumgarten, proprietor. This firm has for some months past been distributing circulars among our members and Local Unions, offering a badge or pin for sale, representing it to be equal in quality and design to the official badge furnished by the General Office. We now desire to state that the above-named firm is manufacturing their article and offering it for sale without authority from the

General Office nor is their design a true fac-simile of our Brotherhood emblem.

Order your badges from the General Office same as other supplies. This is the only proper place to make your purchases.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

East Chicago, Ind.	Ironton, O.
Marshalltown, Ia.	Springfield, N. Y.
Plains, Mont.	Pleasantville, N. Y.
Newton, Ia.	Osceola, Ark.
Mobile, Ala.	Ridgefield, Conn.
De Soto, Ill.	So. Milwaukee, Wis.
Houghton, Mich.	Corinth, N. Y.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Cohasset, Mass.
Newton, N. J.	Central Falls, R. I.
Annapolis, Md.	Montreal, Can.
Nederland, Tex.	Kittanning, Pa.
Titusville, Pa.	Oregon City, Ore.
Dayton, O.	Albany, Ore.
Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	Port Jefferson, N. Y.
Donora, Pa.	Key West, Fla.
Dover, N. H.	Alliance, O.
San Pedro, Cal.	Warwick, N. Y.
Colfax, Ia.	La Crosse, Wis.
Glens Falls, N. Y.	Port Jervis, N. Y.
Green Bay, Wis.	Baton Rouge, La.
Grant's Pass, Ore.	Marion, O.
Deckertown, N. J.	Eagle Lake, Tex.
Smith's Falls, Ont.	Lock Haven, Pa.
West Chester, Pa.	

Total—Forty-seven Local Unions.

Take Notice

Local Unions and members will please take notice that in order to simplify our accounts and to avoid unnecessary mailing expense, orders for small badges or pins calling for less than six (6) of these articles will not be given attention hereafter. Such orders cannot be executed by the General Office.

Things for Local Unions to Remember

Local Unions and members will please take notice that in order to simplify our accounts and to avoid unnecessary mailing expense, orders for small badges or pins calling for less than six (6) of these articles will not be given attention hereafter. Such orders cannot be executed by the General Office.

Financial officers, when scanning our financial column headed "Money Received," should not overlook the name of the month for which credit is given. As strange as it may appear, we must say that frequent complaints are received by the General Office as to the moneys sent in for a certain month not tallying with the amount credited in that month's issue of the journal.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Scranton, Pa.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Independence, Colo.
Winnipeg, Man.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Sacramento, Cal.
Norfolk, Va.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Paterson, N. J.	Divernon, Ill.

Gifford & Son Again Fair

The firm of Gifford & Son, of Salem, Mass., listed as unfair in our April issue, has acceded to the demands of the organization. On April 1 the mill men started on the nine-hour system, and the men employed in the cabinet shop are working eight hours. All differences formerly existing between this firm and Local Union 888 having been adjusted, Gifford & Son are again on the fair list.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNIONS 224 and 627, Jacksonville, Fla.—We have notified all concerned that after July 1 we will work only eight hours per day, and we trust that we are going to secure the shorter workday without a struggle.

LOCAL UNION 897, Norristown, Pa.—By a unanimous vote our Union has decided that hereafter we shall not work with non-union men. From now on every non-union man will receive one week's notice that he must join the Union. Failing so to do, we shall at the expiration of that time refuse to work with him.

LOCAL UNION 632, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Our demand for eight hours, with a minimum wage of \$2.50 per day, to take effect on June 1st, has been placed in the hands of our employers. Our action in this respect has been endorsed by our sister Local Union 94, with whom we are working in perfect harmony, and we expect to have our demand granted without any trouble.

OKLAHOMA CITY DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Sixty-three of our members are still out on strike for the eight-hour day and 40 cents per hour. While the builders hope to see us weakening, and are trying to compel us to resume work at the nine-hour schedule and 30 cents, we are firm in our determination to stand by our demand. Prospects being brighter and conditions more favorable, we are looking forward to final success.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH LOCAL UNIONS.—By general vote the twenty-two Local Unions comprising the Manhattan District of Greater New York have decided to demand an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, to go into effect on the 15th of June, 1902. This movement affects the inside as well as the outside carpenters, whose present scale is \$4.00 per day and 44 hours per week, and also the cabinetmakers and machine men engaged in the manufacture of trim, interior decorations and office and bar fixtures, who now receive \$18 per week minimum. The working hours of the craft being uniform, the shops also work 44 hours a week.

LOCAL UNION 189, Quincy, Ill.—As early as February 1 our contractors were notified by printed circular that on June 1st, 1902, we would demand 30 cents per hour minimum, an increase of 45 cents per day over present wages. At first the contractors seemed to agree to our new scale, a communication having reached the Local Union to that effect, signed by the secretary of the bosses' organization. Later they claimed that their secretary had no authority to make such statement, and offered a compromise, which we refused to accept. Our committee held three meetings with the contractors, but failed to come to an understanding. Our men are determined to win, and will not waver from their position.

Successful Trade Movements

ARDMORE, Pa.—Our demand for 44 hours a week and no reduction in pay has been granted. Every builder employing

union labor has signed the new scale. We have not a member idle.

WOBURN, Mass.—Having succeeded in inaugurating the eight-hour system in this city, you will please publish the fact and list Woburn among the Eight-Hour Cities.

BOISE CITY, Idaho.—The nine-hour day has been in operation here since the 1st of April, and the agreement entered into to that effect with our contractors is strictly lived up to.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—We have returned to work, having obtained the advance in wages we asked for. Our working rules will now be enforced. Everything is in good working order.

MEDFORD, Mass.—By intelligent and concerted action we have been able to establish the eight-hour day in this place. The new system took effect on May 1st without causing any change in wages, as we are getting the former rate, \$2.50.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis.—Our new schedule, providing for eight hours per day and 35 cents per hour, has been in operation since May 1, all our employers having signed the agreement and accepted our terms without offering any resistance.

BELLEVILLE, Ill.—We met our contractors on May 2, when our demands were considered, but no agreement reached. Last night we met them again, and they agreed to pay the advance in wages we demanded. Our new scale will be 37½ cents an hour. The eight-hour system is established here.

DALLAS, Tex.—Our demands are all O. K. We have inaugurated our minimum scale of \$2.75 per day without meeting with any opposition from the contractors. Work is fair, and plenty of rank-and-file carpenters to do it. Nevertheless, a good carpenter has no difficulty in securing employment here.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Our strike and lockout having been satisfactorily and successfully settled, work has fully started up here again. We won our point, viz., unionizing of the shops. After about 120 of our men had been out three weeks we forced the Bennett Company to grant our demand, and nearly all our members have resumed work.

SHARON, Pa.—An agreement has been reached with our contractors, settling our differences on the following terms: The minimum wage to be \$3.15 per day of nine hours, and eight hours on Saturday, until September 1, this year, when the eight-hour day will take effect and our pay be \$3 per day straight. The latter schedule to remain in force until May 1, 1904.

NEW CASTLE, Pa.—We take great pleasure in informing our brothers that, without the least trouble, we secured our demand for \$3 per day of eight hours. At the same time we call attention to the fact that at present there are more than enough carpenters here to do what work is under way. There is no show for newcomers. Carpenters should give this city a wide berth until further notice.

COATESVILLE, Pa.—All hands had to quit work on May 1. They were out only two days, when the employers agreed to all our terms excepting the one barring work with non-unionists. This matter will be attended to this summer. Our wages are now \$2.50 for nine hours. The

boys here are pleased with the result of our move and hope that it will have a tendency to bring other trades together.

CHICAGO HEIGHTS, Ill.—The eight-hour day has been conceded us, but on wages we had to compromise and finally settled on a minimum rate of 37½ cents an hour. Under the circumstances we could not do any better at present. Our original demand was for 40 cents. Local Union 272 is doing fine.

RUTHERFORD, N. J.—The eight-hour day went into effect here on June 5th, and, thanks to Organizer Odell, we enforced our demands without a fight. On May 1 we held a mass meeting, with all members and some outsiders in attendance. Brother Odell made a rousing speech, and as a result we added a number of new members to our ranks.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—The Hotchkiss Company has made a second settlement with our Union. On May 26 they started their mill on the nine-hour basis. This settlement was brought about by the action of our brothers in White Plains, N. Y., and other localities, who refused to handle the Hotchkiss material until they agreed to work their shop on the nine-hour system.

KENTON AND CAMPBELL COUNTIES, KY.—On April 30 all our employers agreed to our new schedule providing for eight hours work at 35 cents an hour, time-and-a-half for all overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays. Among other minor points the contractors also agreed to employ none but union men in good standing and recognized by our Kenton and Campbell Counties District Council.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The carpenters of this city have been victorious in their demand for \$2.75 for eight hours, after but one day's fight. On that day fifty of our members were out, the rest remaining at work under new conditions. The men here are staunch union men, not afraid to approach their bosses, and who stick to what the organization votes for. May our Brotherhood keep on in the path of prosperity and success.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—We take pleasure in notifying you that our strike came to a successful issue on May 17. The master carpenters granted all our demands excepting Article 6 of the agreement, providing for sympathetic action on our part in behalf of the masons and painters. The article being the final bone of contention, the masons and painters themselves asked us to waive it in order to bring the strike to an end. Our schedule is now nine hours and 25 cents minimum.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The trouble existing here for the past few days has been satisfactorily settled, the contractors acceding to our demand for 42½ cents per hour. On the other hand we conceded one point of comparatively small importance, whereby we allow two apprentices to any boss carpenter employing six men steadily during ten months in the year, three apprentices if he employs sixteen men, and one additional apprentice for every additional ten men employed under the above conditions.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—May Day was a day of rejoicing for the carpenters of this city, they having been successful in their demand for an advance in pay of 20 cents a day. All contractors have agreed to the new scale of 45 cents per hour, and no trouble of any kind arose. Our mem-

bers, under the leadership of Business Agent Strickland, stood to a man with determination for their reasonable demands, and the intelligent and peaceful manner in which this victory was won is an object lesson to all Unions.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—About 135 of the mill hands here have been on strike for recognition of the Union, \$2.50 minimum scale and the Saturday half-holiday. After being out eight days a settlement was reached, the employers agreeing to hire none but union men and pay the wages demanded. The half-holiday will hereafter be observed the year round also, and the bosses further agreed to refrain from all victimization of the men involved in the contest. All hands resumed work on Monday, May 11th.

STREATOR, Ill.—Things are satisfactorily settled in this city. After a lay-off of five days all the contractors agreed to pay a minimum scale of 30 cents an hour, an increase of 2½ cents per hour over last year. It is true that our original demand was an advance of 5 cents, but taking into consideration that we have obtained the signatures of all the contractors to the schedule now in operation and that we now have a uniform scale and a secure basis to work on, we have practically gained by the compromise.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—All contractors here excepting four have signed our agreement. It will be only a question of a short time, however, when these also will have to accept our terms, as the mill men all belong to our Union and the mills have agreed not to furnish any material to non-union contractors. Only fifteen of our men were compelled to go out on May 1. Now the strike is practically ended and we have won the day. We are getting the 27½ cents per hour we demanded, and our machine men have gained the nine-hour day.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Our demand for eight hours and 40 cents an hour was granted without the loss of an hour's time. Only a few contractors are still obstinate and refuse to sign our agreement. It will, however, be a matter of but a short time when they will be compelled to pay the wages called for by our new scale. A new Local Union has been organized in Nederland, Jefferson County. The scabs on one of the jobs struck yesterday for the same terms as we have and gained their point. Our present condition is healthy and easy to control by conservative measures and proper treatment.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—The members of Local Union 989 were compelled to strike on May 1 in their attempt to establish eight hours and \$2.25 per day minimum. In less than a week, however, every one of its eighty-five members were again at work under the new schedule, and the victory was ours. Six of the contractors, headed by S. M. Hatch & Son, are still holding out, but they will have to work their help on the same basis in a very short time, they being unable to get men to work for them. Their jobs are completely tied up and we feel sure of them. Carpenters will kindly stay away from Newburyport until this trouble is settled.

AURORA, Ill.—All matters in dispute between the Builders' Association and our Local Union have been adjusted by arbitration. Our committee of five met a committee representing the builders in joint meetings on May 9 and 12. The employers, with but one dissenting voice, conceded to us the nine-hour workday, while the wage scale of 30 cents per hour

minimum was adopted against two dissenting votes. The vote on an advance of 50 cents over regular wages to be paid for overtime was unanimous. Minor matters were also satisfactorily settled.

WAUKESHA, Wis.—In regard to our movement we will say that we have been partly successful. The men working outside will receive 25 cents per hour, and the men in the factory 22½ cents, with a promise of a raise when the company will have their new plant, now in course of construction, in operation. We are receiving applications for membership at an initiation fee of \$5.00 from the very men who refused to join the Union last winter at \$1.00, and we think that before the season is over we will have nearly every carpenter in the city within our fold.

PATERSON, N. J.—Only one of our contractors having signed our agreement, about five hundred of our men, including the members working for Haledon, Hawthorne, Totowa, Clifton and Athenia contractors, struck work on May 1. After a hard fight lasting six days all the master carpenters granted our demands and the strike was declared off. Our new schedule, to be in force until May 1, 1903, provides for a minimum scale of 37½ cents an hour, a Saturday half-holiday, and double pay for overtime. The questions of settling disputes by arbitration and the observance of our trade rules by the employers were also satisfactorily settled.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Our strike is settled and we have won a complete victory. On the 1st of May about one hundred of our members were at work, twelve contractors having agreed to our demand for the eight-hour workday. About three hundred had to go on strike, the Builders' Exchange refusing to come to terms. We held several conferences with the latter body, but failed to come to an understanding, when finally, on the 28th of May, after a strike of four weeks duration, the settlement was reached. The employers also agreed to an advance of 35 cents per day for shop hands, who are working nine hours. Our Union is growing at a rapid rate, and the successful issue of our move will undoubtedly have a further stimulating effect.

TORRINGTON, Conn.—The firm of Hotchkiss Bros. & Co. has made a settlement with our Local Union in regard to working hours in their factory whereby they granted the men the Saturday half-holiday during the months of June, July and August, and agree to close their factory for the remaining period at 5 o'clock, P. M. This firm is in competition with the sash, door and blind factories all over this State which are working ten hours per day, and they claim that under these circumstances a further reduction of hours would break up their business. Still they have declared themselves willing to adopt a shorter workday system if the same be made uniform and adopted by competing firms.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Our strike was settled May 16, and the difficulties existing here since April 1 are adjusted. The Builders' Exchange signed an agreement whereby we will continue to work nine hours up to September 1. After that our hours of labor will be eight per day. The minimum rate of wages now in force is 30 cents per hour. The agreement further provides that the minimum rate of wages for journeymen working on construction work for anyone other than a contractor shall be 35 cents per hour. No union man shall take any kind of piece

work, lump work or sub contract. Time-and-a-half to be paid for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays. No work on Labor Day. Nine hours for mill hands, and 27½ cents per hour.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—On April 30th seven contractors had signed our agreement establishing the eight-hour workday. The remainder still holding out against us on May 1, seventy-nine members reported being out on strike that day. When Saturday night came around all the contractors had acceded to our demand, and, instead of having men out, we had them all employed and the contractors even found themselves short of help. We have one contractor here, by name Charles F. Camp, whom we have declared unfair because he abused the organization and misused its representatives. Local Union 355 had placed an assessment of 50 cents a week on its members in support of those on strike, but this has now become superfluous and unnecessary after having won this victory almost hands down.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—About 150 of our members were locked out on May 1, the master carpenters refusing to agree to our demand for eight hours and 35 cents per hour. Our men were confident of winning and stood as firm as a rock, with the result that the lockout was brought to an end on May 16. Our demands were granted by the contractors, and we won a most complete victory. The plasterers, plumbers and painters stood by us to a man during the contest, refusing to touch the work of any contractors who had locked out the carpenters. The fact that in case of necessity all building crafts in this district will stand together has been thoroughly demonstrated, and we believe the contractors will in the future hesitate before precipitating a conflict. Everything has been running smoothly since. The contractors made no attempt to put on non-union men. Place Birmingham on the list of Eight-Hour Cities.

The Situation in Waterville

WATERVILLE, Me.—I am happy to state that two of our most prominent contractors have granted the increase in pay we asked for, and, with regard to some of the others, prospects are very encouraging. Several contractors and dealers in lumber and hardware have organized what they term a Builders' Association, and take a very hostile attitude toward our movement, filling the papers with slurs and misstatements as to our aims and objects. While professing great sympathy for our craft, they attempt to convince the people here that our demands are exorbitant and cannot be granted because of the prevailing high prices of lumber and hardware. On our part, we do not keep silent. We are refuting the false statements of these employers in a respectable and gentlemanly manner, and in a way that carries conviction to most readers. For more than a year we have tried to enter into an agreement with the masons here whereby mutual assistance would be rendered in cases of emergency. I am sorry to say, however, that so far our efforts in this direction have been without result, they replying that we should first obtain what we wanted and then they would assist us. We have repeatedly asked the masons to boycott scab jobs and help us to pinch some of the scab contractors, but they have steadily declined to have anything to do with us. With a little assistance from the masons it would be an easy task to drive non-union men off the jobs, they being mostly botches who work any number of hours

if they can get a job and a little more pay than they can make with pick and shovel—the tools most of them ought to work with.

Nevertheless, our Local Union is growing at the rate of two and three a week, and we live in hope that in the near future the other building trades will realize the necessity and usefulness of a Building Trades Council, which we are anxious to see established in this city. The carpenters are willing and ready to help other trades along whenever opportunity offers.

There are several fertile fields for missionary work in this section. Especially should an effort be made to organize Madison, Rumford Falls, in Oxford county, also offers splendid ground for a strong union, there being from 200 to 300 carpenters employed in that city to-day. Any work in this line undertaken would be highly appreciated by our Waterville members.

In conclusion I desire to say that as some of our contractors are trying to fill our places with non-union men and out-of-town help, it would be advisable for all carpenters to avoid this locality for the present.

G. F. W.,
Local Union 348.

The Hannibal Strike Yet On

HANNIBAL, Mo.—We are holding our own firmly. Still there is little prospect of a settlement with the few unfair firms we have here, and therefore we request all carpenters and mill hands to steer clear of this city until the obnoxious firms have come to terms. The spirit of unionism prevails throughout this city, and every aid that can be given us is willingly and unselfishly extended. So we would not like to see our efforts frustrated by outsiders flocking to this place as long as the strike is on. Brothers, keep away.

H. F.,
Local Union 607.

The Situation in Pittsburg and Vicinity

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Up to the present we have been successful in gaining advances in the following places represented in our District Council. In Carnegie we have obtained \$3.50 per day of eight hours. At Homestead, after a strike of three weeks, the same result was achieved. In Wilkesburg and vicinity matters are somewhat mixed, over one-half of the men working eight hours for \$3.50, while a number of contractors are still trying to hire non-union men at any old price. Nevertheless, we expect to win out in this locality. At Braddock the contractors still refuse to pay the union rates, and we have procured employment for our members there in sections where we have been successful. After a two days strike at Clairton we compromised on \$3.25 and eight hours, and we have sent our McKeesport members, whose case is still unsettled, to this locality to work. At McKees Rocks more than half our men get \$3.50 per day of eight hours, and we are sparing no effort here to strengthen the organization, which will undoubtedly have the effect of compelling the contractors to yield to our demand. In Sewickley we scored a complete victory. Verona is yet on the warpath. Here we expect some trouble in our efforts to chase the scabs from the jobs. The Wilmerding contractors also are stubbornly resisting our demand. At Kensington and Tarentum our demands have been postponed until other places are won. At New Brighton and Monaca the eight-hour day has been established with wages at \$3, and everybody is at work. In Pittsburg proper we have been successful in establishing the eight-hour day and a scale of \$3.50. However, we will have to fight

many of the contractors for some time in order to have the new schedule uniformly and generally lived up to. In Allegheny the \$3.50 rate is established, and the few bosses here who are still kicking will soon get tired.

We were compelled to enlist quite a force to keep the men in line and prevent outsiders from taking the places of our members. Many of the men who came here holding union cards were worse than the scabs we were fighting, we are sorry to have to say.

For the District Council,

A. M. SWARTZ,
WILLIAM J. KELLY.

From Our Vallejo Union

VALLEJO, Cal.—Believing that you will welcome any news from this section of the country we will say that our members greatly appreciate the benefits they are deriving from organization, through which we have gained shorter hours and higher wages. We not only believe in the organization of our own particular craft or branch, but also in the organization of other branches of our trade. Guided by the motto that what is the concern of one is the concern of all, we refuse to handle sash, doors or mill work unless it bears the union label. At present we are trying to solve the apprentice question by limiting the number of apprentices employed by any employer and by placing those recognized by the Union in the hands of a committee whose special duty shall be to see that they are properly instructed in the art and become competent mechanics and members of our organization. In the past laborers and helpers have done us great injury by encroaching on our trade, using carpenter's tools and doing a great deal of the work on buildings, such as cutting studding and joist and laying floors. Recently we notified our contractors that such practices would no longer be tolerated, and that all side or wall shingling must hereafter be done by carpenters and not by professional shinglers. We are endeavoring to raise the standard of our trade to a still higher level, and with that object in view we have made certain demands, to take effect upon the 1st of June. Until we shall have accomplished this end we would request all carpenters to keep away from this city.

A. T. KERR,
A. B. WILLEY,
Press Com., L. U. 180

The Situation in Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Our three Local Unions here comprise a membership of about seven hundred, while about ninety-five men are still keeping aloof from the organization. We are getting along fine, but would do much better if it was not for the scums, scalawags and farmers flocking in here, for in the rush it is frequently difficult to distinguish them from competent carpenters. Even the union men from elsewhere very often come here without cards, work on unfair jobs, and make no effort whatever to uphold unionism. Of course, when they strike a union job they send for their card, but then only after a great deal of persuasion on our part. These men do us more injury than any other class, even more than the rusty-back scabs.

In June, 1900, we adopted a wage scale which is still in force, viz., \$2 minimum and \$2.50 maximum. We have now succeeded in forcing the saw-and-hatchet men to go back to their farms or seek other fields, and no doubt we shall have the eight-hour day and better pay very soon. The rank and file here is as good as in any other city in the country; every man is in the harness, keeping the wheel

rolling all the time. The outlook here is very bright for organized labor.

We write these few lines to show our brothers what Jacksonville has to contend with, and hope you will insert them in THE CARPENTER.

W. McCULVER,
W. J. WILSON,
W. M. THOMPSON, Del. D. C.

Lockout in Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, La.—A number of the members of Local Unions 85 and 764 have been locked out by the Builders' Exchange here. Recently our business agent called out four union men for working under a non-union foreman. In retaliation for this action and in sympathy with the firm employing the non-union foreman, the Builders' Exchange resorted to this arbitrary measure. While one contractor, not a member of the Exchange, took sides with that body and also locked out his men, another contractor, who is a member of the Exchange, refused to do likewise, saying that he had no grievance with his men nor with the Union. After the lapse of a day the first-mentioned contractor realized his mistake and came around again, and his men returned to work the following morning.

To explain our position we would say that some time ago we decided that on and after May 1 we would strictly enforce our trade rules, and especially the clause relating to non-union men and non-union foremen. All reasonable efforts were made to get the foreman against whom we took action to join the Union, and the calling out of the men working under him was our last resort. As matters stand at present the majority of our locked-out brothers have secured work elsewhere, while the Builders' Exchange still insists upon the right to employ whom they please. On our part, we assert our right to say with whom we will work, and we are determined to win this fight.

By authority of the District Council,
JAMES CANNON, Business Agent.

Selma to be Avoided

We are advised by Selma (Ala.) Union that some contractors, in trying to overthrow the nine-hour system, are offering a slight increase to men willing to work ten hours. Because of this, and as work is dull, all carpenters are requested to stay away from Selma until further notice.

The Difficulty With the Amalgamated Wood Workers

BOSTON, Mass.—The introduction of machinery into the woodworking trade has had the effect of producing another class of mechanics almost entirely, if not quite, different from the carpenters of old. It has also produced other results—the cheapening of builders' finish, the facility of building, and through these the increased demand for carpenters.

The mill hand of to-day is one who has learned to run one or more machines, and who generally confines himself strictly to those machines. Properly speaking, there are two kinds of mill hand, the bench hand and the machine hand. In the past, while the bench hand has generally affiliated with the Union, the machine hand has either held aloof or been excluded. To-day we have two organizations in the same trade, the U. B. of C. and J. and the Amalgamated Wood Workers, each seeking the same control, and hence the fight.

Now, I believe this difficulty can be settled, and I for one want to see both branches working in conjunction. Being a mill man myself, I must naturally take

more interest in this matter than one who works on the outside. Here in Boston to-day the carpenters are working eight hours, while we in the mills are compelled to work nine. My idea of settling this difficulty would be to merge the two Unions into one, having the same constitution and by-laws, but meeting in different bodies, allowing the mill men the same representation in the District Council as the carpenters. I have spoken with a few of the woodworkers of this city, and they quite agree with me. I would like to hear from some of the Brotherhood on this subject.

As it will be necessary to put up a hard fight another spring to get the mills on an eight-hour basis, it is essential that we should have unity within and without. The common foe is large enough for the combined forces of the wood-working trades, without making war on our fellow workingman.

I. E. WORCESTER,
Local Union 33.

A Sensible Measure

The ninth annual convention of the Missouri Federation of Labor deemed it advisable to so amend the constitution as to exclude from its deliberations, as delegates, persons holding political office, either elective or appointive. The motive which no doubt actuated the delegates in that convention and the unions affiliated to adopt this measure, was to exclude from participation in the conventions of the Federation persons who seek to use the labor organization as a stepping-stone to political preferment.

The wisdom of this legislation is attested by the rapid growth of the Federation since its adoption. By this act, however, we have not eliminated politics from our organization, but partisan politics absolutely—that kind of politics which divides labor into hostile and contending factions on the political field, and opens to the member opportunities for his own political advancement, not for the political advancement of nor for the purpose of righting the wrongs of his own class, but for pandering to the worst interest of theirs. However, organized labor cannot be forced into political action, but must be left to develop into a political factor.

The members must be educated in their political duties, their prejudices overcome and a free and full discussion of political principles permitted.

If we would hope for the complete emancipation of our class we must unite, must organize, the now scattered forces of labor upon the political field, not as a balance of power with its antagonisms, nor yet a craven weakling begging for such puny concessions as might fall from capitalist legislative platters, but a mighty, irresistible political movement, independent of and opposed to every interest but those of the working class. The forces now at work carry us irresistibly into the fray. Do we possess the wisdom, the courage, the intelligence, to give the movement proper direction? The power we possess in our organized capacity, if properly wielded, will hasten the day of our deliverance.—St. Louis Labor.

ALL the crimes of treason that darken the pages of history, if combined into one monstrous instance, would be as a tallow dip held up to the midday sun compared with the crime of the man or men who would disrupt the ranks of labor for the sake of personal satisfaction.

As labor organization grows in power, the popular conception of the rights of labor becomes ever larger and broader.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE

A Plain Statement of the Facts in Relation to It

FIGURES growing out of the strike of the mine workers are overpowering in their size, and they go to show that if the tie-up eventuates it will be the greatest industrial conflict of the new century.

A tabulated statement of each of the eight anthracite districts, the number of collieries, number of employes and the wages for each full working day is as follows:

Total number of collieries involved.....	367
Total number of employes.....	145,827
Railroad men and others affected.....	30,000
Total daily wages of miners.....	\$188,509
Total monthly wages.....	3,000,000
Total earnings last year of 194 working days.....	36,323,000
Number of tons of coal mined per month (average).....	5,000,000
Total tons mined during the year (approximately).....	55,000,000

The above was taken from the report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Statistics, and the figures are much more correct than the usual statistics. They are not absolutely correct, but they are nearly so, as the number of employes varies daily. What do these figures tell? They tell a story that justifies any and all peaceful means to better the conditions of the mine workers. There are, as will be seen by the figures, 145,827 mine workers. Their daily pay equals \$188,509—or a little over \$1.28 per day per man. These 145,827 mine workers earned \$36,323,000 last year. That means that they were paid a trifle over \$248 for their year's work. There are generally 313 working days in a year. These men worked 194 days last year. That is, they averaged \$1.28 per day for 194 days last year.

That means that their daily wage averaged a trifle over 79 cents a day for a year. They asked a beggarly 10 per cent. advance on that 79 cents, which, if granted, their daily wage would average 86 cents during the year. Most of the mine workers' families live in a company house. Few, if any of these houses, originally cost \$250. The monthly rent runs \$3 to \$6. Take it at the lowest figure—\$3—and the yearly rent amounts to \$36. Then there is the "company" doctor. That is, the company selects a physician and all men employed by it must pay that doctor willy nilly. At the lowest possible figure that means each man must pay \$6 per year for a doctor he may not need and whom he does not use if he needs a physician. Then he must buy oil amounting at least to one gallon per month at a cost of 40 cents per gallon. Then comes the powder. Powder is used almost exclusively in mining coal. The mine inspectors reported that there were used during the year 1900, 1,237,180 kegs of powder in the anthracite region. The average price of a keg of powder is \$1.75, a price much in excess of the cost in open market, but which the miner is obliged to pay if he desires to retain his employment and avoid a possible blacklist.

The total amount paid for powder was then \$2,165,065. That sum divided among the 145,796 employes shows that the powder bill for each averaged over

\$14. Strike then a balance on these four things:

Yearly earnings.....	\$248
Rent.....	\$36
Oil.....	5
Powder.....	14
Doctor.....	6
	\$61

Which would leave \$187 for food, clothes, tools, shoes, church. That is to say, that they had a little over \$15 for each month for living expenses. According to the report of R. G. Dun Co., the great commercial agency, necessities of life which cost \$72.45 on July 1, 1897, cost in December, 1901, \$101.37, an increase of about 34 per cent. The same articles cost to-day, according to the same authority, \$109.26. Since 1897 these miners have had an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. But be it remembered that the prices quoted in Dun's are those where competition is rife. There is no competition in a mining town. There is a store owned by the company—you pay their prices or quit work. These prices range generally from 5 to 100 per cent. higher than those in adjoining towns where there is no competition. The miners were given a 10 per cent. advance. Immediately the goods in the store were advanced to double that amount. Where coal is mined by the car each car was made more than 10 per cent. larger. Where it is mined by the ton an elaborate system was put in vogue to offset the 10 per cent. advance. The companies claim twenty-eight hundred for a ton. Each hundred of those twenty-eight are actually 112 pounds, so that the miner gives 3136 pounds for a ton. They claim that they pay on an average 70 cents for their ton. They pay on an average 70 cents for 3136 pounds, or a little over 44 cents a ton, subject in the final analysis to the whims, malice and incompetence of a creature called the "dock boss." This boss has a bell at his elbow, and every time it rings a luckless miner has 500 pounds taken from his car. It is not a matter of record that any of these bell ringers' arms are atrophied from lack of use. It is clearly within the bounds of truth to say that between the bell-ringer and the "ton" the companies get 40 per cent. of their coal mined free. Take the occupation itself. According to the report of the Pennsylvania Board of Statistics for 1900 there were 4374 men lost their lives in the preceding ten years. The same authority shows that one man out of 200 was killed every year. During the year 1900 there were 411 fatal accidents and 1057 non-fatal accidents, which would mean that there were over 10,000 men injured in the preceding ten years. All of these accidents maimed or crippled the unfortunate men receiving them.—*United Mine Worker's Journal*.

Great Victory for Brewery Workmen

On the 16th of May a conflict of fourteen years duration between the brewery workmen and the Brewers' Pool in New York City was brought to a termination and an important victory scored by the men. In 1888 the pool brewers saw fit to discriminate against the union men in their employ and locked them out. Ever since that time they refused to recognize the Union and were stubbornly opposed to the inauguration of its working rules in the breweries. However, the Brewers' Pool at last had to realize that it was an impossibility to wipe out the Union, and have now entered into a contract with it whereby the employees' organization is again fully recognized.

A man is generally accorded an abundance of "rights" when he has power.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session of 1902

APRIL 14.

Present—CATTERMULL, WALZ, GRIMES and BEEGLE. Secretary Miller being in Europe, Bro. Grimes acted as Secretary pro tem.

Request of L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., for sanction of trade movement and financial aid. Case reported settled by G. S.-T.

Request of L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky., for sanction of demand for eight hours and 35 cents per hour. The G. E. B. sanctions the movement and recommends that L. U. 559 uses its utmost endeavors to maintain its position and keep the General Office posted on latest developments.

Request of L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, for sanction of movement for eight hours and 40 cents per hour. Papers are read, when the members of the Board proceeded to court, having been subpoenaed to appear in the McGuire case. Morning session adjourned.

Request of L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, desiring sanction of movement for eight hours and minimum wage. Concurred in, and the sum of \$500 granted.

Request of L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for sanction of movement for nine hours and minimum wage is taken up, and the G. S.-T. ordered to at once communicate with that L. U. and request them to fill out the submitted schedule properly and return same without delay, with details as to latest developments.

Request of L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., and L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill., for sanction of movement for eight hours and minimum wage. The former movement sanctioned; action on the latter postponed awaiting further information.

At this juncture proceedings were suspended to admit a committee from the Brotherhood of Painters, who came before the Board on matters relating to the painters' trouble in New York city. The committee was given a hearing, and asked to submit their request in writing to the G. E. B. while in session.

Request of L. U. 696 and 420, Tampa, Fla., for sanction of movement for an eight-hour day. Movement approved; financial aid to be considered later.

APRIL 15.

Request of L. U. 638, Morristown, N. J., for sanction of movement for eight hours. The members of the Union being now on strike, the G. S.-T. was ordered to wire the Union and inquire as to number of men involved and latest developments.

Request of Hudson Co. (N. J.) D. C. for approval of movement for minimum wage and Saturday half-holiday. Papers in this case showed that the trouble was confined to a contest of L. U. 383, Bayonne, N. J. Twenty-five men being still on strike, the Board sanctions movement and donates \$150.

Request of L. U. 409, Erie, Pa., for sanction of movement to secure nine hours and minimum wage. Movement approved.

Bro. D. A. Post appeared before the Board representing Wyoming Valley (Pa.) D. C. and appealed for aid to enable them to carry their injunction case to the Supreme Court. Bro. Post explained the situation and requested a donation of \$1000. Not feeling justified in advancing any funds for the end in view, the G. E. B. reaffirmed their previous decision, rendered January 18, 1902. The Board, however, advises the Wyoming Valley Unions to try to secure the enforcement of their rules without resorting to Supreme Court proceedings, and instructs the G. P. and G. S.-T. to deputize someone to visit that district and thoroughly investigate the causes of the differences existing between the Wilkesbarre and Pittston Local Unions, his findings to be submitted to the General Office in order that action toward an adjustment of the difficulty may be taken.

Requests of L. U. 362, Pueblo, Col., and Indianapolis (Ind.) D. C. for sanction of movements to secure advance in wages. Requests granted; matter of financial aid to be considered later.

The same action was taken upon similar requests from the D. C. of Cleveland, Ohio, the D. C. of Syracuse, N. Y., and L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.

Regarding a request of L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo., for sanction of movement for advance in wages, news as to developments is lacking, and the G. S.-T. is directed to wire for same.

Request of L. U. 193, North Adams, Mass., for sanction of movement for eight hours and minimum wage. The Board approved movement and instructed G. S.-T. to wire for latest news.

Movement for eight hours entered into by L. U. 201, Wichita, Kan., is also sanctioned. Appeal for aid to be considered later.

Like action is taken in regard to a movement by L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., for in-

crease in wages; L. U. 356, Marietta, Ohio, for nine hours, and by L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for a raise of wages and recognition of Union.

APRIL 16.

Request of L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., for sanction of movement for nine hours and minimum wage. Communications showed that movement was in progress, but no definite report being on file the G. S.-T. was ordered to wire for information.

Request of L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., for sanction of movement for eight hours and minimum wage. Board approved the movement. On question of financial aid action is deferred.

Request of L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., for sanction of movement for eight hours and minimum wage without financial aid. Board indorsed movement on conditions stated.

The G. E. B. withheld sanction of applications from the subjoined Local Unions. While the indications pointed to a successful issue of these movements, the Board was compelled to take this course by virtue of Section 132 of the General Constitution, these Unions not being organized one year: L. U. 683, Burlington, Vt.; L. U. 912, Richmond, Ind.; L. U. 858, Clinton, Mass.; L. U. 843, Jenkintown, Pa.; L. U. 824, Tamaqua, Pa.; L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill.

Requests for sanction of movements inaugurated by the following Unions were granted; financial assistance to be considered later: L. U. 523, Keokuk, Iowa, for shorter hours and higher wages; L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y., for increase in wages; L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., for minimum wage scale, and L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Mich., for increase in wages.

Application of L. U. 570, Gardner, Mass., for sanction of movement for raise in wages and notification prohibiting members from taking contracts in the event of a strike. The G. E. B. decides that while it may be desirable for members to refrain from contracting, the Board is prevented from sanctioning the proposed measure in view of Section 70 (b) of the General Constitution.

Request of L. U. 225, Knoxville, Tenn., for approval of trade movement. The Board decides that in view of the apparent lack of organization in Knoxville, as shown by schedule submitted, a movement for higher wages and shorter hours at the same time does not promise success, and for this reason withholds sanction and recommends that every effort be made to build up the Local's membership before beginning any extended trade movement.

Request of L. U. 344, Waukesha, Wis., for sanction of movement to obtain raise in wages. The Board sanctions the movement without financial aid.

Request of Mill Men's L. U. 359, Philadelphia, for sanction of movement to obtain nine hours. The G. S.-T. was instructed to communicate with the D. C. of that locality and ascertain whether this demand has been indorsed by that body. If not, to refer it to the same for consideration.

Requests of L. U. 577, Elk Rapids, Mich., for sanction of nine-hour movement; of L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., for increased wages; of L. U. 597, Centerville, Iowa, for increased wages, and of L. U. 607, Hannibal, Mo., for nine hours and minimum wage. The Board approved these movements. Matter of financial aid to be considered later.

Request of L. U. 695, Sterling, Ill., for sanction of movement for increase in wages. Non-complied with, that Union's schedule providing for a sliding scale, which is in conflict with the standing decision of G. E. B. rendered September 17, 1887. Board recommends that L. U. 695 endeavors to establish a minimum rate of wages.

Requests of L. U. 691, Williamsport, for sanction of movement for advance in wages; of L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., and L. U. 63, Hartford, Conn., for the same purpose. The Board sanctioned movements, but deferred consideration of financial assistance.

Request of L. U. 725, Bowling Green, Ky., for sanction of movement for a nine-hour day. Board sanctioned movement, but disapproved of Section II of Trade Rules submitted by that Union, and will consider financial aid later.

APRIL 17.

After considering further telegrams and communications from L. U. 476, Oklahoma City, relative to lockout, the G. E. B. donated another \$300 and directed the G. S.-T. to call upon the Local for list of weekly payments with signatures of members attached.

Request of L. U. 967, Charlottesville, Va., for sanction of movement for nine-hour day. This Union being only three months old, and the situation unfavorable according to communications received, sanction is withheld.

Request of L. U. 921, Portsmouth, N. H., for sanction of movement for minimum wage. This Union not being one year old, approval is withheld and the decision rendered by the Board upon the Clinton, Mass., and Rockford, Ill., requests is applied in this case.

Request of L. U. 541, Washington, Pa., for sanction of movement for eight hours and increase in wages. In view of the small majority vote in favor of this movement, as shown by schedule submitted, the G. E. B. is prohibited from sanctioning by Section 128 of General Constitution, and advises L. U. 541 to effect a compromise, indications appearing favorable to such a course, as per communications submitted.

Request of L. U. 501, East Stroudsburg, Pa., for sanction of movement to establish nine-hour day. The schedule submitted showing that the vote of the membership on this move had been very small, and the L. U. not being organized a year, the Board refuses sanction and advises deferring movement until such time as more interest for same is manifested by its own membership.

Requests of L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., for sanction of movement to increase wages; L. U. 392, Beaumont, Tex., for eight hours, and L. U. 390 and 656, Holyoke, Mass., for increase of wages. The Board sanctions these movements, and will consider question of aid later on if necessary.

Request of L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man., for sanction of movement to establish nine-hour day and increase wages. In view of the large number of non-union carpenters in Winnipeg compared with the number of men organized, the Board does not feel justified in sanctioning this movement, and is of opinion that a compromise should be entered into with employers or else defer the movement until such time as shall be more opportune.

A schedule is submitted from L. U. 339, Fort Worth, Tex., which is only partly filled out, as well as a blank form of agreement to be signed by their employers. Communications from the Local showed that eight hours and a minimum wage were established a year ago, and there being no evidence of a change in conditions the Board saw no cause for action on its part.

Requests of L. U. 264, Boulder, Col., and L. U. 206, New Castle, Pa., for sanction of movements for advance in wages. Movements sanctioned, the question of financial aid to be considered later. G. S.-T. directed to inform L. U. 206 that the General Constitution no longer prescribes a fixed sum of money to be paid each member, and that Section 134 as amended by the Scranton Convention invests the Board with power to appropriate such sum as is deemed advisable.

APRIL 18.

Requests of L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex.; L. U. 167 and 687, Elizabeth, N. J.; L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn., and L. U. 84, Akron, Ohio, for sanction of movements to secure advances in wages. Movements approved. Financial assistance will be considered later.

In further consideration of request of L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky., the Board granted \$200 in support of members on strike.

Requests of L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., for sanction of movement to increase wages; L. U. 107 and 74, Pensacola, Fla., to establish the eight-hour day; L. U. 27, Toronto, Can., for eight hours and more pay; L. U. 320, Westfield, Mass., for the eight-hour day, and East St. Louis D. C. for increase in wages. Movements sanctioned; the financial question to be considered later.

The G. S.-T. is requested to inform East St. Louis D. C. that there is no amount specified for strike pay for members, the decision on amount of appropriation being left to the discretion of the G. E. B.

Requests of Boston, Mass., D. C. for sanction of movement for advance in wages; Birmingham, Ala., D. C., to establish eight hours and minimum wage, and L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., ditto. Movements sanctioned; financial aid to be considered later.

Request of L. U. 350, Nashville, Tenn., for sanction of movement for nine hours and minimum scale of wages. The Board sanctioned the movement and instructed the G. S.-T. to communicate with L. U. as to number of men on strike in order to enable the Board to decide on amount of support necessary.

Appeal of L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., against action of L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn., in consenting to enter into an agreement with employers which provides for a sliding scale of wages. The G. E. B. sustains L. U. 43 in their appeal and decides: "Local Unions or District Councils shall not make any agreements providing for a sliding scale, as the grading of members is of demoralizing effect and detrimental to the welfare of the organization and the trade."

Trade movements entered into by L. U. 865, Brunswick, Ga., and L. U. 882, Columbia, Pa., not considered, these Unions not being organized twelve months.

Requests of L. U. 778, Fitchburg, Mass., for sanction of movement for eight hours and minimum wage, and L. U. 325, Paterson, N. J., for the same purpose. The Board sanctioned these movements and will consider financial aid later.

Request of L. U. 587, Coatesville, Pa., for sanction of movement for advance in wages. Consideration postponed for lack of necessary information.

APRIL 19.

Telegrams and communications received from L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky., stating that there was a chance of securing eight hours by making a compromise on wages. The Board approved of efforts in that direction.

On the strength of further information from L. U. 261, Valdosta, Ga., the sum of \$250 was granted to that Union.

Three hundred dollars was granted to L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill., on similar grounds.

The Board decided that in the above cases, and in every other case where appropriation is made, the G. S.-T. shall call on the respective Local Union or District Council to render account of all disbursements, with signatures of members attached, to the General Office.

The sum of \$200 was appropriated to L. U. 638, Morristown, N. J., under the same circumstances.

Requests of L. U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio, for sanction of movement to obtain eight hours and minimum wage, and L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., for nine hours for mill men and unionizing of all mills. Movements sanctioned; financial aid to be considered later.

Reports from Nashville, Tenn., showing that ninety-two members have been on strike since April 1, the Board appropriated \$500 toward their support.

Movement for eight hours entered into by Dayton, Ohio, D. C., is not indorsed, the situation not warranting the move at this time. The Board advises the perfecting of organization in order to be better prepared at a later date.

The B. E. B. sanctioned movement of carpenters under jurisdiction of the Worcester (Mass.) D. C. for enforcement of trade rules, but not that of Mill Men's L. U. 877 of that locality, they not being organized the required length of time.

Request of Buffalo D. C. for sanction of movement to increase wages. Movement sanctioned, without financial aid.

Request of L. U. 155, Plainfield, N. J., for sanction of movement for increase in wages. Laid over until arrival of promised detailed reports.

The same action is taken upon a request of Los Angeles (Cal.) D. C. of same nature.

Request of Brooklyn (N. Y.) D. C. for sanction of movement to increase wages of cabinetmakers and obtain Saturday half-holiday. The vote of membership on these questions not having been two-thirds in favor of the movement, as required by Section 128 of the General Constitution, the Board cannot sanction this movement.

APRIL 21.

The G. E. B. enters upon quarterly audit of books and accounts of the General Office.

The G. S.-T. submits an insurance policy covering the property of the U. B. in the General Office to the extent of \$2000, which is approved by the Board.

APRIL 22.

Request of L. U. 20, Camden, N. J., for sanction of movement for increase in wages and half-holiday. Latest reports stating that only six members are out and movement was a complete success, request requires no action.

Requests of Philadelphia D. C. for sanction of movement for advance in wages and half-holiday, and L. U. 355, Grand Rapids, Mich., for increase in wages and eight hours. Movements sanctioned; financial assistance to be considered later.

Papers submitted by Indianapolis, Ind., D. C. not containing definite information as to status of movement and members involved, further action is again deferred.

Application of L. U. 233, Binghamton, N. Y., for donation of \$200 to defray expense of publication of names of unfair contractors through a circular. After thoroughly considering all points in connection with this matter, the Board decided not to grant request.

APRIL 23.

Movement entered into by L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, not sanctioned, that Union not being organized the time required by Sec. 132 of General Constitution.

Appeal of E. Stallbohn, of L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., against decision of G. P., who had dismissed the brother's appeal against suspension and fine imposed on him by L. U. 58 for failing to parade on Labor Day, on the ground that appeal was not submitted within time specified by Sec. 80 of Gen. Con. The papers in the case not clearly stating time when fine was charged, and the claim that dues were received after the charge was made not being contradicted by the L. U., the G. P. was instructed to reopen the case.

Appeal of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, against decision of G. P. sustaining L. U. 238, of that city, in their appeal against the action of for-

mer L. U. in admitting to membership an ex-member of the latter L. U., he being under fine. After carefully reviewing all papers pertaining to this case, the decision of G. P. was sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 309, New York City, against decision of G. P. in the case of W. Kavelenski vs. Manhattan D. C. Bro. Kavelenski claims having been fined by D. C. and thereupon summarily suspended by L. U. 309 prior to the time specified in Sec. 169 (b) of Gen. Con., while dues were received from him by the L. U., they failing to insist on fine being paid first. The Board sustains decision of G. P. in declaring the brother's suspension unconstitutional.

Appeal of L. U. 707, New York City, against decision of G. P. in the controversy between that L. U. and Manhattan D. C. The latter as well as Business Agent Bohnen had protested against initiating a member on the ground that he had not obeyed a strike order relating to Huber's shop, while the application committee of L. U. 707 found that order had been lived up to by member. The Board reverses the decision of G. P. wherein he sustained Manhattan D. C. and orders that all privileges guaranteed by the Brotherhood be restored to member.

Appeal of Hudson Co. (N. J.) D. C. against decision of G. P. in the controversy between L. U. 139 and D. C. supporting the L. U. In this case five members of L. U. 139 were fined by D. C. for alleged violation of trade rules. After carefully perusing all papers pertaining thereto the decision of G. P. is affirmed.

Appeal of L. U. 964, Philadelphia, against decision of G. P. in controversy between that L. U. and its President Clark relative to election of E. Lane as Recording Secretary. An agreement existing between Philadelphia D. C. and Independent Lodge No. 2 governing the entrance of the lodge's members into L. U. 964, and Bro. Lane claiming to be in possession of vouchers showing that he was in good standing in both organizations, the Board withholds decision until arrival of further information.

APRIL 24.

Requests of L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., for official sanction of movement for increase in wages, and L. U. 49, Lowell, Mass., with the same object in view. Both movements are sanctioned, and in the case of L. U. 49 financial aid will be considered later.

The G. E. B. re-entered upon audit of accounts.

APRIL 25.

The desired information regarding request of L. U. 587, Coatesville, Pa., having arrived, the G. E. B. sanctions movement for advance in wages, financial aid to be considered later.

Request of L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., is laid over for lack of necessary information, and the G. S.-T. ordered to wire for same.

Request of L. U. 546, Olean, N. Y., for sanction of movement for increase in wages and enforcement of trade rules. Movement sanctioned; financial aid not requested.

Strike list having reached the Board from L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., \$500 is granted in support of members on strike.

Request of Wyoming Valley D. C. to sanction sending out circulars to Local Unions appealing for financial assistance in liquidating expenses incurred in lawsuits in consequence of injunction proceedings. The Board declines sanction, but appropriates \$400 to the D. C. providing that no part of this sum be expended for lawsuits or litigation of any character. The Board further advises dismissal of all proceedings tending to an appeal to higher courts.

Appeal of W. H. Gammon, of L. U. 413, South Bend, Ind., against action of L. U. in imposing fine on him. After all papers and affidavits pertaining to appeal had been submitted and considered, this case was referred to G. P. for action.

Application of Newark (N. J.) D. C. asking appropriation of \$500 toward payment of expenses of strike in February, 1902. After considering all the documents in the case the G. E. B. does not feel justified in complying with request.

APRIL 28.

Request of L. U. 215, Lafayette, Ind., for sanction of movement for increase in wages. Board sanctions movement, but defers action in regard to financial assistance. As to a further request relative to reduction of hours of mill men, sanction of movement is refused, the mill men not being in the Union for length of time required by Sec. 132 of Gen. Con.

Complaint of Kings Co. (N. Y.) D. C. against action of G. E. B. in paying salary to G. P. Copy of answer of G. S.-T. is submitted and the same endorsed by the Board.

In disposing of a further appeal of L. U. 964, Philadelphia, against decision of their President declaring E. B. Lane an illegal member of said L. U., the Board finds that Bro. Lane had not complied with the terms

of admission in the time specified in the agreement entered into by Independent Lodge No. 2 and the D. C., and the decision of the G. P. upholding the ruling of the President of L. U. 964 is sustained.

The G. S.-T. submits registration papers legalizing the U. B. union label in the State of Pennsylvania. Approved.

Communication from L. U. 20, Camden, N. J., protesting against the action of committee on return of vote on suspension of McGuire in not permitting Local Unions to reconsider their vote. The Board decides that above question was to be considered at a specially called meeting and could not have been reconsidered at a subsequent meeting unless also especially called, and declares the action of committee justified.

Appeal of L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., against decision of G. S.-T. in disposing of claim of Fred. Hopkins for wife death benefit. Evidence showed that at the time of Bro. Hopkins' initiation Mrs. Hopkins was over fifty years of age, and the decision of G. S.-T. is in full accordance with Sec. 101 of Gen. Con.

Communications from L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., and L. U. 499, Leavenworth, Kan., demanding reinstatement of McGuire. The Board decides not to entertain demands until the ex-G. S.-T. has made restitution to the United Brotherhood for deficiency in accounts as shown by report of certified accountants.

Appeal of L. U. 233, Binghamton, N. Y., against decision of G. S.-T. in declaring death claim of Jerry Murphy illegal. Due card and ledger account showing that (as per Secs. 89 and 93 of Gen. Con.) deceased had been out of benefit and could not be again in benefit until April 2, 1902, the decision of G. S.-T. is sustained.

APRIL 29.

In disposing of a communication from L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., relative to controversy with Wm. Bauer, the G. P. is requested to consider this matter without delay and arrive at a definite conclusion.

A complaint of L. U. 309, New York City, against the action of Amalgamated Wood Workers in the shop of the Brunswick, Balke & Collender Company was read, and suitable instruction given to G. S.-T.

Telegram is received relative to request of L. U. 541, Washington, Pa., for sanction of trade movement without financial aid. In the absence of specific information the Board does not see fit to reconsider decision rendered April 17.

The G. S.-T. informs the Board of a large amount of funds having been deposited by him in bank on March 3 in the name of the United Brotherhood, and further that the funds of the organization are now in two banks, as per order of Scranton Convention.

The quarterly report of G. P. is read and considered. The recommendation that L. U. 103, Louisville, be reimbursed an amount of money expended in a strike is not approved by G. E. B., and in disposing of a communication from Business Agent Griffin, of Louisville, pertaining to this subject, the brother is referred to above action.

APRIL 30.

Additional information being on hand from L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill.; 55, Plainfield, N. J., and 360, Galesburg, Ill., the Board sanctions their movements and in first two cases decides to consider financial aid later. Appropriates \$250 in support of striking members of L. U. 360.

Request of L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa., for sanction of movement to establish eight hours and minimum wage. Movement sanctioned; question of financial aid to be considered later, if necessary.

Request of officers of Brotherhood of Painters being on hand in writing, complaining of action of our New York City Local Unions, the G. S.-T. is ordered to send copy to Manhattan D. C. and demand that the General Office be fully advised on cause of complaint.

Appeal of L. U. 51, New York City, against action of Bronx D. C. in causing the G. S.-T. to order the name of W. J. Archer stricken from the roll of L. U. 51. After thorough consideration of the subject the Board decides that the decision rendered by the G. E. B. on January 18, 1890, covers this case; and further, that this fine must be paid over to Bronx D. C., that the re-admission fee paid by Bro. Archer to L. U. 51 must be returned to him, and that he, not having been legally suspended, must be reinstated.

The strike in Oklahoma City, according to information received, requiring further assistance, \$200 more was appropriated.

The G. E. B. adopts a code of rules and regulations to be observed in granting the union label to Local Unions or District Councils applying for same.

Adjournment.

J. F. GRIMES,

Secretary pro tem. G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, G. S.-T.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

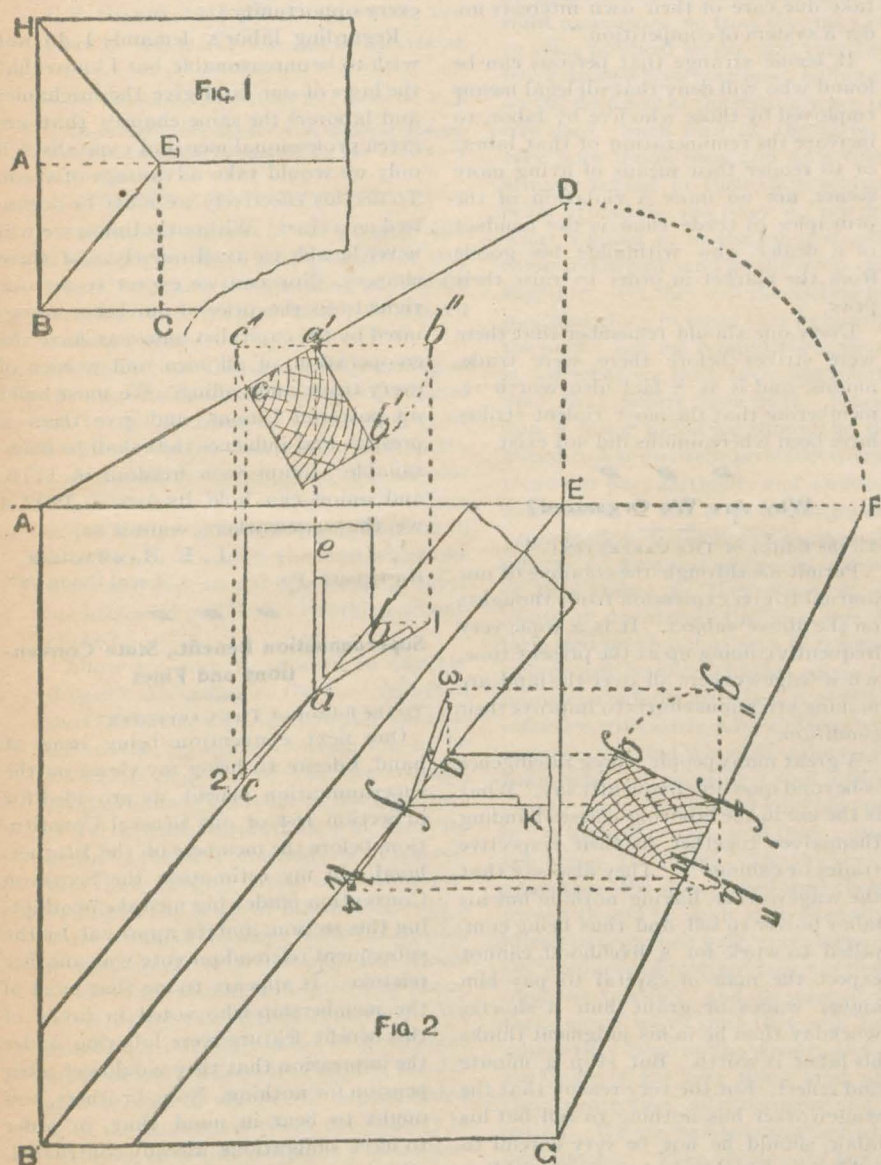
This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

How to Find Side Bevels for Purlins

From J. McD.

I send you herewith a method of obtaining the side bevels for purlins in all cases, even when the side of a roof is at a different pitch to the end. This method will be found correct:



Assume that the plan of the roof is as shown at Fig. 1, where the plan of the hip does not bisect the angle of the plates. To an enlarged scale set out the portion of the plan $A B C E$ (Fig. 1) as shown at Fig. 2. On $A E$ set up the pitch $A D$, erect $E D$ at right angles to $A E$, then draw $E F$ at right angles to $E C$, making $E F$ equal to $E D$. Join $C F$. This gives the other pitch. Set out the sections and plans of purlins as shown, also the plan of hip. (To prevent the lines crossing and thus complicating the drawing, the thickness of the hip shown in plan is very much exaggerated, but exactly the same result is obtained.) Through A draw a horizontal $a b$, make $a b$ equal to $a b$. Project down from b and out from b , this giving the point I , which is joined to A . Then $e a I$ is the side bevel required. The method of obtaining the side bevel $3 I k$ for the other purlin will be exactly the same, but these bevels, as will be seen, are not equal, and this is owing to the

plan of the hip not bisecting the angle between the plates, which is the only case where the bevels can be equal, whether the plan of the plates be at right, obtuse, or acute angles; hence the necessity for the separate setting out for the bevels for each purlin. The bevels for the upper surfaces of the purlins are shown, and will be easily understood by following the letters, as the same principle has been used for the upper bevels as for the side bevels.

Colonial Mantel Designs

From P. Roberts.

[This is sent in reply to a query made in THE CARPENTER quite a while ago.]

Some time ago there was an inquiry for a neat Colonial mantel suitable for a dining-room or parlor. I have just finished a large Colonial house in which were a number of mantels of various degrees of finish. I send you scale drawings of a couple of them, along with some details that may be useful to more of your

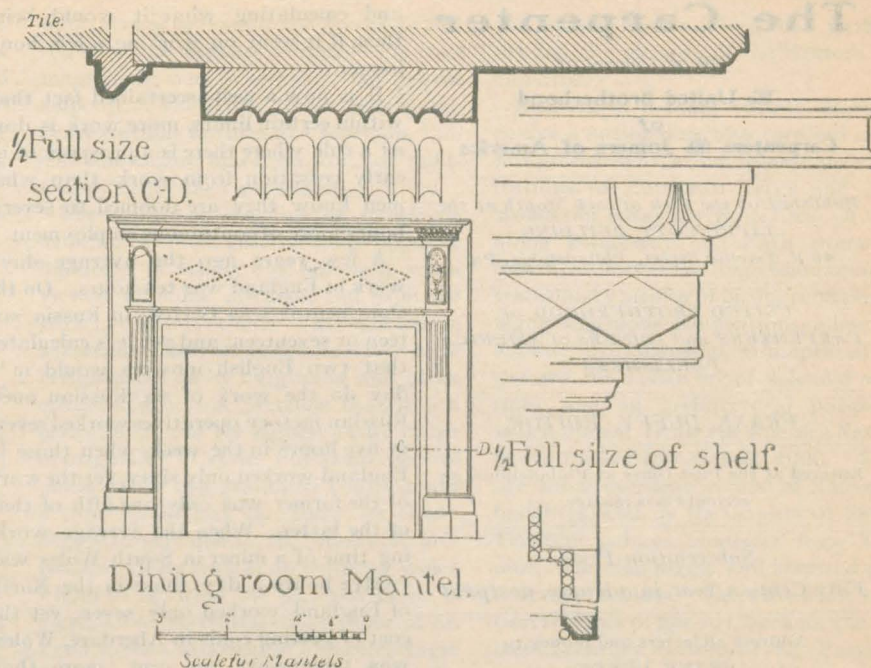
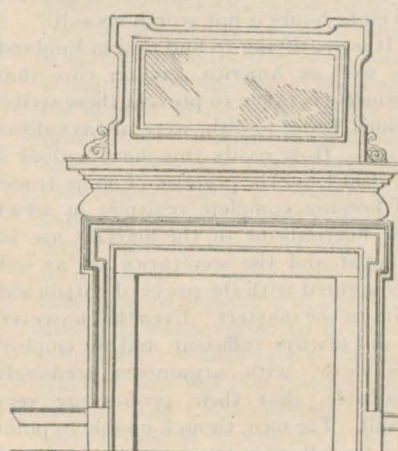


Fig. 1.

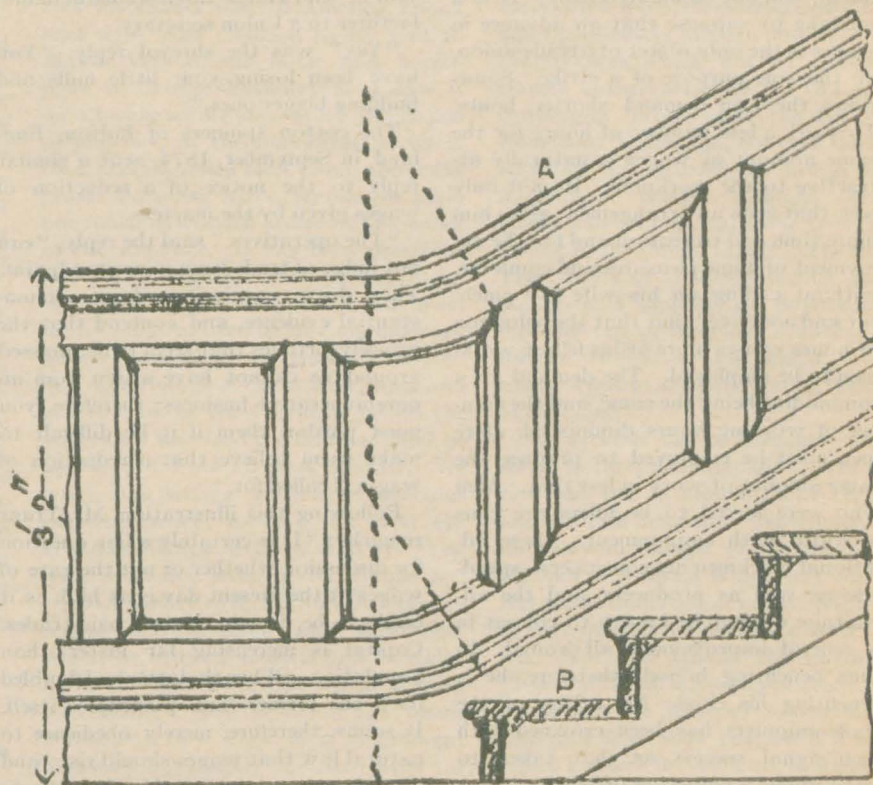
the stair going to top of moulding) being the same height as from the landing, namely, $3' 2''$. The advantage of this method is that the appearance is satisfactory and the ramps are kept vertically over each other, as is shown. The method of obtaining the ease-off is shown, as the points where the dotted lines intersect are the centers from which the curves are drawn. It will be noticed that these dotted lines are simply extensions of the joint lines of the ramps. This method leaves the joints on the straight members square with their edges."



Parlor Mantel.

Fig. 2.

Much of the reformer's time and effort is entirely wasted. He tries to eradicate certain tendencies of mankind that are persistent, instead of conforming them to the desired end.



readers than the inquirer. I can assure my fellow workmen that, when finished and in position, either of these mantels have a much finer effect than any of those we see advertised—ready-made—in many of the papers, and they can be made by days' work considerably cheaper than if bought from the dealer. Fig. 1 shows the dining-room mantel with details. The panels in the pilasters above the neck moulding contain a carved ornament, planted in. (This will give an opportunity to those who are following your articles on carving.) Fig. 2 shows the parlor mantel, with mirror and consoles. Neither mantel is difficult to make.

Is There a Regular Height for Wainscoting?

From W. M.

I have just finished a hall in which the wainscoting is $3' 2''$ from floor to top of cap, and the owner thinks it should have been

two or three inches higher. I made it from a drawing which I had in my possession and which I send you herewith, as it shows how the string of stair and base are joined, also the cap and mouldings of wainscoting. The following is the description or explanation I find with the drawing:

"This shows $3' 2''$ from floor to top of moulding. Is often adopted as far as height is concerned, the moulding being about the same height as the hand-rail, both on the rake and on the landing. This is shown in the illustration, the height $A B$ (measured from the center of

"Eight Hours"

Eight Hours Marching Song. Rally to the Union Marching Song. These are new, appropriate and very catchy Union songs. Words and music of either song will be sent to any address in the United States by sending a postal note of 30 cents to M. N. Rogers Music Co., 3336 Stevens ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE ambition of youth looks forward to the triumphs of age, while sated age turns back a wistful eye along the rosy path of youth.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters & Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:

Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to

FRANK DUFFY

P. O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA . . JUNE . . 1902

Shorter Hours—Wages—Strikes

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL

READING recently a very able essay, written by Mr. William Trant, M. A., of London, England, I was much impressed with the pure and formal thought, the correct reasoning with which it was characterized; as also with its application in the line of comparison with the methods applied to similar conditions confronting our own people of to-day.

To draw a few deductions, I am confident, will not be uninteresting. It is a mistake to suppose that an advance in wages is the only object of a trade-union, or the sole purpose of a strike. Sometimes the men demand shorter hours. To work a less number of hours for the same amount of wages is naturally attractive to the workman. He not only sees that such an arrangement gives him more time and recreation and for the enjoyment of home pleasures and comforts, without calling on his wife to "pinch, cut and contrive," but that the reduction of hours causes more of his fellow workmen to be employed. The demand for a commodity being the same, and the number of working hours diminished, more men must be employed to produce the same amount of work in less time. Men who were forced to be idlers are thus provided with employment. These additional workmen are consumers—spenders—as well as producers, and the advantage of that he knows to consist in a general improvement all 'round. In thus benefiting himself, therefore, he is benefiting his class. No action of the trade-unionists has been crowned with such signal success as that taken to bring about a reduction of hours.

What is the most surprising is that the employers believe that they can get more work of a man when they work him to death. They forget that it is not the miles one travels, but the pace that kills. They ignore the doctrine of Adam Smith, that "the man who works so moderately as to be able to work constantly, not only preserves his health and strength the longest, but in the course of a year executes the greatest amount of work."

Capitalists do not pursue such a policy in regard to their horses, mules and other cattle. The fact is, they are not thinking of their men. They are brooding over their valuable machinery standing idle,

and calculating what it would bring them if it went on working a few hours longer.

It is now a well-ascertained fact that, within certain limits, more work is done as a rule where there is a prospect of an early cessation from work than when men know they are doomed to several hours more of continuous employment.

A few years ago the average day's work in England was ten hours. On the Continent it was twelve; in Russia, sixteen or seventeen; and yet it is calculated that two English mowers would in a day do the work of six Russian ones. Russian factory operatives worked seventy-five hours in the week, when those in England worked only sixty, yet the work of the former was only one-fifth of that of the latter. When the average working time of a miner in South Wales was twelve hours a day, those in the North of England worked only seven, yet the cost of getting coals in Aberdare, Wales, was twenty-five per cent. more than in Northumberland. As has been said, "The workman who can not tire himself in eight hours is not worth his salt."

It is gratifying to find that in England, as well as America, greater care than formerly is taken to prevent these strikes which, being foolish, were always disastrous. How easily this may be done is evident from the practice of some trades of keeping complete registers in which the fluctuations of the markets are indicated and the secretaries are as well acquainted with the prices of cotton and iron as the masters. Even this, however, is not always sufficient, and the employers show, with arguments seemingly plausible, that their profits are very small. The men, though unable to point out the fallacy in the reasoning, opposed to them, nevertheless are aware of its existence.

"We have been working at a loss for years," said a large English cotton manufacturer to a Union secretary.

"Yes," was the shrewd reply, "You have been losing your little mills and building bigger ones."

The cotton spinners of Bolton, England, in September, 1874, sent a similar reply to the notice of a reduction of wages given by the masters.

"The operatives," said the reply, "can not judge of trade from your standpoint. They draw conclusions from circumstantial evidence, and contend that the princely fortunes that seem to be amassed around us cannot have arisen from an unremunerative business; therefore, you must pardon them if it be difficult to make them believe that a reduction of wages is called for."

Following this illustration, Mr. Trant remarks: "It is certainly a fair question for discussion whether or not the rate of wages at the present day is as high as it ought to be, even in the best paid trades. Capital is increasing far faster than population. When the latter had doubled itself the former had quadrupled itself. It seems, therefore, merely obedience to natural law that wages should rise; and if trade-unions have failed in their efforts at all, it is in the fact that, while they have raised wages, they have not raised them enough."

As, to the influence of trade-unionism on the trade of the country, I would like to quote more elaborately from the paper of Mr. Trant, but want of space forbids; I can only illustrate the reflections which I hope may be of interest to readers of THE CARPENTER. There can be found in almost any section many who find futile excuse for opposing the effect of trade-unionism, that it injures the commercial trade of the community in affecting prices. Now it is the "higgling of the market," as Adam Smith calls it which

determines prices, and those who do not "higgle"—(Webster defines it to chaffer, to treat about a bargain, to haggle)—to "higgle," even when "shopping," will generally pay more than the market rate for their goods. Strikes are of this nature, and are not only legitimate, but are the inevitable result of commercial bargaining for labor. They are no more opposed to trade than are lockouts. If a man may say to his men, or to a portion of them: "Business is slack, I give you a week's notice," surely, when the state of trade is reversed, the men may say: "Trade is brisk, give us more wages, or take a week's notice."

It was the notable J. S. Mill who uttered this truism:

"I do not hesitate to say that the association of workmen or laborers, of a nature similar to trade-unions, far from being a hindrance to a free market for labor, are the necessary instrumentality of that free market—the indispensable means of enabling the sellers of labor to take due care of their own interests under a system of competition."

It seems strange that persons can be found who will deny that all legal means employed by those who live by labor, to increase the remuneration of that labor, or to render their means of living more secure, are no more a violation of the principles of trade than is the conduct of a dealer who withholds his goods from the market in order to raise their price.

Every one should remember that there were strikes before there were trade-unions, and it is a fact also worth remembering that the most violent strikes have been where unions did not exist.

Why Are We Organized?

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Permit me through the columns of our journal to give expression to my thoughts on the above subject. It is a topic very frequently coming up at the present time, when wageworkers all over the land are making strenuous efforts to improve their condition.

A great many people whose intelligence is beyond question frequently say, "What is the use in the laboring classes banding themselves together in their respective trades or callings?" They also say that the wageworker, having nothing but his labor power to sell, and thus being compelled to work for a livelihood, cannot expect the man of capital to pay him higher wages or grant him a shorter workday than he in his judgment thinks his labor is worth. But stop a minute and reflect. For the very reason that the wageworker has nothing to sell but his labor, should he not be very careful to sell it at a fair price and at a rate enabling him to procure for himself and family all the necessities of life and to live in happiness? Is the hiring of the laborer by the capitalist not a mere business transaction and a matter of dollars and cents? Does it not require two to make a bargain, and ought not both parties thereto have their say? So it ought to be, but in reality it is in many instances not so with the laborer. Here the capitalist offers a price and wants the seller of labor to be satisfied with it and have no back-talk. I claim in the first place that this is neither patriotic nor civil, for we all have rights, whether we are doctors, lawyers, teachers, capitalists, mechanics or laborers. However, the question arises right here, are we all protected in order to assert our rights?

Professional men claim that they are entitled to a higher remuneration for their service because it requires special and expensive training and study, which I do not deny. But I say it is through

their better education, and intelligence as to their own interests, that they are in a position to exact higher remuneration for their services, and by such means assume a higher social position without even being organized for the protection of their profession and interests. Yet the mechanic also requires training, and he performs his duties toward the purchaser of his labor every hour of the day at the risk of his life and limb. Still he who needs it most is often denied the right of protection and looked at with scorn for his attempt to join hands with his fellowmen for that purpose. Not unless we band ourselves together, educate ourselves, and learn how to further and protect our interests, as the miser hoards his gold; not unless we are inspired with the idea that what is good for one is good for all, shall we be protected. Why, then, are so many of our brothers as yet standing aloof and refusing to join the Union unless they are forced to, or, what is worse, kicking the Union in the back at every opportunity?

Regarding labor's demands I do not wish to be unreasonable, but I know that the laws of our land give the mechanics and laborers the same chances that are given professional men and capitalists, if only we would take advantage of them. To do this effectively we must be organized as a class. Without a Union we will never be able to avail ourselves of these chances. Nor can we expect to see our right to fix the price of our labor recognized by the capitalist unless we have the co-operation of all men and women of every trade and calling. We must build up powerful Unions, and give them a prestige and influence that shall be unsailable. Union won freedom in 1776, and union can hold its own in 1902 if we, the wageworkers, want it so.

L. L. HAMMACHER,
Harrisburg, Pa. Local Union 287.

Superannuation Benefit, State Conventions and Fines

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Our next convention being near at hand, I desire to bring my views on the superannuation benefit, as provided for in Section 184 of our General Constitution, before the members of the Brotherhood. In my estimation the Scranton Convention made a big mistake in adopting this section, and its approval by the subsequent referendum vote was another mistake. It appears to me that most of the membership who voted in favor of this benefit feature were laboring under the impression that they would get a big pension for nothing. Now, brothers, you ought to bear in mind that, in order to meet obligations already contracted, efforts were made at our last convention to raise the per capita tax payable to the General Office, as well as the local dues. Propositions of this kind have always been voted down by the referendum. But when a vote is called for on a proposition whereby the membership is to get a larger share of the general funds, that have in the past been found too small, then the vote is the other way. If you, brothers, are willing to set aside some of your money at headquarters pending a twenty-five years' membership in good standing, and defray the additional expense incurred by the book-keeping necessary to have reliable records of members in good standing for twenty-five continuous years, then well and good. For my part, I would like to see Section 184 overturned by our next convention and the funds already set aside, as provided by this section, go back to the general funds. I know from positive experience that the membership will not foot the bills emanating from a superannuation benefit. I

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President
W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
W. D. MICHLER, 29 East Thirty-first Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

General Executive Board
A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 North Taylor
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N¹/₂ St., Galveston, Tex.
FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford,
Conn.

A. L. BEEGLE, 122 Second St., Newark, N. J.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be mailed to the Secretary of the Board.

also doubt if there is at the present time a reliable record, at headquarters or elsewhere, by which the standing of 10,000 members can with certainty be traced back ten years.

I claim that the successful handling of the wage and shorter-hour questions, and the benefit features as established prior to the Scranton Convention, viz., death and disability benefit, require all our available funds, and success on these lines is far better than the inauguration of new benefit features through which the work and expenses of the General Office are increased and little or nothing accomplished.

Allow me now to proceed to another subject. According to the final report of the Committee on Constitution submitted to the Scranton Convention, to be found on page 68 of the Proceedings, propositions in reference to holding State or Territorial conventions will come up again at the next convention. I am certain that, judging from conditions prevailing in the State of Minnesota, such a move would do us more harm than good. If differences arise among the Local Unions they should be adjusted by themselves or by the district concerned. We should not introduce a lot of grievances into our conventions and require the delegates, most of whom are unacquainted with the circumstances of the locality in question, to render decisions which afterwards are not lived up to. I am opposed to State or District conventions because such an institution would be similar in character and working to our United States Senate, which is an obnoxious and worthless body that ought to be abolished.

I also desire to say a few words relative to Section 169 c of our General Constitution, providing that fines levied by Local Unions or District Councils shall be collected by the Local Union of which the offending party is a member. I hold that this is contrary to all common law and injurious to good discipline. I hold further that such fines should be paid to the Local Union or District Council whose trade rules have been violated. I also believe that we should adopt such laws as shall make a clearer distinction between trials in cases of violation of trade rules and rules of the General Constitution.

In the above I have pointed only to a few sections of our laws which in my judgment are objectionable and require

amending, with the object in view of encouraging the brothers to enter upon an exchange of opinion on the above and other subjects through the columns of our journal, and I would be exceedingly pleased to hear from them in the coming issues.

JOHN WALQUIST,
Minneapolis, Minn. Local Union 7.

Members of Labor Organizations

FRANK DUFFY.

MEN join labor organizations with different objects in view; some with selfish ends and motives, others with the intention and desire to better their condition, to elevate mankind, and educate themselves on the social and economic questions of the day. Some join so that they may have the name of being members and have the privilege of working on union jobs; others that they can carry a union working-card and proclaim themselves loudly in public to be upholders of the Union and fighters for right and justice, so that they may prove to some political leader that they belong to an army whose vote has a telling effect on the destinies of the nation when properly used. Such men as the latter are very poor union men, and as a rule are always behind in their dues, seldom or never attend the meetings, do not know what is going on in the labor world, become indifferent, and finally drop out altogether. Yet they call themselves union men and glory in what they have done in the past. Let me remind them that "it is not what we have been, but what we are," that counts these days. When we join a labor union we should be determined to live up to the promises we made, to do our part faithfully and well, to assume some of the responsibilities of the organization, to ease the burden of the officers, to give our advice on questions of importance as they come up, and, above all, to attend the meetings regularly and see that business is transacted in a proper manner. In this way a labor union can be built up to be a power whose influence will be felt, whose character will be respected, and whose standing will be acknowledged superior to all other organizations. We should hold our unions in the highest esteem, and take a pride in belonging to them. The kickers, the grumblers, the dissatisfied and the stay-aways should be dealt with liberally, allowed to vent their grievances when present, encouraged to attend the meetings as often as possible, and so weaned from their mean ways that they will finally admit they were in the wrong, and that the Union is the best thing after all for their protection, advancement and education. We are banded together to help one another. Then let us join hands in friendship and goodwill, and so make a new start. Remember, "It is never too late to mend."

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

Mr. Frederic Harrison Comments Upon Some Notable Examples

THE White House, as the Executive Mansion is called, is interesting for its historic associations, which exactly cover the nineteenth century, with its portraits and reminiscences of Presidents and statesmen, and its characteristic simplicity and modest appointments. It is not a convenient residence for a President with such great responsibilities. But as the term of residence is usually so short and the associations of the house are so rich, it would be a pity to change it for a pretentious modern palace. In the meantime the quiet old mansion, merely a fine Georgian country house in a pleasant

park, serves to remind the American citizen of the democratic origin of his chief magistrate, who is certainly not yet an emperor. The White House was a residence suitable for men like Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant, and it seems a not unfitting office for their successors.

The Capitol at Washington struck me as being the most effective mass of public buildings in the world, especially when viewed at some distance, and from the park in which it stands. I am well aware of certain constructive defects which have been insisted on by Fergusson and other critics, and no one pretends that it is a perfect design of the highest order either in originality or style. But as an effective public edifice of a grandiose kind, I doubt if any capital city can show its equal. This is largely due to the admirable proportions of its central dome group, which I hold to be, from the pictorial point of view, more successful than those of St. Peter's, the Cathedral of Florence, Hagia Sophia, St. Isaac's, the Pantheon, St. Paul's, or the new Cathedral of Berlin. But the unique effect is still more due to the magnificent site which the Capitol at Washington enjoys. I have no hesitation in saying that the site of the Capitol is the noblest in the world, if we exclude that of the Parthenon in its pristine glory. Neither Rome nor Constantinople, nor Florence, nor Paris, nor Berlin, nor London possesses any central eminence with broad open spaces on all sides, crowned by a vast pile covering nearly four acres and rising to a height of nearly three hundred feet, which seems to dominate the whole city. Washington is the only capital city that has this colossal centre or crown. And Londoners can imagine the effect if their St. Paul's stood in an open park reaching from the Temple to Finsbury circus, and the great creation of Wren were dazzling white marble and soared into an atmosphere of sunny light.

Of all that I saw in America, I look back with most emotion to my visit to Mount Vernon, the home and burial-place of George Washington. I saw it on a lovely spring day, amid thousands of pilgrims, in the inauguration week. On a finely wooded bluff, rising above the grand Potomac River, stands the plain but spacious wooden house of the founder of the Republic. It has been preserved and partly restored with perfect taste, the original furniture, pictures and ornaments supplemented by fit contemporary pieces. It enables one perfectly to conjure up an image of the homely, large and generous life of the President before the war called him into the field and after he had retired from all cares of state. We fancy him sitting under the spacious eastern portico, looking out over the broad landscape of forest and river; or lying in his last sleep in the simple bed with its dimity coverlet, and then laid to rest in the rural tomb below the house, which he ordered himself, and in which his descendants have insisted on keeping his remains. General Grant lies beside Hudson at New York, in a magnificent mausoleum palpably imitated from the tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides. How infinitely more fitting and more touching is the Spartan simplicity of Washington's burial-place—an austere cell within his own ancestral ground, yet not a morning's drive from the splendid capital which the nation has named after its heroic founder—how much more fitting and more touching is this than the imperial mausoleum to which they have carried the bones of the tyrant who ruined France! It has been frequently attempted to remove the sarcophagus in which Washington lies from Mount Vernon, his home, to place it under the dome of the Capitol. But as yet it has been wisely decided to do nothing that can impair

the unique legend which has gathered around the memory of the Western Cincinnatus.

America is making violent efforts to evolve a national architecture, but as yet has produced little but miscellaneous imitations of European types and some wonderful constructive devices. A walk along Broadway and Fifth Avenue in New York leaves the impression of an extraordinary medley of incongruous styles, highly ingenious adaptations, admirable artistic workmanship, triumphs of mechanics, the lavish use of splendid materials, and an architectural pot-pourri which almost rivals the Rue des Nations at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. There are some excellent copies of European buildings, such as the Giralda of Seville, Venetian palaces, chateaux from Touraine, Palladian loggie, and here and there a German schloss. There are some beautiful revivals of fine art, such as the thirteenth-century Gothic of St. Patrick's, the Italian palaces of the Metropolitan and University Clubs, the Renaissance palaces of the Vanderbilts. Facing Central Park, each millionaire seems to have commissioned his architect to build him a mansion of any ancient style from Byzantine to the last French empire, provided only it was in contrast to the style of his neighbors. So commissioned, the artist has lavished skilful carving, singular ingenuity, and noble material in stone, marble and mosaic. Many of these are interesting experiments, and some are beautiful, but the general effect of such rampant eclecticism is rather bewildering.

In constructive novelties the American builder is consummate. Among these are the Brobdingnagian piles of twenty stories, the substitution of lifts for staircases, the construction of edifices of steel, the profuse use of stone and marble as ornaments rather than as material, the multiplication of baths, heating apparatus, electric and other mechanical devices, and the intensely modern and up-to-date contrivances which put to shame the clumsy conservatism of the Old World. Nothing in Europe since the fall of old Rome and Byzantium, not even Genoa in its prime, has equaled the lavish use of magnificent marble columns, granite blocks and ornamental stone as we see it to-day in the United States. The Illinois Trust Bank of Chicago—a vast marble palace—is, I suppose, the most sumptuous and one of the most beautiful commercial edifices in the world, and its safety deposit vaults are among the sights of that city.

The reckless use of precious marbles seems to threaten exhaustion of the quarries, but one is assured that they are ample for all demands. Why more use is not made in Europe of the magnificent marbles of America is not very obvious. But we certainly might easily adopt some of the constructive devices of their builders. Not, one trusts, the outrageous towers of Babel, in twenty or twenty-four floors and five hundred rooms, built of steel and faced with granite as a veneer, which are seen in New York and Chicago, and hopelessly disfigure both cities. If these became general the streets would become dark and windy canons, and human nature would call out for their suppression. But the British architect has much to learn from modern American builders. In matters of construction, the free use of new kinds of stone and wood, of plumbing, heating, and the minor arts of fitting, the belated European in America feels himself a Rip Van Winkle, whirled into a new century and a later civilization.—*London Carpenter and Builder.*

KEEP up the work of organization. It pays, and pays perpetually.

Verhandlungen
der 2. Vierteljährlichen Sitzung 1902 des
General-Exekutiv-Boards.

14. April.

Die anwesenden Mitglieder sind: Cuttermull, Walsh, Grimes und Beagle. Sekretär Miller ist noch in Europa und Grimes nimmt dessen Stelle ein.

Gesuch der L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., um Genehmigung ihrer Lohn-Forderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Der Gen.-Sekretär erscheint und berichtet, daß die Forderung durchgesetzt ist.

Gesuch der L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden und 35 C. per Stunde. Der Board genehmigt die Forderung und empfiehlt der L. U., die äußersten Anstrengungen zur Innehaltung ihrer Position zu machen und über die Entwicklung ihrer Bewegung regelmäßig Bericht zu erstatten.

Gesuch der L. U. 276, Oklahoma City, um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden und 40 C. per Stunde. Die hierauf bezüglichen Schreiben werden verlesen.

Die Mitglieder des Board begeben sich nach dem Gericht, wohin sie im McGuire-Falle zitiert sind, und die Sitzung wird vertagt.

Gesuch der L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Wird genehmigt und die Summe von \$500 bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für neun Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Der Gen.-Sekr. wird angewiesen, korrekte und verständliche Ausfüllung der Applikations-Papiere von der L. U. zu verlangen, sowie Einzelheiten über den gegenwärtigen Stand ihrer Bewegung.

Gesuche der L. U. 234, Thompsonville, Conn., und L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Im ersten Falle wird Genehmigung erteilt, die Entscheidung im letzteren Falle vertagt bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information.

Der Board stellt die Geschäfte ein, um einem erscheinenden Komitee der Brotherhood of Painters Gehör zu schenken. Das Komitee macht verschiedene Angaben bezüglich der Controverse zwischen den Painters in New York und ersucht um Intervention. Das Gesuch wird später schriftlich eingereicht und darüber verhandelt werden.

15. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 638, Morristown, N. J., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden. Da ein Ausstand in dieser Stadt im Gange ist, wird der Gen.-Sekr. angewiesen, telegraphische Angaben der Zahl der Beteiligten und Einzelheiten zu verlangen.

Gesuch der L. U. 696 und 420, Tampa, Fla., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden. Wird genehmigt und Geldbewilligung erteilt.

Gesuch des Hudson County D. C., um Genehmigung einer Lohnbewegung und Forderung für Samstag-Halbfesttag. Aus vorliegenden Berichten ist ersichtlich, daß es sich in diesem Kampfe nur noch um L. U. 383, Bayonne, handelt, da aber noch 25 Mitglieder im Auslande sind, wird die Summe von \$150 zu deren Unterstützung bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 409, Erie, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für neun Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Gesuch bewilligt.

Bruder D. A. Post erscheint als Vertreter des Wyoming Valley D. C. und bittet um finanzielle Hilfe im Betrage von \$1000, um von der Supreme Court eine Umstößung des gegen ihre Organisation erlassenen Inhaltsbefehls zu erwirken. Der Board hält sich nicht für berechtigt, das Gesuch zu gewähren und hält an seinem am 18. Jan. '92 in dieser Angelegenheit gefassten Beschlusse fest und empfiehlt den Wyoming Valley Lokal-Union, ihre Arbeitsregeln durchzuführen, ohne den Gerichtsweg zu betreten, und instruiert den Gen.-Sekr., einen Deputierten nach dieser Lokalität abzusenden, welcher die zwischen den Pittston und Wilkesbarre Lokal-Union herrschenden Differenzen untersuchen und der Gen.-Office über seinen Befund Bericht erstatten soll, damit dieselben geschlichtet werden können.

Gesuche der L. U. 362, Pueblo, Colo., und des Indianapolis, Ind., D. C., um Genehmigung ihrer Lohn-Forderungen. Beide Gesuche werden gewährt, die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung soll später erwogen werden.

Dasselbe geschieht mit ähnlichen Gesuchen seitens des Cleveland, D. C., des Syracuse, N. Y., D. C. und der L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.

Wegen mangelhafter Information wird ein Gesuch der L. U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo., um Genehmigung einer Lohnforderung, zurückgelegt und der Gen.-Sekr. angewiesen, telegraphisch eingehenden Bericht zu erlangen.

Gesuch der L. U. 193, North Adams, Mass., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für den Achtstundentag und Minimal-Lohn. Wird

genehmigt und der Gen.-Sekr. beauftragt, telegraphisch jüngste Einzelheiten einzuholen.

Eine von der L. U. 201, Wichita, Kansas, eingeleitete Achtstunden-Bewegung wird ebenfalls genehmigt und finanzielle Hilfe später in Betracht gezogen werden.

Dasselbe geschieht mit den Forderungen der L. U. 205, Terre Haute, Ind., für Lohn-erhöhung, L. U. 356, Marietta, D., für neun Stunden und L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., für Lohn-erhöhung und Anerkennung der Union.

16. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 228, Pottsville, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für neun Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Nach vorliegendem Schreiben urteilend, ist die Bewegung dort bereits im Gange, da aber nähere Nachrichten hierüber nicht vorhanden sind, soll der Gen.-Sekr. telegraphisch darum anhalten.

Gesuch der L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., um Genehmigung ihrer Achtstunden-Forderung und Minimal-Lohn. Das Gesuch wird gewährt und die Finanz-Frage für später zurückgelegt.

Gesuch der L. U. 746, Norwalk, Conn., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden und Minimal-Lohn, finanzielle Hilfe nicht beantragt. Wird unter diesen Bedingungen gewährt.

Die Genehmigung der Gesuche nachstehender Lokal-Unions wird als unstatthaft erklärt und folgende Resolution angenommen:

„Während Anzeichen vorhanden sind, daß die von diesen Lokal-Unions inszenierten Bewegungen große Aussicht auf Erfolg haben, ist der Board auf Grund Sect. 132 der Gen.-Konstitution zu deren Genehmigung nicht berechtigt, weil diese Lokal-Unions noch nicht ein Jahr lang bestehen.“

L. U. 683, Burlington, Ver.

912, Richmond, Ind.

858, Clinton, Mass.

843, Jentintown, Pa.

824, Tamaqua, Pa.

792, Norfolk, Ill.

Gesuche der folgenden Lokal-Unions um Genehmigung ihrer Forderungen werden gewährt und die finanzielle Frage wird später in Betracht gezogen werden:

L. U. 523, Keokuk, Iowa, für kürzere Arbeitszeit und höhere Löhne; L. U. 453, Auburn, N. Y., für Lohn-erhöhung; L. U. 377, Alton, Ill., für Minimal-Lohn; und L. U. 637, Cheboygan, Mich., für höhere Löhne.

Gesuch der L. U. 570, Garbner, Mass., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung und Einführung einer Regel, welche es den Mitgliedern verbietet, während Ausständen selbständig Kontrakte zu übernehmen. Der Board beschließt: „Obwohl es wünschenswert ist, daß Mitglieder von einer selbständigen Ueberrahme von Kontrakten zurückstehen, ist der Board laut Sect. 70 b der Gen.-Konstitution verbotend, eine Regel, die dies verbietet, zu sanktionieren.“

Gesuch der L. U. 225, Knoxville, Tenn., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für kürzere Arbeitszeit und höhere Löhne. Der Board beschließt: „In Erwägung, daß die unterbreiteten Applikations-Papiere zeigen, daß der Stand der Organisation dieser Stadt ein sehr unbefriedigender ist, findet der Board, daß Stellen der beiden Forderungen zu gleicher Zeit für unklar und nicht erfolgversprechend. Er kann diese Bewegung nicht gutheißen und empfiehlt den vorerwähnten Aufbau der Organisation in Knoxville, ehe die dortige L. U. in eine so weit gehende Bewegung eintritt.“

Gesuch der L. U. 344, Baufesha, Wis., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung. Wird gewährt, jedoch bezüglich finanziellen Beistandes werden keine Verprechungen gemacht.

Gesuch der Maschinen-Arbeiter L. U. 359, Philadelphia, um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für neun Stunden. Der Gen.-Sekr. wird beauftragt, bei dem Philadelphia D. C. anzufordern, ob derselbe diese Bewegung indossiert habe, und wenn nicht, dieselbe in Erwägung zu ziehen.

Gesuche der L. U. 577, Elk Rapids, Mich., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für neun Stunden, der L. U. 586, Sacramento, Cal., für höhere Löhne, der L. U. 597, Centerville, Iowa, für Lohn-erhöhung, und der L. U. 607, Hannibal, Mo., für neun Stunden und höhere Löhne. Der Board gibt keine Genehmigung und beschließt, finanzielle Hilfe später zu berücksichtigen.

Gesuch der L. U. 695, Sterling, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für neun Stunden und Lohn-erhöhung. Der Board versagt die Genehmigung, weil diese L. U. in ihrer Forderung ein Lohnklassen-System vorgegeben hat, welches System mit dem stehenden Beschluß des Gen.-Ex.-Boards vom 17. September 1887 im Widerspruch steht. Der Board empfiehlt der L. U. die Annahme eines Minimal-Lohn-Systems.

Gesuch der L. U. 691, Williamsport, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung, der L. U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.,

und der L. U. 63, Hartford, Conn., desselben Zweckes. Gesuche werden gebilligt, Erörterung der Finanzfrage wird verschoben.

Gesuch der L. U. 725, Bowling Green, Ky., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für den Neunstundentag. Gesuch wird gewährt, aber Sect. 11 der von dieser L. U. angenommenen und dem Board unterbreiteten Arbeitsregeln wird verworfen. Die Gewährung finanziellen Beistandes soll später zur Betrachtung kommen.

17. April.

Nach Verlesung und Erörterung mehrerer kürzlich eingelaufenen Schreiben und Telegramme von L. U. 474, Oklahoma City, bezüglich des dortigen Lockouts, wird derselben die weitere Summe von \$300 bewilligt und der Gen.-Sekr. angewiesen, auf Einfindung der Listen über ausbezahlte Strafe-Gelder zu dringen.

Gesuch der L. U. 967, Charlottesville, Va., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für neun Stunden. Da diese L. U. erst seit drei Monaten besteht und die Situation in diesem Falle ungünstig ist, wird Gewährung versagt.

Gesuch der L. U. 921, Portsmouth, N. H., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Minimal-Lohn. Diese L. U. besteht ebenfalls noch nicht die vorgeschriebene Jahresfrist. Der Beschluß des Board in den Fällen Clinton, Mass., und Norfolk, Ill., wird auch hierauf angewandt und das Gesuch abschlägig beschieden.

Gesuch der L. U. 541, Washington, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden. Der Board entscheidet, daß in Anbetracht der geringen Stimmzahl, welche von den Mitgliedern dieser L. U. für Stellung der Forderung abgegeben wurde, das Gesuch laut Sect. 128 der Gen.-Konstitution nicht gewährt werden kann, und empfiehlt der L. U. 541, einen Kompromiß anzustreben, welcher, nach dem vorliegenden Schreiben urteilend, erreichbar ist.

Gesuch der L. U. 501, East Stroudsburg, Pa., wird aus denselben Gründen und weil nicht ein Jahr organisiert, kraft Sect. 132 der Gen.-Konstitution, zurückgewiesen, und ferner wird der L. U. anempfohlen, die Forderung so lange zurückzuziehen, bis der Stand ihrer Organisation ein befriedigender ist.

Gesuche der L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung, der L. U. 392, Beaumont, Tex., und der L. U. 519, East Rutherford, N. J., für acht Stunden, sowie der L. U. 330 und 656, Holtspe, Mass. Gesuche werden gewährt und die Finanzfrage soll, wenn nötig, später erledigt werden.

Gesuch der L. U. 343, Winnipeg, Man. (Can.), um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für neun Stunden und mehr Lohn. Da die Mitgliederzahl dieser L. U. eine sehr geringe ist und Erfolg sehr zweifelhaft erscheint, verweigert der Board die Genehmigung und empfiehlt das Eingeben eines Kompromisses oder Hinausschiebung der Forderung bis günstigeren Umständen vorhanden sind.

Ein von L. U. 339, Fort Worth, Tex., eingereichtes Schema ist unvollständig ausgefüllt, und eine Vertragsvorlage liegt vor, aus welcher hervorgeht, daß diese L. U. den Achtstundentag und Minimal-Lohn einführen will. Da aber die achtstündige Arbeitszeit schon vor Jahresfrist eingeführt wurde, findet der Board keine Veranlassung, in diesem Falle Verfügungen zu treffen.

Gesuche der L. U. 264, Boulder, Col., und 206, New Castle, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Lohnforderungen. Gesuche werden genehmigt und der Gen.-Sekr. angewiesen, der L. U. 206 mitzuteilen, daß, nachdem die Scranton Konvention Sect. 134 der General-Konstitution amendiert habe, die Konstitution eine bestimmte Summe als Strafe-Unterstützung nicht mehr vorschreibe, daß aber der Board die Nachbefugnis habe, die Höhe der Unterstützungs-Summe zu bestimmen.

18. April.

Gesuche der L. U. 198, Dallas, Tex., der L. U. 167 und 687, Elizabeth, N. J., der L. U. 37, St. Paul, Minn., und der L. U. 84, Akron, D., um Genehmigung ihrer Lohnforderungen. Gesuche werden genehmigt, über Gewährung finanzieller Hilfe soll später beraten werden.

In weiterer Erwägung des Gesuches der L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky., wird derselben die Summe von \$200 zur Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder zugewiesen.

Gesuche der L. U. 79, New Haven, Conn., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung, der L. U. 107 und 74, Pensacola, Fla., für acht Stunden und Lohn-erhöhung, der L. U. 320, Westfield, Mass., für acht Stunden, und des East St. Louis D. C. für Lohn-erhöhung. Genehmigt und Finanzfrage vertagt. Bezüglich letzteren D. C. wird der Gen.-Sekr. instruiert, diesem Körper dieselbe Mitteilung zu machen, wie der L. U. 206, New Castle.

Gesuche des Boston, Mass., D. C., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung

und des Birmingham, Ala., D. C., sowie der L. U. 268, Sharon, Pa., für Einführung der acht Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Gesuche genehmigt und Finanzfrage vertagt.

Gesuch der L. U. 350, Nashville, Tenn., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für neun Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Genehmigt, doch wird der Gen.-Sekr. angewiesen, die Zahl der ausstehenden Mitglieder zu ermitteln, damit der Board die Höhe der Unterstützungs-Summe festsetzen kann.

Appellation der L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., gegen die Handlungsweise der L. U. 97, Great Britain, Conn., indem dieselbe einen Vertrag mit den Arbeitgeber einging, welcher ein Lohnklassen-System vorsieht. Der Gen.-Ex.-Board entscheidet zu Gunsten der Appellanten und faßt folgenden Beschluß:

„Lokal-Unions oder D. C.'s ist es unter-, sagt, irgend einen Vertrag einzugehen, welcher ein Lohnklassen-System vorsieht, da die Eintheilung der Mitglieder in verschiedene Lohnklassen eine demoralisierende Wirkung auf die Organisation haben und deren Wohl gefährden würde.“

Gesuche der L. U. 865, Brunswick, Ga., und 882, Columbia, Pa., Forderungen betreffend, werden nicht in Betracht gezogen, da diese L. U. noch nicht ein Jahr lang bestehen.

Gesuche der L. U. 778, Fitchburg, Mass., und 325, Waterson, N. J., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderungen für acht Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Genehmigt; Finanzfrage wird später besprochen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 587, Coatsville, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für höhere Löhne wird wegen mangelhafter Information zurückgelegt.

19. April.

Eingelaufene Telegramme und Schreiben von L. U. 559, Paducah, Ky., melden, daß die Achtstunden-Forderung durch Abschluß eines Kompromisses durchgesetzt werden könne. Der Board billigt einen dahin gehenden Versuch.

Nach Erwägung soeben eingelaufener Nachrichten seitens der L. U. 261, Watbosta, Ga., wird derselben die Summe von \$250 bewilligt.

Die Summe von \$300 wird unter denselben Umständen für die L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill., bewilligt.

Der Gen.-Ex.-Board beschließt, daß in diesen wie in allen anderen Fällen, wo Geldbewilligungen stattfinden, der Gen.-Sekr. gehalten sein soll, die betreffenden L. U. oder D. C. anzuhaltend, Finanz-Ausweise über verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder, mit den Unterchriften der unterstützten Mitglieder versehen, an die Gen.-Office pünktlich einzusenden.

Unter ähnlichen, oben angeführten Umständen wird der L. U. 638, Morristown, N. J., die Summe von \$200 bewilligt.

Gesuche der L. U. 171, Youngstown, D., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden und Minimal-Lohn und der L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., für neun Stunden für Maschinen-Arbeiter. Wird gewährt; Finanzfrage soll später in Betracht gezogen werden.

Eingelaufenen Mittheilungen von Nashville, Tenn., zufolge sind dort noch 92 Mitglieder im Auslande, und der Board bewilligt die Summe von \$500 zu deren Unterstützung.

Eine von dem Dayton, D. C. geplante Achtstunden-Bewegung findet nicht die Billigung des Board, soweit es den Zeitpunkt anbetrifft, und er beschließt, daß die dortige Organisation erst vervollständigt werden soll, ehe eine Forderung gestellt wird.

Der Board indossiert die vom Worcester, Mass., D. C. inszenierte Bewegung der Carpenter für Einführung der Gewerkschafts-Regeln, doch soll dieselbe vorläufig nicht auf die Mitglieder der Maschinenarbeiter L. U. 877 ausgedehnt werden, da dieselbe noch nicht ein Jahr lang organisiert ist.

21. April.

Der Gen.-Ex.-Board beginnt mit der Revision der Finanzbücher der Gen.-Office.

Der Gen.-Sekr. unterbreitet Dokumente, die Versicherung des Eigentums der Bruderschaft garantierend, und zwar im Betrage von \$2000. Wird gutgeheißen.

22. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 20, Camden, N. J., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung und Halbfesttag. Aus den jüngsten Nachrichten geht hervor, daß die Forderung erfolgreich war, und sich nur noch 6 Mitglieder im Auslande befinden. Eine Verfügung wird deshalb für überflüssig erachtet.

Gesuch des Philadelphia D. C. um Genehmigung einer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung und Halbfesttag, und der L. U. 355, Grand Rapids, Mich., für höhere Löhne und acht Stunden. Gesuche genehmigt, Finanzfrage zurückgelegt.

Endgültige Entscheidung des Board über das Gesuch des Indianapolis, Ind., D. C. wird abermals vertagt, da die eingelaufenen Schreiben keine Information über den Stand der Bewegung und die Zahl der ausstehenden Mitglieder enthalten.

Appellation der L. U. 283, Binghampton, N. Y., für Bewilligung der Summe von \$200 zur Bestreitung der Kosten einer Bekanntmachung der Namen widerspenstiger Kontraktoren mittels Circular. Diese Angelegenheit wird erörtert und die Appellation abge- wiesen.

23. April.

Auf Grund Sekt. 132 der Gen.-Konstitution wird ein Gesuch der L. U. 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, zurückgewiesen, da diese L. U. nicht die vorgeschriebene Zeit beisteht.

Appellation C. Stallbohn's von L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs., welcher die Appellation Stallbohn's gegen Suspension und Auferlegung einer Strafe seitens der L. U. 58 wegen Nicht-Theilnahme an einer Labor Day-Parade zurückgewiesen hatte, weil dieselbe nicht in dem von Sekt. 80 der Gen.-Konstitution vorgeschriebenen Zeitraume eingereicht wurde.

Der Board findet, daß aus dem vorliegenden Beweismaterial nicht genügend ersichtlich ist, an welchem Datum die Strafe auferlegt wurde, und die Angabe des Appellanten, daß nach Auferlegung dieser Strafe Beiträge von ihm entgegengenommen wurden, trotzdem die Strafe noch nicht entrichtet war, seitens der L. U. nicht widerlegt ist, und instruiert den Gen.-Präs. auf Grund dieses Befundes, die Appellation und seine Entscheidung in Wieder- erwägung zu ziehen.

Appellation der L. U. 8, Philadelphia, gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs., welcher in der Appellation der L. U. 238, Philadelphia, gegen erstere L. U. wegen Aufnahme eines Ex-Mitgliedes der letzteren, das außerdem unter Strafe stand, zu Gunsten der L. U. 238 entschied. Das Beweismaterial wird sorgfältig erwogen und die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs. aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 309, New York City, gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs. im Falle W. Kavalenski, Mitglied dieser L. U., gegen den Manhattan D. C. Bruder Kavalenski wurde seitens des D. C. eine Strafe auferlegt und von der L. U. 309 vor Ablauf der in Sekt. 169 b festgesetzten Frist summarisch suspendiert; aber, obgleich die Strafe nicht entrichtet war, nahm sie Beiträge von Kavalenski entgegen. Der Board hält die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs., welcher die Suspension unter diesen Umständen unkonstitutionell erklärte, aufrecht.

Appellation der L. U. 707, New York City, gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs. in ihrer Angelegenheit gegen den Manhattan D. C. Lehterer sowie Geschäftsführer Bohnen protestierten gegen die Aufnahme eines Kandidaten in L. U. 707, denselben beschuldigend, daß er einen Strike-Befehl, Huber's Shop betreffend, nicht befolgt habe, während das Aufnahme-Komite der L. U. nachwies, daß der Kandidat die Arbeit niedergelegt hatte.

Der Board verwirft die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs., welcher zu Gunsten des Manhat- D. C. entschieden hatte, und ordnet an, daß das Mitglied in alle Rechte, die die Brüd- schaft gewährt, eingesetzt werde.

Appellation des Hudson County, N. J., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs., welche bezüglich der Differenzen zwischen der L. U. 139 und dem D. C. zu Gunsten der ersteren ausfiel. In diesem Falle bestrafte der D. C. fünf Mitglieder der L. U. 139 wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln. Die Ange- legenheit wird sorgfältig untersucht und die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs. aufrecht er- halten.

Appellation der L. U. 964, Philadelphia, gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs. be- treffs der Zwistigkeiten zwischen dieser L. U. und dessen Präsidenten bezüglich der Wahl C. Lane's als Protokoll-Sekretär. Da zwi- schen der L. U. 964, früher Independent Lodge No. 2, und dem Phila. D. C. ein Vertrag besteht, welcher die Uebertretungsbedingungen, für Mitglieder der ersteren, festsetzt, und Bru- der Lane behauptet, nachweisen zu können, daß er am Tage seiner Wahl, in seiner Orga- nisation sowie in der Bruderschaft, aufstehend war, wird der Fall, bis zum Eintreffen wei- teren Beweismaterials, vertagt.

24. April.

Gesuche der L. U. 469, Cheyenne, Wyo., und der L. U. 49, Lowell, Mass., um Geneh- migung ihrer Forderung für Lohnerhöhung. Beide Forderungen finden Genehmigung; im Falle der letzteren L. U. soll über finanzielle Unterstützung später verhandelt werden.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher wird fort- gesetzt.

25. April.

Da die gewünschte Auskunft bezüglich des Gesuches der L. U. 587, Coatsville, Pa., ein- getroffen ist, wird die Forderung für Lohn-

erhöhung sanktioniert, aber die Frage der finanziellen Hilfe verschoben.

Wegen mangelnder Information wird ein Gesuch der L. U. 189, Quincy, Ill., zurück- gelegt und der Gen.-Schr. angewiesen, tele- graphisch darum anzuhalten.

Gesuch der L. U. 546, Dean, N. Y., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohn- erhöhung und Einführung ihrer Arbeits- regeln. Wird gewährt; finanzieller Beistand wird nicht beantragt.

Die Liste der ausstehenden Mitglieder der L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, ist eingetroffen, und die Summe von \$500 wird zu deren Un- terstützung angewiesen.

Gesuch des Wyoming Valley D. C. um Genehmigung der Erlassung eines Aufrufes an die Lokal Unions, für finanzielle Hilfe, um die durch den Einhaltsbefehl gegen den D. C. entstandenen Gerichtskosten zu decken. Der Board verweigert die Genehmigung, be- willigt jedoch die Summe von \$400, in der Voraussetzung, daß das Geld nicht für irgend- welche Gerichtsverhandlungen verwendet und daß das Appellations-Verfahren eingestellt wird.

Appellation W. S. Gammon's von L. U. 413, South Bend, Ind., gegen die Auferlegung einer Strafe seitens der L. U. Nachdem das Beweismaterial in Erwägung gezogen, wird der Fall an den Gen.-Präs. verwiesen.

Appellation der Summe von \$500 zur Defung der durch ihren Ausstand im letzten Februar entstandenen Unkosten. Der Board nimmt Einsicht von den einschläglichen Dokumenten, hält sich jedoch nicht für berechtigt, dem Wunsche des Newark D. C. zu willfahren.

28. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 215, La Fayette, Ind., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für höhere Löhne. Das Gesuch wird gewährt, über finanziellen Beistand wird später verfügt. Das Gesuch dieser L. U., welches sich auf eine Forderung für längere Arbeitszeit der Maschinenarbeiter L. U. bezieht, wird nicht gewährt, da diese L. U. nicht die von Sektion 132 der Gen.-Konstitution festgesetzte Zeitfrist organisiert ist.

Beschwerde des Kings County, N. Y., D. C. über die Handlungsweise des Gen.-Gr.- Boards, indem derelbe dem Gen.-Präs. Ge- halt bewilligte. Der Gen.-Schr. hatte das betreffende Schreiben bereits beantwortet, der- selbe unterbreitet Abschrift, und das Antwort- schreiben wird indossiert.

Die Erledigung einer weiteren Appellation der L. U. 964, Philadelphia, gegen die Ent- scheidung des Präsidenten der L. U. 964, welcher die Mitgliedschaft C. V. Lane's als ungesetzmäßig erklärte. Der Board fand, daß die Aufnahme Bruder Lane's nicht während der im Uebertretungsvertrage, welchen die Un- abhängige Lodge No. 2 mit dem D. C. abge- schlossen hatte, vorgeschriebenen Zeit erfolgt war. Der Board hält die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präs. aufrecht, welche sich zu Gunsten des Präsidenten der L. U. 964 aussprach.

Der Gen.-Schr. unterbreitet Registrations- Papiere, die das Label der Bruderschaft im Staate Pennsylvania rechtskräftig machen. Wird gutgeheißen.

Schreiben lagen vor von der L. U. 20, Camben, welche gegen die Handlungsweise des Komitees für Feststellung des Resultates der Abstimmung über Suspension McGuire's protestieren, indem das Komite eine Wieder- erwägung der Frage nicht gestattete. Der Board entschied, daß über diese Frage in einer speziell dazu einberufenen General-Veramm- lung abzustimmen war und eine Wieder- erwägung ebenfalls nur in einer solchen Spezial-Verammlung stattfinden konnte, und erklärt die Verfügung des Komitees für berechtigt.

Appellation der L. U. 6, Amsterdam, N. Y., gegen die Verfügung des Gen.-Schr. bezüglich Sterbegeldes für die Frau des Bruders Fred. Hopkins. Aus den vorliegenden Dokumen- ten geht hervor, daß Frau Hopkins zur Zeit der Aufnahme ihres Gatten das 50. Lebens- jahr überschritten hatte, und der Gen.-Schr. in Uebereinstimmung mit Sekt. 101 der Gen.- Konstitution handelte. Dessen Verfügung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Schreiben waren eingelaufen von der L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., und L. U. 499, Leaven- worth, Kans., welche die Wiedereinführung McGuire's in das Amt des Gen.-Schr. ver- langten. Der Board beschließt, derartige Verlangen so lange nicht zu berücksichtigen, bis McGuire das von dem gesetzlich anerkan- nten Experten festgestellte Defizit gedeckt hat.

Appellation der L. U. 233, Binghampton, N. Y., gegen die Verfügung des Gen.-Schr., welcher den Anspruch auf Sterbegeld für Jerry Murphy als unzulässig erklärte. Da Mitgliedskarte und Ledger-Eintragungen be- weisen, daß der Verstorbene rückständig war, und laut Sekt. 89 und 93 der Gen.-Konstitu- tion nicht vor dem 2. April 1902 wieder bene- fitberechtig sein konnte, wird die Verfügung des Gen.-Schr. aufrecht erhalten.

29. April.

In Erledigung verschiedener Schreiben, den Fall Wm. Bauer und L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill., betreffend, wird der Gen.-Präs. ersucht, diesen Fall ohne Verzug in Erwägung zu ziehen und endgültig zu erledigen.

Eine Beschwerde der L. U. 309, New York City, über das Vorgehen der Mitglieder der Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union in Brunswick, Balke & Colender's Shop, wird erörtert und dem Gen.-Schr. geeignete In- struktionen erteilt.

Eine Depesche läuft ein von L. U. 541, Washington, Pa., bezüglich ihres Gesuches um Genehmigung einer Forderung, zu deren Durchsetzung sie keine finanzielle Unterstützung beansprucht. Der Board bleibt bei seinem am 17. April gefaßten Beschlusse.

Der Gen.-Schr. theilt dem Board mit, daß er am 3. März einen beträchtlichen Betrag der Organisationsgelder im Namen der Brüd- erschaft auf einer Bank deponiert habe, und alle Gelder jetzt, in Uebereinstimmung mit dem Beschlusse der Scranton Konvention, in zwei Banken verwahrt werden.

Der Bericht des Gen.-Präs. wird verlesen und entgegengenommen. Die darin enthal- tene Empfehlung, der L. U. 103, Louisville, Ky., Gelder zu bewilligen, findet nicht die Zustimmung des Board.

30. April.

Nähere Information ist angelangt von den L. U's: 189, Quincy, Ill., 35, Plainfield, N. J., und 360, Galesburg, Ill. Der Board genehmigt die Forderungen. In den beiden ersteren Fällen wird die Erwägung finanzieller Hilfe verschoben; zur Unterstützung der aus- stehenden Mitglieder der L. U. 360, wird die Summe von \$250 bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 677, Lebanon, Pa., um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stun- den und Minimal-Lohn. Wird gewährt und Finanzfrage vertagt.

Die Beschwerden der Brotherhood of Pain- ters gegen die New Yorker Lokal-Unions sind nun schriftlich eingereicht und werden erörtert. Der Gen.-Schr. wird angewiesen, dem Man- hattan D. C. eine Abschrift der Beschwerden zuzufenden, und über die Umstände, die zu denselben geführt haben, volle Auskunft zu verlangen.

Appellation der L. U. 51, New York City, gegen die Handlungsweise des Bronx, N. Y., D. C., indem derelbe den Gen.-Schr. ver- anlaßte, den Namen W. J. Archer von der Mitgliederliste der L. U. 51 zu streichen.

Der Board entscheidet, daß der Beschlus des Gen.-Gr.-Board vom 18. Januar 1890 diesen Fall deckt; und ferner, daß das Straf- geld an den Bronx D. C. einzuhändigen ist, daß die von Bruder Archer entrichtete zweite Aufnahme-Gebühr an denselben zurückzu- erstatten ist, da er nicht rechtmäßig suspen- diert wurde und er in seine Mitgliedsrechte wieder eingesetzt werden muß.

Neuere von Oklahoma City eingetroffene Nachrichten machen eine weitere Gebewil- ligung notwendig, und wurde den dortigen L. U's die weitere Summe von \$200 als Strike-Unterstützung angewiesen.

Der Board setzt die Regeln fest, Bestim- mungen enthaltend über die Bedingungen, welche zu beobachten sind in Lokalitäten, den- nen das Recht der Benutzung des Union Label gewährt wird.

Vertagung.

J. F. Grimes,
Sekretär pro tem.

Frank Duff,
General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister.

Branch Bronx, New York City. — Eine außerordentlich gut be- suchte, von dem Bronx Distrikt-Council arrangirte, Agitations-Verammlung fand am Abend des 14. Mai in Zekner's Mor- risiana Halle statt. Aus dem Borough, wie aus Yonkers, New Rochelle und Mt. Vernon waren die Carpenters herbeigekom- men, um den Ausführungen Mayor Char- ters von Ansonia, Conn. und Präsidenten unserer Lokal-Union No. 127, und An- derer zu lauschen. Eugen J. Odell führte den Vorsitz und stellte als ersten Redner den General-Sekretär Frank Duff vor. Derselbe hob in seiner Rede besonders her- vor, daß sich, angesichts der mächtigen, un- ter der Kontrolle der Kapitalisten stehenden Combinationen, unter dem Namen Trusts bekannt, die Arbeiter immer enger vereini- gen müßten um ihr Interesse zu wahren und nicht erdrückt zu werden. Er sagte unter Anderem: Von Freiheit ist in die- sem Lande so wenig wie in einem anderen zu spüren. Wir sind alle Lohn-Sklaven, der Willkür der Kapitalisten preisgegeben.

Die Arbeiter aller Orts müssen ebenso vor- gehen wie ihre Brüder in Connecticut, wo man Arbeiter in die öffentlichen Aemter erwählt hat; und sie werden dies thun so- bald sie ihre Lage und ihre wirklichen In- teressen erkannt haben. Auch Owen Love- joy von Mt. Vernon betonte in seiner An- sprache, daß eine energische Campagne der Aufklärung geführt werden müsse und geistelte die Arbeiter die bei den Wahlen für Politiker anstatt für Arbeiter stimmen. Die Fabriken und Werkstätten müßten zu heiligen Plätzen gemacht werden, da dort die Arbeit throne, die alles Nützliche und Schöne hervorbringe. John Spargo's Rede wurde mit großem Beifall aufgenom- men. Er verbreitete sich über die Opfer die die ersten Gewerkschaftler gebracht hät- ten, um den Zielen der gewerkschaftlichen Bewegung Anerkennung und Eingang un- ter den Arbeitermassen zu verschaffen. Er zeigte, daß es sich in dem Gewerksvereine nicht nur um Erhöhung der Löhne oder Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit handle, son- dern um Befreiung der Arbeiterklasse aus dem Joche der Lohnsklaverei. Mayor Charters, der letzte Redner, schilderte wie er und andere Arbeiter mit Einhalts-Befehlen drangsaliert wurden und den durch seine Wahl als Mayor von Ansonia erzielt- en Erfolg. Diese Stadt, sagte er, befinde sich thatsächlich jetzt unter der Kontrolle der Gewerk-Bereine. Von den 51 städti- schen Beamten seien 49 Union-Mitglieder und wer von diesen in seiner Union nicht gutstehend bleibe, werde resigniren müssen. Er meinte, daß es an der Zeit sei, daß die Arbeiter die Republikaner und Demokraten aufgeben und Leute aus ihren eigenen Rei- hen in die Stadt-Verwaltungen und Le- gislaturen schicken, damit endlich den Wün- schen und Interessen der Arbeiter Rechnung getragen werde.

Der schweizerische Gewerkschafts-Congress tagte am 29. und 30. März in Bern. Der wichtigste Ver- handlungsgegenstand desselben war die Re- organisation des Gewerkschaftsbundes. Die Reorganisation sollte in dem Sinne stattfinden, daß das Schwergewicht der Gewerkschaftsbewegung in die Berufsver- bände verlegt und zu diesem Zwecke der Monatsbeitrag pro Mitglied an den Ge- werkschaftsbund auf 5 Centimes herabge- setzt wird, während jetzt drei Beitragsklas- sen mit 10, 20 und 30 Centimes bestehen. Durch diese Reorganisation sollen die Be- rufsverbände finanziell gestärkt und selbst- ständiger gemacht werden. Das Bundes- komite des Gewerkschaftsbundes opponirte besonders aus finanziellen Gründen, da bei 5 Centimes Monatsbeitrag die Jahres- einnahmen des Gewerkschaftsbundes nur noch 9600 Frs. betragen würden, womit er nicht auskommen könnte. Nach mehr als zweistündiger Debatte wurde der Reor- ganisationsantrag mit 192 gegen 55 Stimmen angenommen, welches Resultat mit Beifall aufgenommen wurde. Be- schlossen wurde weiter, die „Arbeiterstim- me“, das Organ des Gewerkschaftsbundes, nur noch bis Neujahr erscheinen zu lassen und sodann an ihrer Stelle ein wöchentlich einmal erscheinendes gewerkschaftliches Correspondenzblatt herauszugeben; durch die Aenderung soll Raum für die Weiter- entwicklung der lokalen Arbeiterpresse ge- schaffen werden. Als Vorort für den Ge- werkschaftsbund wurde Bern bestimmt. Zürich war seit dem Jahre 1902, also 10 Jahre lang, Vorort. Ohne weitere Debatte wurde einstimmig eine gegen die unver- schämten Forderungen der schweizeri- schen Agrarier gerichtete Protestresolution angenommen.

Das Menschenherz hat viel Platz für den Glauben, aber wenig Raum für die Erkenntniß.



During the Month ending MAY 31, 1902,
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary-Treasurer without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1	\$200.80	139	\$41.05	279	\$13.60
2	83.60	140	4.60	280	4.80
3	51.40	141	26.00	281	90.75
4	84.70	142	163.80	282	17.90
5	62.20	143	11.80	283	7.00
6	20.00	144	12.50	284	24.60
7	229.80	145	10.60	285	115.60
8	162.00	146	97.15	286	26.40
9	49.00	147	20.10	287	19.60
10	183.40	148	10.35	288	41.50
11	98.00	149	7.40	289	28.80
12	70.00	150	21.50	290	8.00
13	45.00	151	10.60	291	42.30
14	15.60	152	26.30	292	24.00
15	16.00	153	29.90	293	14.50
16	69.70	154	3.87	294	2.20
17	7.70	155	11.00	295	20.40
18	7.40	156	21.10	296	26.80
19	125.20	157	5.00	297	3.00
20	22.20	158	11.10	298	32.10
21	27.60	159	14.80	299	21.00
22	31.20	160	18.20	300	31.90
23	47.80	161	16.80	301	16.80
24	54.60	162	62.35	302	29.30
25	83.95	163	20.80	303	25.00
26	22.00	164	66.40	304	106.20
27	76.20	165	5.40	305	10.40
28	3.00	166	85.00	306	42.60
29	48.80	167	14.20	307	6.15
30	39.80	168	23.80	308	17.40
31	121.60	169	13.00	309	10.00
32	23.40	170	41.00	310	6.60
33	10.00	171	43.00	311	2.00
34	97.20	172	24.70	312	31.70
35	31.70	173	22.20	313	11.60
36	12.90	174	110.80	314	30.20
37	16.60	175	12.60	315	21.50
38	9.90	176	62.35	316	8.00
39	26.00	177	7.50	317	20.20
40	101.60	178	29.40	318	62.50
41	12.20	179	12.80	319	2.40
42	32.20	180	16.40	320	7.60
43	13.00	181	29.95	321	54.90
44	60.20	182	25.90	322	11.20
45	5.65	183	7.00	323	9.80
46	27.10	184	27.40	324	24.60
47	155.00	185	8.40	325	10.00
48	46.20	186	28.00	326	8.80
49	144.80	187	28.00	327	46.30
50	21.00	188	19.20	328	13.40
51	43.60	189	163.70	329	44.90
52	164.60	190	52.55	330	11.40
53	22.40	191	27.00	331	4.20
54	8.60	192	32.30	332	4.80
55	142.00	193	68.60	333	55.90
56	26.10	194	22.80	334	44.40
57	15.90	195	3.20	335	22.80
58	37.20	196	36.80	336	9.20
59	119.10	197	50.00	337	6.00
60	32.30	198	14.15	338	10.00
61	23.20	199	10.80	339	8.00
62	28.60	200	62.80	340	10.00
63	9.60	201	46.40	341	8.00
64	17.10	202	13.00	342	13.00
65	3.60	203	11.40	343	63.50
66	9.20	204	16.05	344	44.00
67	12.20	205	10.80	345	11.40
68	4.05	206	30.60	346	12.60
69	51.40	207	13.90	347	2.25
70	142.20	208	21.60	348	70.80
71	21.05	209	31.00	349	21.30
72	80.20	210	19.00	350	4.80
73	50.15	211	2.40	351	45.00
74	36.80	212	2.80	352	14.80
75	19.00	213	14.20	353	62.60
76	72.10	214	10.70	354	93.60
77	37.00	215	63.00	355	16.60
78	15.60	216	13.80	356	12.40
79	11.35	217	8.80	357	23.60
80	20.60	218	24.80	358	16.35
81	14.40	219	20.40	359	9.90
82	48.10	220	33.35	360	19.50
83	145.80	221	21.70	361	15.90
84	41.00	222	41.00	362	30.10
85	7.00	223	25.70	363	7.10
86	44.80	224	33.80	364	2.00
87	29.15	225	8.60	365	45.70
88	15.90	226	7.40	366	5.60
89	87.30	227	9.60	367	24.50
90	10.00	228	18.20	368	7.20
91	10.40	229	27.50	369	11.00
92	48.60	230	27.60	370	16.60
93	34.60	231	45.40	371	17.20
94	49.20	232	24.80	372	13.60
95	12.45	233	38.80	373	7.50
96	18.40	234	2.00	374	16.20
97	3.20	235	28.80	375	12.20
98	2.40	236	26.60	376	33.00
99	69.80	237	40.20	377	19.60
100	5.20	238	7.80	378	15.00
101	65.60	239	43.80	379	13.15
102	17.40	240	9.20	380	48.10
103	97.00	241	14.20	381	21.60
104	11.90	242	5.60	382	79.40
105	38.90	243	22.80	383	22.80
106	79.85	244	6.50	384	27.00
107	35.35	245	110.00	385	13.60
108	9.60	246	20.80	386	26.70
109	93.60	247	7.70	387	7.40
110	7.80	248	43.60	388	7.90
111	10.40	249	5.20	389	3.00
112	35.60	250	29.80	390	23.60
113	13.40	251	15.90	391	22.40
114	19.80	252	15.00	392	8.60
115	64.00	253	11.40	393	11.20
116	15.20	254	24.60	394	6.60
117	23.80	255	7.00	395	5.00
118	5.60	256	66.95	396	3.00
119	34.60	257	16.00	397	50.20
120	17.50	258	21.50	398	26.20
121	146.80	259	4.40	399	6.40
122	35.90	260	22.40	400	3.40
123	26.55	261	27.80	401	29.90
124	47.00	262	30.40	402	9.20
125	21.00	263	11.10	403	4.00
126	25.00	264	2.75	404	51.60
127	37.60	265	129.00	405	21.60
128	17.00	266	18.80	406	3.00

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
419	\$50.75	583	\$4.60	749	\$22.40	922	\$14.45	998	\$3.00	1076	\$7.75
420	3.20	585	24.20	750	39.80	923	5.00	999	17.00	1077	3.10
421	6.40	586	49.30	751	13.40	924	12.80	1000	17.10	1078	1.25
422	11.40	587	13.70	752	4.00	925	4.60	1002	7.80	1079	7.00
423	76.90	588	4.20	754	13.60	926	16.85	1003	3.40	1080	4.00
424	8.50	589	13.60	755	29.90	927	16.60	1004	6.75	1081	3.40
425	13.40	590	24.85	756	9.40	928	10.20	1005	8.60	1083	1.38
426	153.70	591	20.20	757	12.79	930	8.60	1006	4.40	1084	5.00
427	64.80	592	26.80	758	3.60	931	23.70	1007	9.20	1088	2.74
428	21.20	593	13.40	759	29.60	932	16.20	1008	10.20	1089	3.00
429	62.00	594	9.60	760	12.60	933	12.80	1009	3.10	1090	7.50
430	34.00	595	5.20	762	21.20	934	6.00	1010	5.60	1091	13.25
431	13.30	596	11.60	763	22.20	935	10.00	1013	6.80	1092	2.70
432	41.20	597	8.60	764	2.20	936	15.40	1014	18.80	1093	6.00
433	22.60	598	9.10	765	2.52	937	8.00	1015	35.35	1094	6.00
434	9.00	599	36.40	766	9.40	938	10.00	1016	4.60	1095	8.23
435	7.60	600	16.20	767	14.60	939	4.40	1017	5.20	1096	3.50
436	13.40	601	2.50	768	8.80	940	12.60	1018	5.20	1097	1.50
437	2.80	602	4.75	769	24.00	941	13.20	1019	12.20	1098	2.75
438	19.40	603	26.20	770	6.80	942	13.87	1020	11.60	1100	15.25
439	6.90	604	11.20	771	9.10	943	26.75	1021	41.50	1102	3.25
440	46.70	605	36.90	772	18.15	944	5.20	1022	11.20	1103	2.50
441	31.60	606	8.60	773	56.80	945	10.40	1023	8.45	1105	3.75
442	11.40	607	7.60	774	57.60	946	5.00	1024	16.90	1107	3.75
443	40.00	608	6.20	775	6.75	948	15.20	1025	4.00	1110	15.00
444	50.60	610	21.40	776	4.40	949	13.80	1026	11.80	1111	14.00
446	3.00	611	2.60	777	6.80	950	11.40	1028	13.80	1112	10.00
447	12.40	612	12.60	778	23.50	951	8.00	1029	2.40	1113	10.00
448	16.60	613	22.10	779	3.20	952	19.20	1030	4.20	1114	10.00
449	31.20	614	5.60	780	17.60	953	9.20	1031	10.00	1115	10.00
450	10.70	615	14.00	781	12.65	954	27.60	1032	15.80	1116	10.00
451	16.60	616	10.60	782	8.00	955	15.00	1033	11.80	1117	10.00
452	6.00	617	6.80	783	3.00	956	3.80	1034	8.20	1118	10.00
453	48.70	618	6.80	784	3.80	957	15.20	1035	28.20	1119	14.00
454	16.60	621	40.10	785	5.80	958	33.00	1036	60.95	1120	10.00
455	7.70	622	28.00	786	11.60	959	5.00	1037	5.30	1121	10.00
456	5.90	623	4.10	787	9.64	960	3.25	1038	3.60	1122	10.00
457	51.00	624	47.80	788	6.20	961	17.75	1039	2.80	1123	13.50
458	4.60	625	23.40	789	5.20	962	11.35	1040	11.40	1124	10.00
459	37.80	626	50.05	790	8.40	963	4.40	1041	36.60	1125	20.00
460	7.20	627	87.70	791	19.60	964	41.40	1042	9.20	1126	10.00
461	5.20	628	16.20	792	19.60	965	15.80	1043	8.60	1127	12.50
463	10.00	629	19.35	793	6.00	966	1.00	1045	9.80	1128	10.00
464	35.40	630	3.40	794	14.80	969	3.85	1046	2.80	1129	10.00
465	36.80	631	7.85	795	4.40	970	7.80	1047	8.20	1130	14.50
466	4.40	632	144.95	797	4.40	971	22.20	1048	5.15	1131	10.00
467	9.60	633	25.20	798	4.40	972	16.40	1049	15.70	1132	10.00
468	30.10	634	7.00	799	6.40	973	7.00	1052	5.70	1133	10.00
470	55.90	635	23.80	800	12.40	974	29.00	1051	52.20	1134	10.00
471	36.60	636	3.80	802	10.85	975	3.60	1052	6.20	1135	10.00
473	30.75	637	15.10	803	2.40	976	8.00	1053	8.60	1136	10.50
474	7.80	638	32.60	804	7.20	978	14.00	1054	3.00	1137	10.00
475	10.15	639	20.40	805	4.00	979	6.00	1055	3.50	1138	10.00
476	81.60	640	9.60	807	5.20	980	7.44	1056	1.25	1139	10.00
477	7.60	641	2.80	808	.50	981	13.90	1057	16.10	1140	10.00
478	46.80	642	27.20	809	23.20	982	10.80	1058	8.60	1141	10.00
480	6.00	643	17.60	812	24.35	983	54.40	1059	6.60	1142	10.00
481	27.00	644	14.80	813	4.20	984	7.60	1061	3.50	1143	10.00
482	19.60	645	1.00	815	5.35	985	10.95	1062	14.00	1144	10.00
483	129.80	646	4.20	816	2.40	986	12.80	1063	3.00	1145	10.00
484	4.00	647	1.20	818	17.20	987	12.80	1064	10.60	1146	10.00
485	6.80	648	11.20	819	46.75	988	22.20	1065	12.40	1147	10.00
486	32.95	649	11.40	820	12.20	989	17.95	1066	3.00	1148	10.00
487	17.80	650	6.40	822	14.80	990	22.60	1067	10.80	1149	10.00
488	3.40	651	27.80	823	7.40	991	4.80	1068	6.55	1150	10.00
489	16.00	652	11.80	824	4.60	992	9.65	1071	6.40	1151	10.00
490	32.85	653	4.00	825	10.80	993	6.10	1072	25.70	1152	10.00
491	11.50	654	4.90	826	4.10	994	8.40	1074	3.00	1153	10.00
492	98.00	655	7.40	827	31.30	996	12.20	1075	3.50	1154	10.00
493	34.70	656	58.00	828	6.80	997	25.50				
494	18.80	657	19.00	829	5.00						
495	19.10	659	14.80	830	15.50						
496	21.20	660	19.20	831	7.80						
497	34.40	661	17.00	832	5.20						
498	4.40	662	3.65	833	12.20						
499	18.05	663	4.50	834	4.80						
500	8.00	664	10.20	835	1.50						
501	5.80	665	3.20	836	12.60						
502	13.60	666	8.00	838	13.20						
503	8.70	667	31.30	839	7.60						
504	9.80	668	13.20	841	7.20						
505	3.60	670	3.40	842	2.00						
506	3.60	672	12.20	843	32.70						
507	10.25	673	9.00	844	14.40						
508	17.40	674	10.60	845	12.50						
509	33.90	675	9.60	846	7.60						
510	12.15	677	26.00	847	16.65						
511	10.40	678	6.60	848	9.20						
512	8.85	679	11.90	850	7.00						
513	39.60	680	14.45	851	7.20						
514	2.00	681	13.20	852	8.20						
515	105.60	682	25.50	853	7.20						
516	5.40	683	60.10	854	5.00						
517	11.40	685	13.20	855	6.60						
518	11.40	686	6.00	856	25.00						
519	9.60	687	11.20	858	13.60						
521	22.00	688	34.22	860	34.20						
522	61.20	689	20.25	861	6.40						
523	6.30	690	7.60	862	11.80						
524	7.80	691	26.50	863	13.20						
525	8.00	692	9.40	864	7.40						
526	10.80	693	1.20	865	9.20						
527	6.40	694	3.40	866	7.00						
528	4.30	695	25.40	867	23.00						
531	11.40	696	58.60	868	4.00						
532	54.20	698	24.55	869	3.00						
533	11.30	699	23.00	870	2.40						
534	19.00	700	20.40	871	20.00						
536	16.90	701	28.60	874	9.00						
537	8.60	702	8.15	875	2.00						
538	4.40	703	8.60	877	52.40						
539	10.40	704	11.00	878	32.20						
540	1.00	705	16.60	879	4.00						
541	54.80	706	10.80	880	21.85						
542	7.60	707	19.40	881	21.00						
543	13.15	708	18.40	882	8.40						
544	23.30	709	4.85	883	14.00						
545	8.00	710	5.80	884	17.60						
546	10.85	711	8.60	885	11.60						
548	31.00	712	16.80	887	18.00						
549	10.00	713	10.60	888	32.20						
550	37.40	714	9.40	889	11.00						
551	16.20	715	63.40	891	24.00						
553	8.80	716	34.90	892	12.60						
554	16.00	717	39.40	893	26.80						
555	12.50	718	16.60	894	15.45					</	

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 610, Port Arthur, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst Brother L. B. CONN and take him to that land whence no traveler returns; and

WHEREAS, Local Union 610 feels the loss of an earnest worker and an upright man; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of L. B. Conn Local Union 610 laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed; one who was a universal friend and a true and upright citizen; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

J. C. GORIN,
T. McDONNELL, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 483, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, HARRY PATTERSON; and

WHEREAS, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our departed brother, that a copy be presented to his bereaved family, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

J. MARKUS BURK,
J. C. HEYMER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 725, Bowling Green, Ky.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Bro. Robert C. Causey; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Causey in his affliction; may God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a record of respect, a copy presented to our bereaved brother, and also a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

REGINALD DURSTON,
C. A. CAMPBELL,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 273, Yonkers, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Hand of Providence to again enter our midst and take home our esteemed and beloved brother, RICHARD MAXWELL; and

WHEREAS, We mourn the loss of a worthy charter member, a faithful brother who was an earnest worker for the cause of unionism, one who merited the respect and love of all who knew or had met him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 273, tender our most heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother in their loss of a beloved husband and father; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, that a page of our minute book be set aside upon which these resolutions shall be inscribed, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LOCAL UNION 273,
J. S. COTTON, Rec. Sec.

LOCAL UNION 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.

WHEREAS, An all-wise Creator, Who rules in loving kindness and does all things well for His glory and the good of all His creatures, has again seen fit to visit our Union and call from our midst to his great reward Brother JOHN THORNTON, at the ripe age of 75, under very sad and trying circumstances, by burning to death; and

WHEREAS, We feel that we have sustained a sad loss, and that our loss is his great gain; therefore we meekly bow to the will of Him who doeth all things well. Be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in

memorial for thirty days in token of the esteem in which he was held.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and a copy presented to the bereaved widow; also

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his aged and heartbroken widow in her sad trial.

W. E. GLENN,
M. F. BLITCH,
D. W. SANDERSON, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 893, Wellsburg, W. Va.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and fellow workman, THORNTON WOLF; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, we deeply regret the loss of our brother and extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that they be spread on our minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHAS. W. TAYLOR,
T. H. SWANEY,
A. S. CRAIG, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 792, Rockford, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to clip the thread of life from CLARA CARLSON, wife of our esteemed brother, August Carlson, who departed this life April 19, 1902; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days to express our sincere sympathy with the bereaved brother and his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widower and his family, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

RICHARD ULIN,
C. E. RUDCLIFF,
W. H. CRANDMER, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 117, Chandler, O. T.

WHEREAS, It has seemed good in the providence of the all-wise Creator to call from our midst to his eternal reward our brother, J. A. McLANE, who was an honored charter member of Local Union 117, of this place; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as well as the community have sustained a sad loss in the death of our lamented and departed brother, to which we humbly bow without a murmur, feeling that our loss is his eternal gain; and be it

Resolved, That we, his earthly co-workers, extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved widow and family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be placed upon the records of this meeting, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

L. B. JOHNSON,
W. I. TURNER,
H. E. NEIGHBOUR, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 892, Dedham, Mass.

WHEREAS, and in view of the sad and untimely death of the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, George W. Reynolds; be it

Resolved, By the members of Local Union 892, Carpenters and Joiners of Dedham, Mass., in regular meeting assembled this 5th day of May, 1902, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our beloved brother in this his hour of trouble; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minute book be set apart for the inscription of this memorial, and that a copy be sent to the Dedham Transcript and one to the official journal of our organization, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

LOCAL UNION 892.

LOCAL UNION 28, Missoula, Mont.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, ANDREW NELSON; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one worthy the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother, and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our minute book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy of them be presented to the bereaved family, a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to our local papers, for publication.

G. H. BUSCHER,
W. P. GRAHAM, } Committee.

CLAIMS PAID IN MAY, 1902

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
716	Mrs. Emily Clausen.....	1	\$25.00
717	Henry Schmidt.....	1	200.00
718	Richard Thomas.....	1	200.00
719	John W. Hayes.....	8	200.00
720	C. W. Turnell.....	10	200.00
721	Mrs. Emma Grep.....	11	50.00
722	David Brault.....	13	200.00
723	George Diegel.....	19	50.00
724	Joseph Provost.....	21	200.00
725	James W. Mitchell.....	25	200.00
726	Daniel McGann.....	33	50.00
727	James McLellan.....	33	100.00
728	Mrs. Julia Alward.....	33	25.00
729	Wm. A. Merrill (dis.).....	73	200.00
730	Henry T. Grefer.....	104	200.00
731	Alexandra W. Brand.....	110	50.00
732	Mrs. Annie M. Turney.....	114	50.00
733	August McIsaac.....	114	50.00
734	Wm. Demler.....	125	50.00
735	S. O. Fulton.....	158	200.00
736	Dennis Diehl.....	182	200.00
739	Michael Kautenwein.....	211	100.00
740	Wm. D. Wise.....	211	200.00
741	Henry Bolts.....	211	100.00
742	Mrs. C. A. Robinson.....	230	50.00
743	Margaret Keser.....	238	50.00
744	J. A. McMullen.....	257	200.00
745	Eli Roberts.....	257	50.00
746	Mrs. Cora I. Willett.....	281	50.00
747	Mrs. Ella C. Sanford.....	290	50.00
748	Wm. Layman.....	805	100.00
749	Wiley H. Phillips.....	339	200.00
750	Mrs. Rhoda Hunt.....	340	50.00
751	John Davies.....	340	200.00
752	Charles Walter.....	355	50.00
753	John Martin.....	375	200.00
754	August Eichler.....	381	200.00
755	Milton Cramer.....	392	100.00
756	W. B. Waggoner.....	392	100.00
757	Joseph Gimber.....	402	200.00
758	Charles Kleinert.....	440	200.00
759	Mrs. Marie Baehr.....	464	50.00
760	Charles De Groff.....	471	200.00
761	Mrs. Anna Wesley.....	471	50.00
762	Charles Zorn.....	515	100.00
763	Mrs. Kath. Sullivan.....	563	50.00
764	Signots Misiene.....	631	200.00
765	Mrs. Paula Zinning.....	659	50.00
766	S. T. Thomas.....	219	200.00

\$6,050.00

Wife claims..... \$600.00
Disability claims..... 200.00

Co-operate to Educate

CALGARY, N. W. Ter.,

Co-operative Hall, May 9, 1902.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the April number your contributor says in verse, "If I Could Hypnotize." It is a grand piece, but as a brother chip I wish to answer thus:

To hypnotize would not be wise

We want to make men free;

Co-operate to educate

Seems better far to me.

If I am bound by any ill

Or by my fellow mind,

Could I my niche then manly fill

Or ever truly shine?

'Tis liberty to-day we preach,

And call on men to rise,

To free themselves from Error's chains

And open wide their eyes.

The trusting child we'd kindly lead,

But teach him how to stand

Firm in the right of heaven's light,

Or ne'er he'll be a man.

The slaves of wrong if we would help,

We should not hypnotize,

Or slowly bind our fellow's mind

Nor wake him by surprise.

Free men, for men, we loudly call,

Men of mind's fuller size,

Who'll point to truth and lead the way

But scorn to hypnotize.

A. L. PARSONS.

SOME persons among us would have the trade union run as the showman runs a play—the success of the denouement being proportioned to the depth of the tragedy in the preceding tableaux. However, trade-unionism and theatricals are two different things—as different as fact from imagination.

THE Labor Movement is much like all others in one respect. It is afflicted with a class of men who are more concerned to score a point than to serve a principle.

LABOR NEWS FROM FOREIGN PARTS

Compulsory Arbitration Defeated.

At the 34th annual trade union congress of Great Britain, held recently at Swansea, Wales, compulsory arbitration was defeated by a vote of 366,000 for to 676,000 against. Ben Tillet, who recently visited the United States, was the author of the resolution favoring compulsory arbitration.

New South Wales Labor Commission.

The New South Wales Labor Commission has issued its first annual report of sixty pages covering the period ended August 31st, 1902. The main features presented in the report are a detailed description of the methods of registration for the unemployed in force under the auspices of the department, to which an interesting statistical analysis of the figures produced is appended; an account of public works carried out on the co-operative plan, on the suggestion of the commission; a description of the work on the casual labor farm at Pitt-town, where an area of 2,140 acres was set apart by Act of Parliament in 1893 as a site for a village settlement, to be worked on a co-operative basis; and an interesting account of the establishment of a labor depot and refuge at Sydney, as recommended by the commission for the relief of really necessitous persons in want of food and temporary shelter. A site of 260 acres on the outskirts of the city was purchased for the last named, and three buildings erected thereon. Full details are given in the report as to the appointments and operation of the farm. Other subjects referred to in the report are the industrial farms of the colony, assisted settlement blocks as natural corollaries of the industrial farms, the compulsory labor colony, night shelters for homeless and destitute men, and the proposed establishment of a monthly labor bulletin, to be devoted to the interests of the working classes.

First of May Celebration in Italy.

As a result of the remarkable progress of labor organization in Italy during the past year, this year's celebrations of the first of May, the international labor holiday, eclipsed all of former years. In almost every city, town and hamlet the shops and factories were closed and even work on docks was suspended. Mass meetings were held by the working population and resolutions adopted expressing their sympathy with the wage workers of all countries struggling for economic and political freedom. In the city of Rome the suspension of work was most complete, not a street car running, and of all the newspapers in the whole country, only one, the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" which is printed by convicts, made its appearance on the First of May.

WHEN purchasing overalls, shirts, etc., see that the label of the United Garment Workers of North America is on the goods. By so doing you are helping to give employment under decent conditions to white men and women. Garments which do not bear the label are the product of Chinese and sweatshop workers and scabs of every degree.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Disbursements for Month Ending
April 30, 1902

Total Death and Dis. Claims.....	\$13,722.00
Salaries and clerk hire.....	588.66
Wm. D. Huber, services and exp.....	120.00
F. Duffy, trav., N. J. and Pa.....	21.42
Strike Donations—	
Niagara Falls, L. U. 322.....	1,000.00
Oklahoma City, L. U. 276.....	800.00
Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.....	550.00
Nashville, Tenn., L. U. 350.....	500.00
Wilkesbarre, Pa., D. C.....	500.00
Valdosta, Ga., L. U. 261.....	250.00
Morristown, N. J., L. U. 638.....	200.00
Paducah, Ky., L. U. 559.....	200.00
Bayonne, N. J., L. U. 383.....	150.00
G. E. B. Meeting—	
J. F. Grimes.....	273.90
F. C. Walz.....	187.76
A. L. Beegle.....	167.85
A. C. Cattermull.....	139.50
Organizing, investigation, etc.—	
Odell, E. S., New York State.....	278.86
Shields, W. J., Mass. and vicin.....	144.10
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. and N. J.....	143.27
Griffin, O. H., Paducah, Ky.....	125.90
Cattermull, A. C., West. States.....	121.78
Michler, Wm. D., Mo. and O. T.....	118.95
Kent, S. J., Western States.....	100.00
Grimes, J. F., San Francisco.....	57.90
Ford, W. J., New Jersey.....	48.75
Beegle, A. L., New Jersey.....	48.75
Hawkins, W. P., Okla. and I. T.....	19.00
Hanson, W., Mass.....	16.90
Berry, M. J., Sidney, O.....	12.51
Hiatt, E. W., Mansfield, O.....	10.85
Evans, E. S., Muscatine, O.....	8.40
Meyer, Hy., San Francisco, Cal.....	8.20
Latterman, C. J., Addison, N. Y.....	8.02
Glass, D., Bladell, N. Y.....	6.50
Barr, A., Madison, N. J.....	4.00
CARPENTER—	
Special writings.....	4.00
Agents' com. on advts.....	96.00
Printing and mailing.....	1,405.99
Supplies—	
Stationery and books.....	568.96
Prepaid expressage to Locals ...	93.97
Seals and daters.....	42.10
1,000 Charms.....	200.00
Office Expenses—	
Sundries.....	29.98
Insurance on furniture.....	28.80
Postage.....	61.83
Stamped envelopes.....	64.20
Telegrams.....	93.66
Rent for April.....	50.00
Rent of P. O. box.....	3.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for March.....	400.00
Litigation in Lorton case.....	100.00
Charter fee returned.....	10.00
Total.....	\$23,906.22

Rejection of Candidate

A candidate by the name of J. A. Conroy has been rejected by Local Union 59, Saginaw, Mich., three times in succession.

"Inasmuch as Ye Did It Not"

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Through stately form of ritual and of creed,
In song and service, we our love profess,
Yet follow not the way of holiness.
We preach Christ's message, but do we give heed

To minister unto the hearts that bleed?
Rather, methinks, should we the truth confess:

We worship at the shrine of worldliness
And careless pass the wounded souls in need.
To do the Master's will our hearts must feel
For those who mourn a tender sympathy;
In faith and hope not lacking charity;
Bind others' wounds—their sorrows soothe and heal.

Thus serving God, we best our love reveal
And lay up treasures for eternity.

Kirkwood, Ga.

WHEN Local Unions grant clearance cards, two months' tax should be sent to the General Office in order to avoid errors and mistakes.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

376	Anniston—T. H. Nammelly, 1423 Pine st.
870	Adamsville—R. F. Young.
454	Bessemer—R. B. Howard.
	Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
75	Birmingham—T. L. Medders, 2212 3d av.
722	" —Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 597.
1010	" —(Mill) N. J. Raura, 127½ South.
452	Brookside—Wallace Wall.
372	Brighton—G. L. Parley.
296	Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
422	North Birmingham—B. Andrus, 1312 N. Nineteenth st.
615	Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
666	Wylam—E. Turman.
670	Blackton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
623	Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
271	Gadsden—M. D. Tripp.
839	Jasper—L. A. Coker.
312	Montgomery—J. C. Maxwell, 58 Simpson avenue.
353	" —(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry.
	Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.
89	" —C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053	" —S. R. McKee.
92	" —(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
1118	" —W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
410	Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, 109 Harison st.
1007	Sheffield—Ward Parker.

ARIZONA

857	Tucson—Henry DeVry.
	ARKANSAS
86	Fort Smith—T. C. Gardner, 1622 Boulevard st.
891	Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
595	Jonesboro—M. L. Briney.
690	Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 720 Center st.
366	Mena—J. F. Woodydy.
1117	Oseola—F. A. Anderson.
576	Pine Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
675	" —(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th st.

CALIFORNIA

	Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchey, 814 Oak st.
194	Alameda—Geo. G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth.
743	Bakersfield—E. H. Sellers, Box 662.
642	East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
1040	Eureka—C. F. Hill.
701	Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont ave.
1043	Hanford—Chas. J. Hall.
815	Haywards—W. T. Allen.
710	Long Beach—J. G. Van Houten, Box 452.
	Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
426	" —E. F. Taylor, Box 689.
332	" —F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
844	Los Gatos—J. W. Sheffield.
828	Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
36	Oakland—Geo. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
550	" —(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
668	Palo Alto—F. A. Sullivan.
769	Pasadena—J. N. Lancaster, 582 Buckeye.
981	Petaluma—John Boyson.
235	Riverside—H. A. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry street.
586	Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
925	Salinas—G. G. Mauldin.
944	San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
810	San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
	San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, Lester Edner, 915½ Market st.
483	" —Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
304	" —(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
616	" —(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
766	" —(Mill) C. Kinnear, 2317 Army st.
1082	" —Gilbert Findley, 236 24th ave.
316	San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262	" —(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
162	San Mateo—L. Huyck.
1140	San Pedro—C. H. Amende.
35	San Rafael—L. Johansen, Box 194.
1062	Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
829	Santa Cruz—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
751	Santa Rosa—W. S. Gilbert, 212 6th st.
266	Stockton—J. D. Pinney, 322 W. Oak st.
704	Tiburon—Thos. Edwards, Jr., Marien Co.
180	Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
771	Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

498	Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
799	Brockville Ont.—E. Parcelow.
1055	Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
933	Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Harry Corcoran, Box 89.
1006	Chatham, Ont.—J. B. Leak, Kent Co., Ont.
645	Collingwood Ont.—Frank Thrift.
796	Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
1012	Frank—John Monilaws, Frank, Alberta.
472	Glance Bay, N. S. Cape Breton—Alex McKinnon.
529	Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
83	Halifax, N. S.—Alex. Northup, 30 Edward.
18	Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249	Kington, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
817	Midland, Ont.—L. Beaudoin.
71	Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.
134	Montreal, Quebec (Fr.) G. Audet, 204 Rivard st.
1084	" —Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
1127	" —(Mill) A. Dore, 284 Plesis st.

524	Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713	Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber.
732	North Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.—James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.
674	Ottawa, Ont.—Wm. McDonald, 130 Queen.
672	Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie.
618	Phoenix, B. C.—Thomas Corner, Box 63.
730	Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 187 Dorchester st., St. Roch.
1152	Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. A. McDonald, Beckwith st.
761	Sorel, Quebec—H. Duhamel, Box 527.
38	St. Catherine, Ont.—Jas. Carty, Box 193.
108	St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
919	St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
560	Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943	Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
27	Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
890	Valleyfield, Quebec—Ovila Leiselle.
617	Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Conover st., Room 17.
553	Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Berlin, Ont.
969	Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
689	Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
343	Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 230 Main st.

COLORADO

264	Boulder, Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
489	Canon City—E. E. McKunnion, 615 Harrison st.
417	Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 332.
515	Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
	Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547	" —W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
55	Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475	Florence—J. H. Chorman.
244	Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman.
850	Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison av.
681	Loveland—L. J. Post.
362	Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
832	Salida—L. P. Bell.
267	Telluride—C. P. MacDougall.
584	Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

115	Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
952	Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
927	Danbury—Z. L. Brown, 51 Spring st.
127	Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
196	Greenwich—B. B. Phillips, Cos Cob, Conn. Box 88.
43	Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
920	Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 83 Columbia st.
804	Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
97	New Britain—Wm. Morton, 132 Arch st.
79	New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, Box 336.
133	New London—Forest L. Sherman, Evergreen ave.
1005	New Milford—E. D. Howland.
137	Norwich—P. S. Edmunds, 293 Central av.
746	Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
818	Potomac—George A. Youngs, Box 694.
1119	Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
757	South Manchester—J. McCarty, Box 500.
210	Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 8 W. Broad st.
234	Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
216	Torrington—Fred. Chagnot, 314 High st.
260	Waterbury—T. G. Smith, 31 Meadow st.
825	Williamantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
583	Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

626	Wilmington—S. J. Lysinger, 925 Spruce st.
-----	---

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

	Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfree, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
190	" —F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. St., S.W.
884	" —R. M. Clift, 612 Eye st., N.W.
1103	" —(Mill) Harry E. Johnson, 121 N. Capitol st., N.W.

FLORIDA

	Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224	" —(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
605	" —A. C. MacNeill, 1301 E. Adam st.
627	" —J. M. McDonald, 216 Madison st.
655	Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
1137	" —Tim. Tynes.
993	Miami—William G. Coats.
74	Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zaragoza.
107	" —(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Taragona st.
864	St. Augustine—W. F. Edgerton, 48 Barnard.
531	St. Petersburg—W. A. Roberts, Box 63.
420	Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 1017 3d ave.
696	" —W. C. Benton, 118 W. Palm ave.
819	West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.
859	" —(Colored) Wm. J. Roundtree.

GEORGIA

	Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, M. J. W. Thompson, 235 Culberson.
317	" —(Cars) E. D. Saye, 339 Luckie st.
329	" —J. M. Vaughan, 362 W. North ave.
439	" —T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
542	" —J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
283	Augusta—A. T. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th.
1068	Bainbridge—A. J. Martin.
527	Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
865	" —Walter Girvin, 1117 S. Wolf st.
313	Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
793	Gainesville—T. B. Stewart.
	Macon—Secretary of District Council, W. Lewis.
144	" —G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326	" —(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
654	" —R. J. Stevenson, 345 Flanders st., East Macon.
752	Marietta—J. A. Kile, Box 63.
411	Rome—G. L. Trammell, 112 Calhoun av.
	Savannah—Secretary of District Council, 524 Oak st.
256	" —L. A. Harris, Box 251.
318	" —(Colored)—J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.

261	Valdosta—C. C. Winslett, 215 Webster st.
-----	--

IDAHO

398	Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
635	Boise City—C. M. Abbott, 306 S. 4th st.
220	Wallace—E. L. Wood.
1042	Weiser—A. W. McCully.

ILLINOIS

377	Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 635 E. 3d st.
788	Anna—S. F. Eaves.
916	Aurora—Geo. H. Baxter, 154 Iowa ave.
741	Beardstown—J. W. Day.
433	Belleville—F. Breiten, 311 Kretschmer av.
975	Benton—A. H. Tedro.
63	Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton St.
894	Cairo—A. L. Sanderson, 2405 Com ave.
939	Campbell Hill, Jackson Co.—L. Wohlmann.
293	Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
841	Carbondale—Nathan D. Brown.
737	Carlinville—G. Murphy.
1081	Carlyle—Charles J. Snyder.
588	Cartersville—John Henry.
367	Centralia—J. F. Adeock, 846 Morrison st.
41	Champaign—W. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
518	Charleston—F. O. Huffman, 20 Madison avenue.

	Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1	" —W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
10	" —J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13	" —R. O. Behnke, 568½ Ogden ave.
21	" —(French) P. Hudson, 207 Center ave.
54	" —(Boh.) V. Tesar, 704 Maj. st.
58	" —Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
62	" —(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6130 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
70	" —(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80	" —(Moreland) H. J. Sharp, 2449 Ohio street, Chicago.
141	" —(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
181	" —K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
199	" —(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.
242	" —(Ger.) T. Deutzmann, 5236 Fifth avenue.
416	" —Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave., Pilsen Station.
419	" —(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
434	" —(Kensington) (Fr.) Wm. G. McPhail, 11417 Harward ave.
504	" —(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
521	" —(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
566	" —(Oak Park) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st.

272	Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
869	Chillicothe—William Nash.
204	Coffeen—W. A. May.
295	Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
1106	Creal Springs—J. T. Gully.
269	Danville—W. S. Ocheltree, 212 E. Williams.
742	Decatur—C. C. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
965	DeKalb—John Halsne.
1121	De Soto—L. S. Winter.
928	Diverson—Daniel Poland.
790	Dixon—Robt. McMaster, Cor. Ninth and Ottna sts.
510	Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
169	East St. Louis—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois
378	Edwardsville—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
363	Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
1048	Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
480	Freeburg—Henry Schick.
719	Freeport—D. W. Wagner, 19 Addison st.
1087	Galeana—F. G. Eccleston.
360	Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand.
178	Goreville—C. F. Patrick.
805	Havana—Grant Hole.
581	Herrin—A. E. Spence.
461	Highwood—Jos. Severson.
904	Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
174	Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
1029	Johnston—J. L. Westray, Lake Creek, Ill.
496	Kankakee—Robert F. Jansen, Box 157.
154	Kewanee—Charles Winquist, Gen. Del.
1066	Kimmudny—A. M. Allen.
647	La Grange—George Howard, 316 Franklin st.
250	Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
336	La Salle—Wm. Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
837	Lebanon—C. J. Moore.
568	Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505	Litchfield—Emery Small.
633	Madison—George Watson, Box 192.
669	Makanda—L. B. Gurley.
508	Marion—W. J. Caplinger.
789	Marissa—A. F. Jensen.

565 Elkhart—D. B. Hughes, 114 N. 5th st.
552 Elwood—R. H. Mount, 115 N. 18th st.
90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
232 Ft. Wayne—Wm. Lakey, 1727 Oakland st.
160 Gas City—F. M. Thomas.
908 Goshen—M. C. Uley, 108 Olive st.
599 Hammond—H. B. Easter, 422 Indiana av.
213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.

Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, S. S. Willoughby, 5733 Rawles ave.
60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans.

909 Jasonville—S. R. Emerson.
533 Jeffersonville—John Russ, 812 7th st.
734 Kokomo—C. L. Price, 400 E. Jefferson st.
215 Lafayette—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487 Linton—C. M. Azbell, Box 111.
808 Logansport—W. J. French, 15 Barlett st.
365 Marion—J. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
592 Muncie—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
932 Peru—W. G. Miller, 305 W. Canal st.
619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
935 Princeton—Jas. Davidson, 713 N. Race.
912 Richmond—O. A. Laak, 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—Wm. Wolung, cor. 10th and Jackson sts.
413 South Bend—J. Chirhart, 402 N. Taylor.
706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
205 Terre Haute—L. L. Davidson, 231 S. 14½ st.
658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, King's Htl.
812 "—John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
1076 Washington—E. P. Clark, N. 1st st.
1038 Winslow—W. S. Burch.

INDIAN TERRITORY

1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
1092 Haileville—W. M. Creek.
1072 Muscogee—Cal. Wait.
986 South McAlester—A. M. Shannon.

IOWA

315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—H. Chambers, 623 Market.
308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—J. A. DeFrance.
772 Clinton—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
1143 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1619 W. 2d st.
106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
425 "—(Mill) I. R. French, 205 10th st.
678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514 Hiteam—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523 Keokuk—H. S. Breitenstein.
1112 Marshalltown—C. L. Robison, 208 S. 3d.
1069 Muscatine—R. Rowland, Monroe st.
1116 Newton—Bruce Satele.
767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarell, Leo ave.
879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948 Sioux City—Geo. Witzigman, cor. 4th and Iowa sts.
552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753 Atchison—E. W. Munsell, 1121 N. 10th.
942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 724 Ransom.
123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
138 Kansas City—Geo. McMillin, 836 Muncie Boulevard.
535 "—J. W. Jones, 722 Lafayette st.
458 Lawrence—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCaully, 217½ N. 5th.
1022 Parsons—B. H. Quinn, 1309 Durr ave.
561 Pittsburg—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
1001 Scammon—Edward Lewis.
158 Topeka—R. M. Vaugant, 628 Adams st.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.

KENTUCKY

684 Bardwell—B. S. Shive.
725 Bowling Green—R. L. Carter, 5th and Park sts.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785 "—J. Hellmann, 1698 Woodburn av.
937 Fulton—L. H. Howard.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Henry Bloemer, 2619 W. Madison st.
103 "—C. W. Aten, 2320 Standard av.
214 "—(Ger.) Jacob Schneider, 915 E. Chestnut st.
1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
811 Mayfield—A. O. Hughley.
698 Newport—Geo. Bergmann, 537 E. 2d st.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Walter England, 133 N. 3d st.
1017 Sturgis—E. S. Cooksey.

LOUISIANA

1147 Baton Rouge—Frank Dunn.
929 Crowley—E. S. Cropper.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Geo. L. Murphy.
868 Monroe—W. G. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 "—(Col.) W. Barnes, 312 Catalpa st.
New Orleans—Secretary of District Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76 "—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
739 "—M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 "—W. J. Hurst, 1166 Texas av.
764 "—A. B. Sears, Box 239.
995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding.
621 Bangor—Willis A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. W. Cheney, 20 Holland avenue.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st., Woodfords.

1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
787 Skowhegan—Anson Savage.
348 Waterville—A. F. Richardson, 5 Silver Pl.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—A. T. Basil, West st. ext'd.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. S. Rawleigh, 950 N. Washington st.
990 "—Leonard Ritz, 1742 Eastern av.
29 "—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 "—(German) Harry Bosse, Patterson Park, Eastern ave.
1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
831 Arlington—M. A. Ross.
1059 Athol—Thos. B. Bernis, 795 Main st.
878 Beverly—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.
Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder street, Dorchester.
33 "—D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
954 "—J. Conerser, 25 Bellica st.
1096 "—(Floor Layers) B. L. Baker, 50 Clarkson st., Dorchester.
889 Allston—Percy Maxner, 7 Cypress road, Brighton.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass ave.
443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
386 Dorchester—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor View st., Dorchester.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 17 Franklin st.
625 Malden—Geo. R. Bellevue, 7 Webber st.
959 Mattapan—James Hedtler, 20 Osceola st., Hyde Park.
777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—J. S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.
629 Somerville—D. N. Bresnahan, 51 Harrison.
862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lefave, Reading.
938 West Roxbury—A. W. Borden, 36 Beach.
821 Winthrop—F. S. Campbell, 29 Main st.

1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey.
624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 87 Exchange st.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 16 Laurel st.
1123 Cohasset—H. Campbell, Scituate Centre.
950 Danvers—F. J. Haley, 8 Holt st.
892 Dedham—Reuben Carleton, 22 Church st.
1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
778 Fitchburg—W. H. Howard, Jr., 169 Roll-stone st.
860 Framingham—T. K. Hill, S. Framingham.
570 Gardner—Joseph E. Cormier, Box 15.
910 Gloucester—W. T. Bride, 7 Winchester.
1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424 Hingham—W. D. Foley, Box 113.
390 Holyoke—P. Provost, Box 56, Williman-sett.
656 "—M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.
1063 Houghton—Patrick Dillon.
400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—James Paulkner, 419 Hyde Park ave.
111 Lawrence—T. M. Kelly, 79 Willow st.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—F. L. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 "—Wm. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
1041 "—M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
924 Manchester—W. H. Allen.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.
988 Marlboro—L. W. Wiles, 55 Commonwealth st.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—C. A. Lane, Waban st.
693 Needham—George Evans.
1021 New Bedford—Joseph Maher, 181 Belleville ave.
989 Newburyport—W. Wilson, 36 Oakland st.
Newton—Secretary District Council, C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown.
275 Newton—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boiesner, 1241 Centre st.
708 West Newton—D. M. Chandler, 25 Dunstan st.
540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 19 Union st.
784 North Easton—E. E. Watts.
866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 291 Essex st.
861 Southbridge—Edmond Leppre, 27 Dean.

Springfield—Secretary of District Council, A. G. Hurd.
96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 "—G. W. Veley, 79 Montrose st.
1105 "—(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.

1035 Taunton—Felix Grise, 15 Russell st.
1102 Walworth—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
970 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks.
901 Winchester—Thos. Devine, Woburn.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
23 "—Alfred Anderson, 88 Jacques av.
408 "—(Fr.) J. A. Laflamme, 65 Orient.
720 "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11 Elizabeth st.
877 "—(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr., 32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown, 64 Dennis st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupsloff, 415 W. Jefferson st.
871 Battle Creek—B. U. Parker, 165 Battle Creek ave.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—G. W. Ayers, 214 Columbus ave.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders.
1095 Cheboygan—J. C. Martin, Box 229.

1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
19 Detroit—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
303 "—Otto Kunkel, 352 Maple st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
139 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
1122 Houghton—J. W. Disney.
651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
297 Kalamazoo—H. Greedyke, 1003 N. Park.
958 Marquette—John McNamara, 113 East Michigan st.
341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—O. T. Brakeman, 102 Hudson ave.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 631 Woodlawn av.
791 Petosky—W. J. Masters, 627 Michigan st.
1032 Pontiac—James Bethune, cor. Cottage and Centre sts.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 "—W. Billington, 828 Bond st., W. S.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
1080 South Haven—Harry H. Leetson.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
814 Wyandotte—L. Grasley, 55 Orange st.

MINNESOTA

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—C. N. Martin, 508 4th av., N.E.
992 Mankato—E. J. Wilkes, 712 W. 5th st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 "—John Franzen, 3339 Columbus avenue.
548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.
980 Rochester—R. S. Woods.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—Martin Blanchard.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1086 Gulfport—J. W. Daffin.
354 Laurel—J. C. McGowan.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) George Ruffin.
1047 "—Wm. Miller, 811 Locust st.

MISSOURI

922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
721 Flat River—L. J. Feltz.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan st.
48 Kirksville—Alfred N. Gardner, 516 N. High st.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemmon.
740 Novinger—T. E. Wiggins, Box 185.
1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock.
978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 808 N. Jefferson st.
110 St. Joseph—W. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, H. Blackmore, 604 Market.
5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 "—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton st.
47 "—(Ger.) C. J. Hermann, 2712 Chip-pewa st.
73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 "—W. C. Koester, 4227a Norfolk av.
578 "—Aug. Stohman, 1946 Sidney st.
1100 "—Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 "—W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
345 Billings—J. P. Gilchrist, Box 845.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286 Great Falls—Dan. Regan, Box 371.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.
816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—John Dunn, Box 288.
1114 Plains—J. M. Lucas.
744 Red Lodge—R. Reuter.

NEBRASKA

113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.
427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7½ Depot st.
1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 40 Oak st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—F. P. Prunier, 28 Perham ave.
921 Portsmouth—John A. Parsons, 3 Pearl st.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024.
432 Atlantic City—Wilbur Robinson, 34 N. Florida ave.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
880 Bernardsville—Geo. H. Abers.
121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
20 Camden—A. L. Harkness, 584 Carman.
1150 Deckertown—Ernest Ryerson.
594 Dover—Halsey M. Hiller, 19 Guy st.
941 East Orange—John A. McKeever, 73 Sussex ave.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st. and Passaic ave., Carlstadt.
265 Hackensack—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
57 Irvington—DeWitt C. Smith, Box 127, Hilton.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.

612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—Wm. Weidmeyer, 554 1st st.
467 "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 139 Columbia ave., Jersey City Heights.
299 West Hoboken—J. W. Frenz, Bergenline and 5th sts., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118 "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr., 839 Walnut st., W. Hoboken.
282 "—Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 "—L. F. Ryan, 169 Eighth st.
564 "—Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City Heights.
157 "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove, 120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W 51st st.
486 "—Chas. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. F. Keating.
305 Millville—F. Reeves, 217 Oak st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John Sterling, 44 New st.
119 "—H. G. Long, 60 Oranget, Bloomfield.
120 "—(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Wescott st.
148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 "—A. L. Beagle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1124 Newton—D. S. Gray, 98 High st.
349 Orange—Robt. Patterson, 63 Centre st.
Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, A. Kievit, 145 E. Holman st.
325 "—S. Sixx, 185 Hamilton ave.
1036 "—Leonard Monroe, 322 N. 9th st.

490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
65 Perth Amboy—Fred Christensen, 170 Brighton ave.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—Hiram J. Hahn, Box 261.
781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 52 Witherspoon st.
1091 Ridgewood—Henry Walthery.
455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—A. W. Albon.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

330 New Orange—E. E. Pollock, Box 63.
537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358 Roselle—J. Brunner.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

840 Claudcraft—U. R. Christman.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—John Forgar.
24 Batavia—Peter Moyle, 3 Buell st.
1107 Bayville, L. I.—A. W. Flowers.
233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
1052 Blaisdell—J. J. Jewell.

Buffalo—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9 "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 "—(Mill) J. Erhardt, Jr., 367 High.
355 "—(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 "—H. W. Johnston, 163 E. Perry st.
440 "—Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.

502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
446 Carthage—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland.
368 Clayton—L. C. Purdy, Box 256.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 5 Clinton av.
503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.

532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 405 Walnut st.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—J. M. Blodgett, 123 1st st.
187 Geneva—George Porter, Brevoort House.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawn, 21 Chester.
1144 "—(Mill) C. M. McCoy.
1030 Gouverneur—Walter Lyth.
380 Herkimer—I. D. Mack.
1075 Hudson—Peter Balder, 52 North av.
149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357 Islip, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Bay Shore, Long Island, N. Y.

603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727 Lake Placid—Elmer Goodrich.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markey, 99 Mulberry st.
543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.
646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301 Newburgh—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.

42 "—James Hendry, 30 Birch st.
718 "—George Booker, 191 Cedar Road.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I.—N. Y.
"—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
51 "—K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
56 "—(Floor Layers) Jos. Hefner, 499 Steinway av., Long Island City.
64 "—E. C. Glock, 328a Ellison st., Paterson, N. J.
200 "—(Jewish) John Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.
240 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.

285 New York City—Gus. Nelson, 71 E. 115th.
309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
340 "—C. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th av.
375 "—(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2d ave.
382 "John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
457 "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
468 "W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476 "—Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 8 Mill st., Long Island City.
497 "—(Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer, 243 E. 10th st.
509 "Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
513 "—(Ger.) H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
575 "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707 "—(Fr. Can.) G. Trautmann, 252 W. 42d st.
715 "—Charles Camp, 114 Brandhurst ave.
724 "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774 "—I. T. Nitke, 460 W. 20th st.
"—Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, Jas. MacDonald, 211 59th st.
12 "—Geo. Frank, Foot Bay, 47th st., Gravesend Beach, L. I.
32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Wm. Peterson, 30 Ocean Place.
109 "—Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
126 "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
147 "—Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
175 "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247 "—Wm. Schweikert, 516 Carlton st.
258 "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
291 "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 283 Blecker st.
381 "—J. G. Lehti, 723 43d st.
451 "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471 "—Fred Small, 202 58th st.
639 "—August Sohns, 166 53d st.
786 "—(Ger. Millwright) Henry Maak, 357 Linden.

"—Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, E. S. Odell, 924 Teller ave.
387 "—S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
478 "—H. H. O'Connor, 77 W. 124th st.
40 "Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 7 River st.
172 "Westchester—J. Magnuson, Main st.
212 "Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.
493 "—"Wm T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave.
593 "Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.
"Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—Robert Graef, Woodmere, L. I.
640 College Point—P. Carroll, Jr., 52 14th st.
81 Far Rockaway—E. Ward, 265 Central av.
714 Flushing—F. S. Field, 154 Locust st.
907 Great Neck, L. I.—J. V. Kennedy.
613 Jamaica—Charles Stout, Box 46.
34 Long Island City—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.

507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
983 Freeport, L. I.—S. P. Shea.
601 Rockaway Beach—Chas. Schultz, Box 90.
128 Whitestone—Henry Hey.
901 Woodhaven—Thos. Tuttil, Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
324 Woodside, L. I.—John Fargason, Box 92.
Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
606 Port Richmond—William Houseman, 68 Columbia ave., West New Brighton.
567 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
322 Niagara Falls—F. M. Perry, 530 23d st.
1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, Massena, N. Y.
369 North Tonawanda—William H. Newman, 301 Falconer st.
310 Norwich—Jesse Faulkner, 88 S. Broad st.
474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101 Ononta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—L. L. Granger, Box 32.
447 Ossining—D. E. Johnson, 27 Maurice av.
747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
1093 Oyster Bay—A. Erickson, Glen Cove, L. I.
163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
996 Penn Yan—Evert Brown.
1115 Pleasantville—George W. Brundage.
77 Portchester—Ace Palmer, 111 Smith st.
1135 Port Jefferson—Wm. G. Bayles.
1145 Port Jervis—Frank R. Starret, 5 Culver.
203 Poughkeepsie—R. H. Shaffer, 33 Mansion.
72 Rochester—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179 "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 "—Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.
1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Box 283 Railroad.
1027 Sandy Hill—J. C. Carter, Edw. A. LaPau.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. Longley, 59 Union.
412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—(Mill) George Dagert, 914 Emmett st.
963 "—H. Glenn, Mohawk ave.
835 Seneca Falls—Wm. Ford, 14 Wall st.
853 Silver Creek—C. E. Abbey.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.

Syracuse—Sec. Dist. Council, J. A. Horton, 252 James st.
15 "—(Ger.) Martin Ohlmann, 151 Mary st.
26 "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
192 "—Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wilder.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65, Green Island, Troy, N. Y.
636 "—(Mill) Wm. Kellogg, 316 19th st., Waterliet, N. Y.
918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green.
278 Watertown—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
337 Whitesboro—G. W. Blakeman.
53 White Plains—Wm. N. Jackman, 101 Central ave.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 "—Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—G. C. Lumly, 51 Blanton st.
558 Charlotte—R. T. Clark, 712 N. D st.
530 Hendersonville—C. P. Hall.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—F. P. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 "—Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.

OHIO

84 Akron—Oliver Skiver, 333 Main st.
1139 Alliance—J. R. Carr.
539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel, 48 Cornell st.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery.
17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. P. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Bylesville—J. W. Dilley.
245 Cambridge—Horace Grummond, No. 259 Highland ave.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—S. S. Duffy, 570 E. 2d st.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 "—Thos. S. Jones, 1121 Fuller st.
209 "—(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 "—(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beresford av.
628 "—George T. Petry, 4131 Spring Grove av.
664 "—(Stair) B. C. Menkhans, 1735 Westwood av.
667 "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676 "—Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders st.
692 "—J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 "—Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 "—T. W. Keller, 1140 Payne av.
39 "—(Boh.) Jos. Kirjel, 51 Ezra st.
393 "—(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 "—(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 "—Rufus Treat.
1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 "—F. Redding, 444 W. 2d av.
863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, 573 Mill st.
525 Coshocton—S. S. Wagoner, 320 N. 6th st.
Dayton—Secretary of District Council, F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
104 "—John Weyrich, 632 N. Main st.
346 "—(Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and Pierce sts.
1132 "—(Mill) J. W. Becker.

1009 Delhi—Morgan Helm.
328 East Liverpool—R. M. Newell, Box 164.
557 East Toledo—H. E. Holloper, 322 Wisconsin st.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alspach, 1221 Summit st.
637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand Boulevard.
1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffe, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—E. Dougherty.
356 Marietta—E. H. Steward, 533 N. 6th st.
881 Massillon—Robert Satterlin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Mechanic st.
136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
104 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. J. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow.
437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 38 E. Third st.
940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch.
660 Springfield—Wm. S. Eastwood, 131 W. Clark st.
186 Steubenville—F. B. Throckmorton, 518 N. 6th st.
243 Tiffin—R. S. Dyingier, 205 Hedges st.
25 Toledo—E. J. Arnold, 540 Wabash st.
168 "—(Ger.) Chas. Wochler, 806 Missouri st.
405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
171 Youngstown—W. E. Anderson, 129 Garland ave.
716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 1321 Central av.

OKLAHOMA

117 Chandler—James Bradberry.
763 Enid—P. H. Kerr, 1409 Oak st.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—O. F. Geitsey.
872 La Grande—J. M. Baker.
902 Lawton—Edward M. Kurtz.
Oklahoma—Secretary of District Council, C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
276 "—F. M. Agee, Box 131.
1034 "—W. A. Lentz.
292 Shawnee—J. P. Singleton, Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—E. E. Wagestaff.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, W.S.S. Columbia st.
536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, Box 415.
1148 Grant's Pass—F. B. Grove.
1131 Oregon City—C. F. Johnson.
50 Portland—W. H. Helman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson road.
237 "—(Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill.
135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 531 N. 8th st.
900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belick, Col. Co.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
406 Bethelchem—H. S. Ehrgott, 422 E. Broad.
773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkensburg.
124 Bradford—W. H. McQuown, 14 Charlotte st.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—F. J. Love, 92 Cemetery st.
1044 Charleroi—L. V. Jackson, 811 Shady av.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O., Allegheny county.
207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—Stewart Fardette.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—J. H. Harmes, 1115 Barber st.
321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1136 Donora—B. H. Strickler.
768 Dorrancetown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
1099 Downingtown—Park Smedley, E. Downingtown.
580 DuBois—Jas. Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—H. Slutter, Box 403.
421 Elwood City—Geo. Beltz, Hazel Dell.
409 Erie—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.

462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—M. A. Dunn, Stewart ave.
298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
287 Harrisburg—W. H. Bohner, 222 Pepper st.
129 Hazleton—W. H. McHose, 103 S. Poplar.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth.
795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley.
1064 Jersey Shore—Thos. Ransey, Vilas, Pa.
545 Kane—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
1129 Kittaning—U. G. Hobaugh, Rural Route 1.
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shaffers-town road.
1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, 302 Bellfonte ave.
1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—C. H. Pierce, Box 86.
827 McKeesport—O. D. Rhodes, Duquesne P. O.
556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—John Elise, 218 S. Vine st.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—M. Day, 12 W. 7th st., South Oil City.

Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
8 "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
122 "—(Germanstown) J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duvel st.
227 "—(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Memphis st.
238 "—(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th.
359 "—(Monmouth) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101 Monmouth st.
463 "—(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
843 "—(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas, Box 133, Glenside.
964 "—Charles H. Riley, S. E. cor. Reese and Somerset sts.
972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 3516 Warren st.
1013 "—(Parquet Floor Layers) J. Clements, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 "—Franz Brahm, 2111 S. 9th st.
1073 "—(Jewish) Frank Myers, 116 Catharine st.
1090 "—George Banas, 4504 Uber st.

Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council, Alex. D. Scott, 299 Shady ave., Allegheny City.
142 "H. G. Schomaker, 1426 Poplar st., Allegheny.
164 "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 "W. H. Irwin, 625 Collins av., E. E.
202 "G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler.
230 "W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 "J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower st.
385 "A. Paton, 254 Castor st.
402 "—(Ger.) Linnert, 1314 12th st., S. S.
401 Pittsburg—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 67 Willow st.
997 Pottstown—J. G. Geist, 72 Adams st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker.
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1128 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
145 Sayre—F. J. Hollenbeck.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, Sloan ave. and Lincoln Heights.

484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. W. Rech, 742 Locust.
699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt.
37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—C. F. Bastress, 49 Jefferson st.
709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—Joseph Kroweotter.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa avenue.
824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—George Tucker.
966 Uniontown—P. C. Glover, Box 713.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
987 Waynesburg—F. M. Patterson.
1014 Warren—O. H. Kingsloy, 114 Jackson st.
541 Washington—J. H. McClain, 17 N. Wade avenue.
248 Weisport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—

Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District Council, A. D. Thoms, Oak st.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
102 "—A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665 "—(Mill) Gus. Knops, 130 N. Washington st.

430 Wilkensburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—W. H. Irwin, 719 3d av.
936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 1012 Halket avenue.
191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Charles A. Rainville.
1125 Central Falls—A. Lapierre, 470 Broad.
176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
342 Pawtucket—J. B. Poquet, Box 183, Valley Falls, R. I.
94 Providence—J. H. Cook, 298 Lockwood.
632 "—Kempton Hunter, 594 Prairie av.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granie st.
801 Woonsocket—J. L. St. Onge, rear 78 N. Main st.
SOUTH CAROLINA
52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 "—W. E. Mosimann, 291 Rutledge avenue.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
949 "—W. J. Downs, 1818 Barnwell st.
221 Florence—J. W. Brown.
697 Graniteville—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant, Warrenville.
875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKay.
876 "—(Col.) H. J. Foxworth, Box 14.
947 Ridgeway—P. P. James.
736 Sumter—W. B. DeLorme.
960 Union—F. J. Elliot.

SOUTH DAKOTA

783 Sioux Falls—D. M. McDonald.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—W. H. Hathaway, 714 1/2 Cedar st.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hotton st.
225 Knoxville—D. W. B. Hope, 1002 Hannah avenue.

Memphis—Secretary of District Council, Frank Welting, 105 S. 2d.
152 "—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219 "—T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson.
394 "—J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
350 Nashville—J. P. Miller, 1013 S. Collegest.
1003 "—P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

770 Amarillo—F. D. Cordray.
300 Austin—E. L. Sorelle, Box 182.
392 "—Beaumont—Z. Le Boeuf, Box 306.
185 Cleburne—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville.
731 Corsicana—W. A. Loving, 731 W. 3d av.
886 Delhart—T. E. Green.
198 Dallas—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 708 Crawford st.
1151 Eagle Lake—V. N. Barron.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Box 631.
738 Ennis—John Staples.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.
Galveston—Sec. of Dis. Council, Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526 "—Wm. Lawes, 2128 Ave. G.
611 "—(Ger.) A. Stein Jr., 2008 Mechanic.
572 Georgetown—J. W. Barnett.
973 Grand Saline—J. M. Hubbard.
856 Greenville—E. E. Adams, cor. Roberts and Henderson sts.
663 Hillsboro—W. I. Dalton, Box 75.
Houston—Sec. District Council, George H. Blake, 1408 Nance st.
114 "—W. S. Smith, 613 Hitchins st.
953 "—Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress st.
30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 197.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.
1097 Longview—Thomas Clark.
855 Marshall—E. L. Boone.
445 Martin—H. Ely.
662 Mineral Wells—W. H. Prague.
1128 Nederland—Charles Rucker.
1023 Orange—J. A. Pitts, Box 51.
873 Palestine—G. R. Berry, 467 Reagon st.
520 Paris—W. B. Hamilton, 621 N. Travis.
610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
460 San Antonio—(Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
717 "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood.
1071 Sweetwater—L. Faber.
596 Taylor—J. T. Sudduth.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379 Texarkana—H. Crabtree, 20th and Pine.
1104 Tyler—J. S. Hill.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—R. W. Abbott, 206 Pecan st.
608 Weatherford—T. E. Love.

UTAH

450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
184 Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.

VERMONT

481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
1078 Fredericksburg—J. G. Heffin.
887 Hampton—L. L. Bush.
994 Hot Springs—J. A. Trimble.
403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 "—R. W. Vaden, 1250 25th st.
331 Norfolk—B. B. Bardin, 285 Church st.
551 Portsmouth—W. L. Vann, 1307 Green st.
388 Richmond—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 423 5th st., S. E.
1070 Stanton—R. F. Peterfish.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—J. F. Moody, 89 1st st.
1004 Ellensburg—T. M. Pearson.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—J. A. Aeteson, Hoquiam.
756 New Whatcom—F. W. Johnson, Box 341.
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
528 Republic—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
1061 Ritzville—Arvid Urn.
131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1613 4th av.
338 "—(Mill) Karl Edberg, 523 Pine st.
98 Spokane—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardiner av.
1060 "—Peter E. Bodin, 1307 E. 6th st.
470 Tacoma—A. Munden, 809 N st.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—A. J. Horaker.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourne, 740 Mulberry.
428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fairmount ave.
702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—C. A. Burns, 525 9th st.
800 Parkersburg—C. K. Pettit, 1202 Swann st.
893 Wellsburg—T. W. Swaney.
3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
926 Beloit—Jos. M. Lathers, 403 Euclid ave.
1074 Eau Claire—Hans Hanson.
776 Fond-du-Lac—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest av.
1146 Green Bay—Jos. Longrie.
836 Janesville—M. C. Roherty, 54 Chestnut.
161 Kenosha—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland.
314 Madison—Carl Gruender, 423 W. Mifflin.
849 Manitowoc—W. W. Braasch, 1401 S. Main.
68 Menominee—William Zitelman.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, Joseph Gruber, 496 26th st.
188 "—Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
522 "—(Ger.) Robert Hoppe, 659 24 1/2 st.
896 "—(Mill) A. Henkforth, 1019 7th st.
252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoffe, 240 15th st.
91 Racine—Hans Frederickson, 721 Racine.
657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
344 Waukesha—Geo. F. Pfeffer, 401 Lake st.
755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

469 Cheyenne—L. E. Frey, Box 553.

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

THIS WORK is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from 1/8 of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a level and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

Price, Cloth, Two Dollars

Sent post paid on receipt of price. Address

G. D. INSKIP 226 Hobart St., West Philadelphia

Unity of Purpose

Unity of purpose should be the watchword of labor, says the official organ of the Cigarmakers' Union. Let us resolve to be as good as we can and as tolerant of the rights and opinions of others as we can without compromising our principle. Let us fight fearlessly when necessary, but to be broad and liberal in our views and charitable to the faults of others. There is enough for us all to do to fight the common enemy without pulling hair in our ranks except when it becomes necessary to do so. The other side is organizing and making hay while the sun shines. We must keep the ranks intact and to be able to at all times meet them with a solid front. The capitalists do not divide on sectional lines nor any other old lines. They are looking for the best of it all the time and they do not care where they are located. They do not care whether the dollar comes from this side or the other side of the Rocky Mountains or on which side of Dixie's line it rolls in, so long as it rolls.

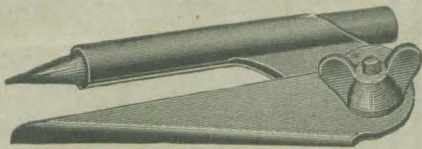
Labor, to be successful, must employ the same relative tactics as to sectional lines. The men of labor in the East, nor the South, nor the West, nor the North, have any right to flock by themselves in a local or sectional organization, and if they do so they are simply playing into the hands of the employers. The employers would be only too glad to divide the labor organizations up into sectional affairs, then set us to fighting and then reap the harvest, which they would do just as sure as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. The man or set of men who will lend their endeavors to a movement that will divide the forces of labor along sectional lines or in any way, whether he or they do so honestly or otherwise, are the agents of discord and will some day find their reward in oblivion.

Labor has struggled for years to live down race and religious prejudices and has made many sacrifices of time, money and precious lives to build the unions up to their present high standard, particularly in this regard. The man who attempts to divide them on sectional lines is—well—to say the least, making an awful mistake, and one that he will live to regret.

Electroplated Doors

Electroplated front doors are a new invention. You can have a front door that looks as if it were made of solid copper, brass or any other metal with bas-reliefs and fancy work all over it which will be cheaper, lighter and generally more desirable than it would if it were really solid. These doors are finished in wood first.

TAKE your washing to a Union laundry and help the working girls along.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.
49 LINDUS ST. CLEVELAND, OHIO
PRICE 25 CENTS
Agents Wanted



THE CELEBRATED BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"Gives the Best Methods" HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE Or, House and Roof Framing

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timbers for houses, together with an easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen. Twenty-eight chapters, 96 pages, and 100 engravings.

Cloth, 7x10. ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
Send name, address and cash for books to
OWEN B. MAGINNIS, 310 W. 128th St., New York City

Before You Build

ask for our Catalogue,
No. 145 C, of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Equally good for the individual
Home Builder or the Contractor.
Send 10 cents to cover postage.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.
NEW YORK CITY
SINCE 1848

BETTER PAY FOR CARPENTERS

WE CAN QUALIFY ambitious carpenters to earn more money. We train men already at work to do better work and get better pay.

If you want to learn to draw plans, to make specifications, or to undertake general contracting and building, write to us today, stating what class of work you wish to take up.

We will promptly explain how we can train you by mail, in your spare time, and at small expense, for any position in the architectural field.

Carpenter Becomes Successful Architect

I learned the carpenter's trade while quite a young man. I soon felt keenly the need of a technical education, to master the problems of my work. Not being able to attend college, I had about concluded to give up when a friend handed me one of the circulars of the Schools. I at once decided to take the Architectural Drawing and Designing Course. The Course has been worth several times the cost to me. In a very short time I was able to master difficult problems, my business became more remunerative, and my prospects brightened. I now have an architect's office in this city, and am doing a good business. I intend to take another Course as soon as I can. I will gladly reply to any letters regarding the Schools.

F. L. LINDSAY,
Box 34, Watertown, Wis.



Carpenter Becomes Contractor and Builder

I cannot recommend the International Correspondence Schools too highly. I had twelve years experience in carpenter work previous to enrolling in the Architectural Drawing Course, but found that I was very much in need of more education. I saw an advertisement of the Schools, and at once decided to take up the above mentioned Course. When I received my Instruction Papers, I found they were just what I wanted. The Course has been a great help to me; the benefits received from same are worth many times what it cost me. I am now a contractor and builder, and am able to put up all kinds of house plans. What the Schools have done for me, they will do for others.

JOHN T. LATRELL,
Ticonderoga, N. Y.



Successfully Studies Architecture at 53

When I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course I was 53 years of age. I have found it of great value to me. The instruction is so practical that I have been able to design and superintend the construction of a large six-story brick-and-stone building, which is to be used as an apartment house, and will cost about \$150,000. I could not have done this if I had not taken the Course. My only regret is that I did not know of the International Correspondence Schools twenty years ago. If I could have studied their Course then, I would have attained my present position long ago. I would advise every man to get a technical education in his work, and thus acquire more knowledge than can be gained from ten years' experience.

JOHN McAULIFFE,
11 Hayes St., Cambridgeport, Mass.



Became Draftsman and Doubled Salary

I consider the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., one of the grandest institutions in America. The knowledge I have gained from the Architectural Drawing Course has enabled me to compete with some of the best architects and contractors in the State. I am now holding a position as draftsman for one of the leading lumber and manufacturing companies in Memphis, Tenn., and can honestly say that I never could have secured this position had it not been for the knowledge gained from the Schools. My salary has more than doubled since I enrolled. I cannot say too much in praise of such a grand institution.

A. D. PAINE,
Desoto Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.



**International
Correspondence Schools**
Box 1069 Scranton, Pa.

THE GRAND PRIX

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**



Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.



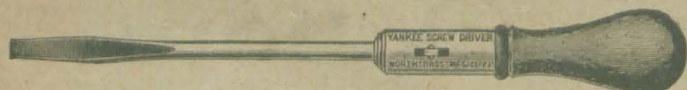
**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
COUGES | PLANE IRONS &c.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"
THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFGS. MILLBURY, MASS.

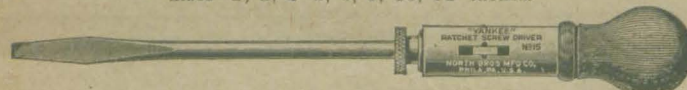


OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



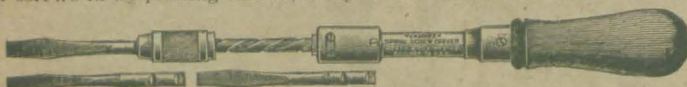
"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS
AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

U. S. A.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES

Corrugated face or smooth face. Checkered rubber handles or enameled wood handles.

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough temper. Solid tangled bolster. Heavy mall ferule. Fluted handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade-mark CHAMPION is on each blade.

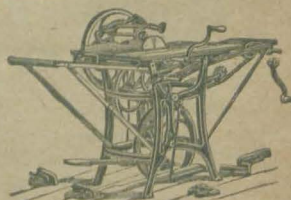
Foot and Hand Power Machinery

COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



A Brand New Tool

Requires brand new methods to introduce it.

Have you seen our

POCKET MAGAZINE SCREW-DRIVER

It has four detachable blades, of various widths and thicknesses, to suit different size screws. Blades are kept in magazine formed by handle. Tool weighs only two ounces, and can be carried in pocket. Made of steel, handsomely polished and nickel-plated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—\$1.00.

UNION TOOL COMPANY

Box 3312

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Printing by Union Workmen

Who Put the Union Label On
is the Kind You Want



The NEW ERA CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

1308 Drury Street

PHILADELPHIA PA.

Estimates furnished
cheerfully, and orders by
mail filled in a jiffy.

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 7
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy

The Disston Saw

Will do more work with less exertion and hold its cutting edge longer than any other brand.

Fully Warranted

as to material
and manufacture.



For additional
information
Send a Postal
for Our
Pamphlet.

"PRACTICAL HINTS TO MECHANICS"

Henry Disston & Sons Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works Philadelphia, Pa.

TAINTOR

POSITIVE
SAW SET

The Disston of the past days
has been lost, and they are likely
to be lost forever. ALL who
use Disston



TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK

The "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round of each bit

For Sale by All Hardware Dealers.

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

ARE THE STANDARD

Consider the Quality when
buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware
perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring
Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award Chicago, 1893
Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Philadelphia, 1901

For Sale by Hardware Dealers

BOMMER SPRING HINGES



Starrett's Carpenters' Square

This is our famous Combination Square,
which comprises in one tool Rule, Level,
Plumb, Try Square, Mitre Square, Depth
Gauge, etc. The Rule is graduated one edge
each in 8ths, 32ds, 12ths and 48ths, especially
for Carpenters' use.



No. 23

PRICES:	9 inches . . .	\$1.25	18 inches . . .	\$2.25
	12 " . . .	1.50	24 " . . .	2.75

Sent prepaid on receipt of price

Send for Free Catalogue, No. 16 V, of Fine Mechanical Tools, 112 Pages, Illustrated

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

ATHOL, MASS.
U. S. A.

YOUR WIFE'S WORK

is never done. You should
be happy to relieve her of
some needless sewing and
patching by wearing

KEYSTONE
NEVER RIP
OVERALLS.

They never rip, are hard to
tear, and are the most money-
saving overalls on the market.

We also make trousers for
work, home and street-work-
ing pants from \$1.00 to \$3.00.
Our corduroy pants are nearly
indestructible.

Be sure that the next pair
you buy has a "Keystone
Ticket" on the garment. It
means the best product of a
union factory with never a
strike in its labor record of
21 years.

Our name on the ticket sure.

Cleveland & Whitehill Co., Newburgh, N. Y.



THE GRAND PRIX

A Special Gold Medal



The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**

Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.

**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
COUGES | PLANE IRONS & C.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"
THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFG. CO. MILLSBORO, MASS.



OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS
AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK



FINE TOOLS
CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough longer. Send for catalog. Beware of imitations.



Be sure the trade name is TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVER.



Foot and Hand Power Machinery
COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Send for catalog.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.
22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



A Brand New Tool

Requires brand new methods to introduce it.

Have you seen our

POCKET MAGAZINE SCREW-DRIVER

It has four detachable blades, of various widths and thicknesses, to suit different size screws. Blades are kept in magazine formed by handle. Tool weighs only two ounces, and can be carried in pocket. Made of steel, handsomely polished and nickel-plated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price \$1.00.

UNION TOOL COMPANY

Box 3312

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Printing by Union Workmen

Who Put the Union Label On
is the Kind You Want

Estimates furnished
cheerfully, and orders by
mail filled in a jiffy.

The NEW ERA CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

1308 Drury Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

U. S. A.

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 7
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



WINDSOR, Ont.—Local Union 689 is getting along very well for a youngster less than six months old. Ours is a nine-hour city. We have nine different labor unions here, and every one of them is in a good, healthy condition.

MACON, Ga.—Our Local Union is in a booming condition at present. In the month of May we initiated twenty-eight new members, and a few more have made application for membership. Trade is fair and our members are all at work.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—Local Union 610 is in a prosperous condition. We have been taking in from two to ten new members every Tuesday evening. This town and vicinity is largely overrun with labor of all kinds, owing to the close proximity of the Beaumont oil fields.

WATERVILLE, Me.—Trade is rather dull here at present, caused, we believe, by the howl of some of the contractors over our demand for an increase in wages. While this city is a good place to avoid at this moment, we hope to see a dearth of good workmen here before the season is over.

OMAHA, Neb.—In March last we had 53 non-union—or, to be more grammatical—scab carpenters in the city. Since then we have initiated 38 into our Local and they are still a'coming. So that the few that are left aren't worth pounding on as opposition to our securing our just rights.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Local Union 603 is in a flourishing condition at present. Within the past four months we have increased our membership from forty odd to 150, the number in good standing on our roll at this moment. There is quite a lack of work here, however, and we would advise all carpenters to keep away.

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Local Union 458 has aroused from slumber and is full of life again. We are in good shape at present and moving along smoothly. Our difficulties with the employers have been satisfactorily settled, our members are all at work, and union lines are drawn tighter than ever. One stubborn contractor has surrendered and the non-union men in his employ were discharged. Our membership is growing, and prospects for work through summer and fall are very encouraging.

AKRON, O.—We are progressing finely since our increase of 3 cents per hour went into effect, on May 1. Our men are all employed, and we have had no trouble of any kind through the enforcement of our demands. We have plenty of work here at present, and prospects for a busy summer and fall are very encouraging.

PONTIAC, Ill.—Our Union is in a thriving condition and taking in members almost every meeting night. We have now forty-nine members on our roll. Carpenters should not be under the impression that there is an abundance of work here, for there is not. Some of our men had to leave town in search of employment.

KEWANEE, Ill.—We are doing all in our power to assist Galesburg Local Union in their struggle for an eight-hour workday. We do our best to secure work for newcomers, which, however, frequently proves a difficult task, as some of our own members are now looking for employment. Please list Kewanee among localities where work is dull.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—We are glad to state that we have formed a District Council here, which we expect to do good work in the way of strengthening our position and increasing our membership. The Council is composed of delegates from Local Unions 390 and 656, each body being represented by six, who are alive to their duties and doing good work.

HANFORD, Cal.—Practically all the carpenters here are in our Union. Organized in March this year, we have now a membership of over sixty. The hod-carriers, plumbers and painters have followed our example and organized unions of their respective crafts. We have had no trouble of any moment with our contractors. The eight-hour workday and \$3 wage scale is established here.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Local Union 1011, organized in February of this year, recently held its first entertainment and smoker. W. T. Smith, A. J. Lawrence and W. M. Holman were the speakers of the evening. Their addresses were upon the general labor movement, and met with the hearty approval of those in attendance. The Union includes among its members most of the carpenters of South St. Louis.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—We are still in the land of the living and working hard to make our Union a success. But we have many obstacles to overcome in this respect, and therefore would advise all carpenters to stay away from this locality. There are plenty of good mechanics here idle, and yet we understand that some of our local contractors are advertising for men. Their design is certainly a bad one. Keep away from Sioux City.

ARDMORE, I. T.—Comparatively speaking, there is no work here at the present time. The contractors, taking advantage of this state of affairs, are attempting to do the little work there is on hand with non-union men at cut prices. Carpenters should pay no attention to advertisements emanating from unscrupulous concerns here, as they would only spend their meagre funds to meet disappointment. Keep aloof from Ardmore.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Last January we numbered only 117 members, and knowing that our position was a weak one we elected a business agent to see after our interests and devote his energy to the non-union men. As a result of this action and the earnestness displayed by our agent in this task we have kept on growing ever since. Some meeting nights we initiated as many as fifty candidates, so that at present our membership surpasses the 500 mark.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The management of the Coronado Hotel here contemplate scabbing their job at the rate of \$2.25 per day of ten hours, while the Union's rate is \$3 for eight hours. We therefore earnestly caution carpenters not to come to San Diego on the strength of misleading advertisements. This concern has been shipping carloads of carpenters from Chicago under the promise of big wages, and, when they got them here, they paid them whatever they pleased. Brothers, beware of these advertisements and steer clear of San Diego until further notice.

NEWTON, Iowa.—The Local Union here is in fine shape and growing rapidly. With the exception of five or six, all the journeymen carpenters in town are in the Union, and we are going after these scabs the best way we know how. We may meet with some opposition from the contractors on July 1, the time when our new wage scale and trade rules go into effect, but brothers may rest assured that it will not amount to much. Painters, bricklayers and teamsters are talking strongly of organizing, and have approached us with a desire to have us assist them in their efforts, which we will certainly do to the best of our ability.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—In the early part of this month the members of Union 392' C. and J. of A., refused to sign a daily report sheet as required of them by one contractor. The Builders' Exchange settled on this one for a test. If this one is successful all contractors will enforce it. As the Union was successful on the 1st of May, demanding 40 cents per hour, eight hours constituting a day's work, the contractors are trying their utmost to procure non-union labor by offering 50 cents per hour to the Union's price of 40 cents per hour. We have enough carpenters to do the work at present. Advise all Union men to remain away from Beaumont.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga.—While we have every white carpenter here enrolled on our books, it is a sheer impossibility to inspire the negroes with the idea that they must organize for self-protection. Their indifference and servility prevented us from making any demand this year. We have now decided to let them alone, and, if driven to the necessity, go against them. Trade is very dull here, and we would earnestly advise all idle carpenters to shun Bainbridge.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—All carpenters are requested to keep away from this locality, as we are in conflict with a mill corporation which is and always has been opposed to Union labor. This concern has given important positions to small contractors who refused to recognize the Union and were in consequence driven out of business. They advertise for help, but expect their men to work ten hours per day for the same pay that Union men receive for eight hours. Brothers looking for work should bear this notice in mind.

Stay Away From Washington

Our Local Unions in Washington, D. C., are engaged in a hard fight with the master builders for recognition of the working rules and working card of the Building Trades Council. Brothers will please stay away from that city until we win this fight.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Scranton, Pa.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Independence, Colo.
Winnipeg, Man.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Sacramento, Cal.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Paterson, N. J.	Divernon, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.

Avoid Paterson and Terre Haute

Our Local Unions in Paterson, N. J., and Terre Haute, Ind., are meeting with difficulties in trying to keep some of the employers in line. Work being dull also, they should not be hampered in their efforts to maintain fair conditions by newcomers. Traveling carpenters and brothers generally are therefore earnestly requested to keep away from Paterson and Terre Haute until more favorable conditions prevail in these places.



Important Notice

The Twelfth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, McDonald Building, 117½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., commencing Monday morning, September 15th, 1902, at 10 o'clock prompt.

The headquarters of the general officers and delegates will be at the Kimball House, near Union Depot, where a special rate of \$2 per day has been secured. Delegates should come prepared to stay in Atlanta from ten to twelve days, so that the work of the Convention may be completed before they return to their homes.

In order to avoid any unpleasantness in the seating of delegates, I wish particularly to call your attention to Section 7 of our General Constitution, which states that a Local Union which owes two months tax to the General Secretary-Treasurer shall not be entitled to representation at the Convention.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Enforce Section 65 of the Constitution

In consideration of the rapidly increasing immigration from foreign countries, and being advised by many Local Unions that carpenters recently landed in this country have applied for admission to membership without having the qualifications as required by Section 65 of the General Constitution, the special attention of all Local Unions and committees for investigation of candidates is hereby called to said section, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 65.—A candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood must furnish proof of his citizenship, or intention to become a citizen of the country wherein he resides."

Special Attention

The special attention of all members and Local Unions is hereby called to the subjoined decision, rendered by the General Executive Board in their session held July 27, 1901, relative to the special assessments imposed by Local Unions or District Councils:

DECISION

Self-imposed special assessments levied by any Local Union or District Council for strike purposes, and made valid by their vote, are not subject to the provisions laid down in Section 180 of the General Constitution. All members under the jurisdiction of any Local Union or District Council levying such assessment are subject to the payment of same, and if fined by any Local Union or District Council for non-payment they are liable to pay such fine.

Take Notice

Local Unions and members will please take notice that in order to simplify our accounts and to avoid unnecessary mailing expense, orders for small badges or pins calling for less than six (6) of these articles will not be given attention hereafter. Such orders cannot be executed by the General Office.

Circular Letter

This has been a very busy season for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The spirit of organization seems to have spread to every man working at the craft. New Unions have been formed lately at the rate of four or five daily. Particular attention and instructions have been given to help this work along, and the result has been astounding to us all. We are now one of the biggest labor organizations in the United States, and yet we have lots of work to do. It is expected that every member will use his best energies to induce those who are yet on the outside to become affiliated with us, so that we may in a short time be in position to control the entire wood-working industry.

Before this issue of THE CARPENTER reaches our readers we will have 1180 Local Unions under our jurisdiction, with a membership in good standing of more than 105,000. Many demands have been made this spring by our Unions and District Councils for a shorter work-day, increase in wages and recognition of union labor. It is gratifying to report that at the present writing the majority of them have been successful. We have yet several stubborn fights on hand, but from the reports made to this office they will not be of long duration. It is also pleasing to report that of all the demands for better conditions made this year not one has been a failure. Cool heads, sound judgment, and a disposition to meet our employers half way in anything reasonable, have played an active part in our success.

Let us hope that the future may have in store for us still greater results. Now that we have improved our working conditions, it becomes our duty to persevere in the good work, to attend the meetings of our Union regularly and take an active part in its workings, to encourage others to become members, and to conduct ourselves in such a manner as to gain the respect, esteem and admiration of our fellow citizens, thus proving that labor organizations are the most efficient, educational and beneficial institutions on earth. Our watchwords should be Organize, Agitate, Educate.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Beware of Bogus Badges or Pins

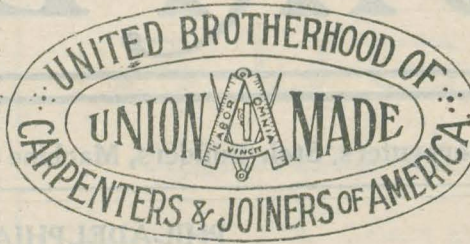
The attention of all Local Unions and members is hereby called to a badge, or pin, manufactured by the National Steel and Stamp Works, of Baltimore, Md., William Baumgarten, proprietor, as well as to one made by a concern doing business under the name of the Society Emblem Company, corner Paca and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, Md. These firms have for some months past been distributing circulars among our members and Local Unions, offering a badge or pin for sale, representing it to be equal in quality and design to the official badge furnished by the General Office. We now desire to say that the above-named firms are manufacturing their articles and offering them for sale without authority from the General Office, nor are their designs true fac-similes of our Brotherhood emblem.

Order your badges from the General Office same as other supplies. This is the only proper place to make your purchases.

In our contests between trade unions over questions of autonomy and jurisdiction let us never forget that we are all workmen. The bosses rejoice to see us fighting.

The Brotherhood Union Label

A cut for the Brotherhood union label is now in the possession of the General Office. In order to properly legalize the label and to make it valid, effective and secure, it requires registration in each and every State. Up to the present time regis-



tration has been obtained in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut only, and the label is not available for any other State. In the States of Missouri, Illinois, Massachusetts, Colorado, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, California and the District of Columbia registration proceedings have been entered into.

The union label can be issued by the General Office only with the sanction and under the instruction of the General Executive Board, to whom all applications for the use of the label must be submitted.

A Word to Our Local Secretaries and Correspondents

In order to do justice to our Local Unions and members and give prompt attention to required changes in the list of Financial Secretaries, the insertion of trade news and so forth, and that disappointment in this respect may be avoided, we would urgently request all local secretaries and correspondents to forward all matter for insertion in THE CARPENTER to the General Office at the earliest possible date. We find that in very many instances the forwarding of communications containing changes in the list of Financial Secretaries or other matter for publication is often and unwarrantably delayed until the first of the month, and frequently later, and consequently cannot appear in that month's issue, while other matter is unavoidably crowded out and becomes valueless for the ensuing number.

It should be borne in mind that the enormous growth of our membership necessitated an increase in the circulation of THE CARPENTER of about 18,000 copies within the past ten months. The entire edition requiring at least fifteen days for printing, binding and mailing, it is obvious that in order to issue the journal on the 15th of the month it must go to press not later than the 1st. Hence matter for publication should be sent to the General Office as early as possible prior to that date.

Things for Local Unions to Remember

Financial officers, when scanning our financial column headed "Money Received," should not overlook the name of the month for which credit is given. As strange as it may appear, we must say that frequent complaints are received by the General Office as to the moneys sent in for a certain month not tallying with the amount credited in that month's issue of the journal.

THE CARPENTER, going to press on the 1st of each month, evidently cannot give credit for moneys that have not been forwarded by a Local's officers nor received by the General Office.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 585, PORT HURON, MICH.—We are having some difficulty with the contractors in obtaining their signatures to an agreement we submitted to them. We have now organized a Building Trades Council, which, when firmly established, will undoubtedly be a means of making the contractors more agreeable to our demands.

LOCAL UNION 1010, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—July 14 is the day set for our new working rules to take force, and on the same day we shall demand 30 cents an hour and nine hours per day. We are hopeful of victory and don't expect the employers to offer much resistance to our reasonable demands. Our Union, only recently organized, is in good shape, and we are initiating new members at every meeting.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, MACON, GA.—We have served notice on the contractors and builders of this city and vicinity that on and after July 1 we shall demand the nine-hour workday without any reduction in wages. Our minimum rate being the mere pittance of \$1.50 per day, one can readily see that we cannot and will not stand any cut-down, and in anticipation of difficulty arising we would ask all carpenters to stay away from Macon during this and the coming month.

LOCAL UNION 1024, CUMBERLAND, MD.—On May 1 we obtained a reduction in working hours of one hour on Saturday, eight hours on that day constituting a day's work. This rule was lived up to by employers and employes throughout the past month. On Saturday, May 31st, however, four contractors notified their men that thereafter they would require nine hours work on Saturday as well as on other days of the week. We then appointed a committee to wait upon these contractors, and vested them with power to adjust the matter if possible. The contractors being unwilling to make any concession, our Union has ordered all members involved to stop work on Saturday, June 23.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—In April last we entered upon a movement for eight hours and 30 cents an hour minimum wages, to take effect on July 1. At that time we notified the employers of our demands by circular letter, and a few of them met with the District Council and expressed themselves favorably as to the granting of our request. Hence we anticipated little if any difficulty to arise. But the carpenters being joined in their demands by other building crafts, and the movement receiving the endorsement of the Central Labor Union here, all contractors in the building line have now organized for the purpose of fighting the labor organizations and their demands. There are several large jobs under way that will not be affected in the event of a clash, as our demands have been granted by the contractors having charge of them.

LOCAL UNION 1024, CUMBERLAND, MD.—On March 17 we notified all contractors that on May 1 we would demand nine hours per day and eight on Satur-

days at the prevailing rate of wages. All but two of the contractors acceded to our demands, these two granting nine hours, but not the eight hours on Saturday. Neither did their men join the Union, a demand included in our verbal agreement with the employers. Hence, on the 19th of May we communicated with the contractors, requesting them to urge the non-union men in their employ to become members of the organization, stating at the same time that in case of non-redress we would take action against the non-union men on June 14. In response to our ultimatum, on May 31 six contractors posted up notices to the effect that employes not willing to work eight hours on Saturday and quitting at 4 P. M. would have their wages docked one hour. These six contractors are all mill men, doing the larger amount of business, while we have fourteen contractors, not mill men, who will stand by the Union in this contest. At present we are trying to settle the dispute amicably, but should we fail in this endeavor our men employed by these unfair contractors will refuse to work next Saturday. We hope to come to some understanding and settle the difficulty without having to resort to harsher measures.

Successful Trade Movements

ARCTIC, R. I.—We have succeeded in our demand for shorter hours and an increase of 25 cents per day. Our members manifest great satisfaction over the result, and the Union is prospering and admitting new members.

WINDSOR, Ont.—The men employed in the three planing mills here obtained the recognition of the Union and a 10 per cent. increase of wages on May 19. Both points were gained by concerted and intelligent action and a little persuasion. The outside men get 25 cents an hour.

AURORA, Ill.—Our grievances have been settled, the bosses withdrawing their graded list. They have also agreed not to blacklist those of our members who took a leading part in our strike. Our minimum scale will now be 30 cents an hour for nine hours work. Our wages formerly were from 20 to 30 cents.

RED LODGE, Mont.—Since March 7th of this year, when Local Union No. 744 was started, we have gained the nine-hour day and established a wage scale of \$3.60 to \$4.50. The scale formerly was \$3.50 for ten hours. Our members full-blooded union men and wide awake to their interests.

CHESTER, Pa.—Having been successful in our demand for an eight-hour day, the new system has been in operation since June 2. All but two of the bosses had conceded our demand on that day, and these two have been working eight hours since the 9th. So everything is satisfactorily settled, and we are delighted over our victory.

TRENTON, N. J.—The demand of our Local Union for a Saturday half-holiday with no decrease in wages has been acceded to by our employers. On Monday, June 2, all our members quit work, but as there was very little opposition from the contractors the matter was settled on Tuesday night and an agreement reached. Our wage scale, to hold good until May 1, 1903, calls for 34½ cents per hour. The agreement also provides for extra pay for overtime, but under no consideration is any work to be done on Saturday afternoon.

MANHATTAN BOROUGH, NEW YORK.—The only demand made by this District on May 1 was one in behalf of the stair-builders, which provided for a rate of wages of 50 cents per hour, 44 hours per week, and for wages to be paid weekly on Saturday on or before 12 o'clock noon, in the shop or on jobs. The demand was granted all around without causing trouble of any nature.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—On May 1 we began working eight hours per day, and we have also obtained the Saturday half-holiday. One contractor, however, persistently refuses to grant the shorter hours, and it may take some time yet to compel him to change his attitude. We have quite a number of non-union men here whom we are trying to win over. We are doing our utmost to increase our membership, and are affiliated with the Boston District Council.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—Having succeeded in establishing a rate of \$3 for eight hours per day, we claim the honor of being listed among the Eight-Hour Cities. Our new schedule went into force on June 1st. We experienced no difficulty in inaugurating the new system. When we found some of the employers disinclined to agree to our terms we matured a co-operative association of union men to do contract work, with the result that the bosses literally fell over each other trying to see who would be the first to pay the eight-hour rates.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Local Union 65 has won a complete victory over the contractors, who, ever since our movement began, boasted of being able to break up all labor organization in this city. The Unions here have shown the bosses that they were mistaken. Not a painter, tinsmith or plumber did a stroke of work during our strike, and the building trade was completely tied up. Our men were out over seven weeks when a settlement was reached whereby the bosses agreed to pay \$2.80 per day, an advance of 30 cents, all our former working rules to remain in force. Eighty-five of our members were involved in the contest which has now terminated so successfully.

BAY CITY, Mich.—The differences existing here between us and the master builders were amicably settled on June 10th. An agreement with the Builders' Exchange was reached and will be in force until May 1, 1903. The settlement is the result of the visit of Bro. Donald Glass, of Buffalo, who was sent on here from headquarters. We have won our demands for an eight-hour workday and 30 cents an hour minimum, being a reduction in time of one hour per day and an increase in wages of from 3 to 8 cents per hour. In return we agreed to take no contract work individually, relegating all such work to contractors. We are highly satisfied with the termination of our walk-out and the result of Brother Glass's visit.

READING, Pa.—After a battle lasting nearly six weeks we have suspended hostilities and declared our strike off. On the 1st of May 163 of our men went out for an advance in wages of 5 cents per hour for carpenters and 3 cents for mill men, a Saturday half-holiday, recognition of the Union and the inauguration of apprentice rules. The larger number of the boss carpenters were from the beginning of our move favorably inclined toward our demands, but we had a hard fight with the mill-owners, which apparently will have to be kept up for some time to come, they still refusing to recognize the organization. The mill men have

now settled on the following basis: The men receive the increase demanded, the working hours to be ten per day five days in the week and five on Saturday. With the outside contractors we have been more successful, forty-five of them having granted the increase of 5 cents per hour and 5 cents extra per hour when sent out of the city, the working hours to be nine per day. Boss carpenters and mill-owners have agreed to an apprentice system providing for one apprentice to every ten mechanics. One contractor, however, refuses to pay the extra 5 cents per hour for work outside of the city, but as he is badly in need of men we hope to have him in line also in a short time.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—About three hundred of our men struck work on May 1 for a minimum scale of 37½ cents per hour, while over six hundred, employed by the larger firms, received the increase in pay demanded for eight hours work. On June 12, after a strike of six weeks duration, we were offered a compromise which we accepted. The agreement entered into by the Local Unions and the bosses' association provides for a minimum rate of \$2.65 per day, to hold good until May 1, 1903, and \$2.80 per day from the latter date on up to May 1, 1904. Time and a half will be paid for overtime, and double time for work on Sundays and holidays. We are pleased to state that out of this protracted struggle our organization has emerged intact, and is perfectly able to hold its own in every respect.

STILLWATER, Minn.—The carpenters of this city demanded and obtained the nine-hour workday and 27½ cents per hour. They had no trouble at all in having their demands acceded to by the employers. The mill owners, however, gave their men quite a fight. The mill men have now organized into one great Union.

They Want to Increase Working Hours

Some time ago an agreement was entered into between Local Union 331, of Norfolk, Va., and the contractors and mill-owners, whereby the working hours of carpenters were reduced from nine to eight and those of the mill men from ten to nine per day. Up to June 1 this agreement had been kept by all except C. W. Cake & Son, who, shortly after the nine-hour schedule was fixed, again exacted ten hours work in their mill.

The mill owners and contractors recently organized a Builders' Association, for the purpose, as they stated, of protecting themselves against organized labor. The nature of this "protection" became apparent on June 1, when the mill owners gave notice that in the future ten hours work would again be required. Thereupon Local Union 331 served notice on the contractors that they would refuse to handle any material manufactured under the ten-hour system.

On June 17 the Builders' Association held a meeting and decided to lock out all their men and permit no one to return to work unless he agreed to work nine hours per day for the wages formerly paid for eight. The employers took this action notwithstanding the fact that Union 331 has an agreement with them, binding until September 16, calling for eight hours work per day. As a result of this attempt to increase the working hours, over three hundred of our members have been thrown on the street.

Four large contractors have refused to associate themselves with this infidel and unscrupulous combination, and their men are at work. All other building trades have dropped their tools and come out in sympathy with the carpenters and mill

men. Not a single member of the Union has deserted, and the Union itself is sparing no effort to win. At the time of writing the building trade of Norfolk is almost at a standstill, and the men engaged in the struggle are determined to whip these unfair bosses into submission. Imbued with the idea that the shortening of the working-day is one of our greatest needs and a fundamental principle of organized labor, the men on strike will not resume work until the hours prevailing prior to June 1 shall be firmly re-established.

Latest advices from Norfolk show that the Builders' Association is shaky and weakening. Their treasurer has resigned and settled with the Union. There is a desire among the contractors to submit the matter to arbitration, which, of course, is laughed at by the men. There is absolutely nothing to arbitrate in a case where an attempt is made to increase the hours of labor.

An Extraordinary Situation and a Lively Contest, in Hartford

On April 25 our Local Union 43, Hartford, Conn., notified all contractors, as well as the Builders' Association, that \$3 per day would be the minimum rate of wages required by journeymen carpenters on and after May 1. The master builders in their reply stating that they could not grant this demand, all further negotiation with them was broken off, and on May 1 every member of the Union quit work who had not been assured by his employer that he would receive the 50 cents increase. On the 15th of May sixty of the boss carpenters, employing approximately two hundred men, had granted the advance, while about one hundred of the Local Union's members who had been refused the increase in pay secured employment in other cities.

The Builders' Association, dissatisfied with this state of affairs, then approached the lumber dealers, and in a conference held between the two bodies induced the latter to shut down the lumber yards and refuse to sell material to the builders who had granted the Union's demand and employed their men under the new schedule. This action of the lumber dealers tied up the builders, with the result that all the union men, 350 in number, were put on the street, some of the non-unionists also going out with them.

This shut-down of the lumber yards greatly complicated the situation, and the fight is now not against Local Union 43 alone, but a general war upon all the Unions in the New England States. For a better understanding of the situation we will state that in all other cities in the Connecticut Valley, except Thompsonville, the men's demands were granted. Hartford Local Union being practically the mother Union of the New England States, the combined energies of the master builders and lumber dealers are centered in that city. The bosses, in aiming at Union 43, are obviously of the belief that by driving it to the wall they may the more easily cope with the others and accomplish their destruction.

The bricklayers and masons of Hartford, we are pleased to say, are in full sympathy with our men. They refuse to lay any brick or plaster or do any stonework on jobs where non-union carpenters are at work, and the mason-helpers are doing likewise. The Unions in surrounding towns are also doing all in their power to assist Hartford Union, and have rendered splendid aid in securing employment for the strikers. New Haven, New Britain and Bridgeport especially have done excellent work in this line.

Whether the lumber dealers open up their yards or not, there are ten builders now who stand by the Union, and to aid

them and others who may eventually come in our men have been getting lumber into the city from outside dealers, the fair contractors purchasing from them as an act of resentment against the local dealers whom they formerly patronized.

Since the closing of the lumber yards the Builders' Association has done all in its power to get our men to ask for a conference with them. They went so far as to enlist the Hartford Business Men's Association as a mediator. All overtures of this nature, however, have been promptly rejected, Hartford Union insisting on the unconditional surrender of the lumber dealers and the reopening of their yards before they will entertain any proposition of this kind.

No doubt our brothers all over the land will approve of this attitude. These lumber dealers and builders must be taught a lesson, so that in the future they will keep their hands out of our affairs and mind their own business. At the time of writing the strikers have been out seven weeks, and we are proud to be able to say that not one of them has broken the ranks. They are standing as solid and determined as on the 1st of May, and we trust that they will fight out this battle for a just and righteous cause to a finish. They have proved valiant fighters, and deserve the admiration of the entire craft. We are confident that their heroic efforts will find reward in a complete victory.

Trade Conditions in Worcester

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Allow me to state a few facts as to the condition of the carpenters in Worcester and their strides in behalf of unionism. In 1896 our membership became inspired with new blood and vigor, and before May 1st, 1897, had arrived it had grown to almost seven hundred. A demand was then made for eight hours, and acceded to without any hesitation on the part of the contractors. But alas! soon after that time, through the indifference of our members and a lack of unity and mutual understanding among the various nationalities comprising our rank and file, our membership dwindled down to about one hundred. In order to extricate ourselves from this deplorable condition we saw no other way but a complete reorganization; and to overcome the difficulties emanating from the diversity of languages we organized a French-speaking and a Swedish-speaking Union, both departures proving a grand success. When June 1, 1901, came around we demanded and obtained the eight-hour day and an advance of 3½ cents per hour, without any difficulty worth mentioning. The success of our movement at that time created great enthusiasm among and made quite an impression on the mill men and cabinetmakers, who also became very anxious to obtain the shorter workday. With that object in view a number of them approached our District Council and requested that body to organize them into a mill men's union. Their request was complied with, and on July 19th, 1901, our Mill Men's Union 877 was organized with ninety-five charter members, and with ensuing additions soon reached a membership of over three hundred. Thus the total membership of the three Local Unions was raised up to fifteen hundred.

On February 2, 1902, the mill men notified their employers that on and after May 1 they would demand nine hours without any reduction in pay. Thereupon the District Council invited the employers to attend a conference to discuss the matter and come to some understanding. The invitation was accepted by the employers, but when meeting night came

around none of them appeared. Not only that, but they absolutely refused to recognize the Union or make any concessions whatever, and on the following morning posted up notices informing their employees that whoever objected to working ten hours should consider himself discharged. Thus the employers threw down the gauntlet to the men, with the effect that on May 1st the mill hands of nine shops quit work, while five of the firms had yielded to our demands. The District Council then retaliated, declared these nine firms unfair and the carpenters refused to handle their trim. Our faithful brothers of other cities are doing likewise, and thanks to their solidary action car loads of trim, manufactured by these unfair firms, are coming back to Worcester. The wrath of the outside contractors and the manufacturers over these proceedings, as may well be imagined, knows no bounds, and they swear they will cripple the organization of this city and compel the carpenters to return to the nine-hour workday. But let me say right here, that as hard as they may try, they will never accomplish their end. Our boys are now out four weeks and will stay out until the obnoxious firms have surrendered and our demands are granted. The threat used by the manufacturers, or the so called master builders, who, by the way, are seriously lacking in backbone, has no effect whatever on our men. They are confident that these unscrupulous employers will rue the day when they entered into this fight, and then take a back seat. Our Building Trades Council here is well organized and ever ready to assist us in this contest with all their power and influence.

We hope that the foregoing will convince the brothers that Worcester is a good place to be avoided for some time, and we trust that in cases of emergency they will give the trim manufactured in this city the same consideration which it is receiving here. We are struggling for freedom and justice, and will not waver until we have won the day and our efforts are crowned with success.

P. B. K.

Worcester, Mass.

Aurora Union's Final Triumph

At the time Local Union 916 was organized—in October, 1901—it was confidently predicted that we would meet the same fate as the two preceding Unions existing here at different periods, which, unable to cope with prevailing conditions, had dwindled away and died. The following statement will show, however, that the prediction fell flat, and that, on the contrary, we are very much alive.

We started our Union with a membership of nineteen, and when January 1 arrived we had about one hundred members on our roll. In the course of this month we adopted a code of by-laws and working rules, to go into effect, as we then expected, on May 1, which contained the following provisions:

Nine hours to constitute a day's work.

The minimum scale to be 30c. an hour. Time and a half for overtime.

One apprentice to five journeymen.

Laborers to be prohibited from using carpenter tools.

We immediately notified the contractors by circular letter and the daily local press of the adoption of these rules and our determination to enforce them at the stated time. This action very naturally aroused the contractors, and on April 15 they organized under the name of Aurora Builders' Association and at once appointed a committee to meet the representatives of our Union, with a view to discuss and settle our grievances. Several conferences were then held, but with-

out result, and we were compelled to extend the time for the enforcement of our new schedule pending a settlement of the points in dispute. On May 12 an agreement was effected whereby all our demands were practically granted. Nevertheless, when payday came around a great disappointment awaited us, inasmuch as only a few contractors paid the rate agreed upon on May 12. We, of course, remonstrated with the employers because of this breach of contract entered into by us in good faith. Negotiations were reopened and continued for some time, until, on June 5, our committee reported their inability to come to an understanding with the employers. Thereupon the Union passed a resolution instructing all members to demand 30 cents an hour on the following payday and directing all who failed to secure a guarantee of Union wages from their employers to report at the meeting hall on the ensuing Monday, June 9. As a consequence of this action, seventy-five of our members struck work on that day, causing an almost complete tie-up of building operations in this city. On the Wednesday following, upon request of the employers, another joint committee meeting was held. After considerable wrangling over a sliding scale that had been adopted by the contractors and observed by them, the employers once more pledged themselves to abide by the agreement and its provisions, and the strike was declared off.

Although a few of our men have not been reinstated as yet, everything else is in good shape at this moment, and prospects are very favorable indeed after this battle and our final triumph. N. E. B., Aurora, Ill. Local Union 916.

From Our Danville Local Union

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I send you a short note from Local Union 269, which, if you deem it worthy of publication, you will please insert in the July CARPENTER.

Being young in years, not very strong in membership, and the instinct of self-protection among wage-workers in this locality being as yet rather undeveloped, our Local Union has a hard road to travel indeed. We have about three hundred carpenters in our city, of whom scarcely one-third are members of the organization. This goes to show that notwithstanding the fact that since the time our organization was started we have through its efforts obtained an increase in wages of fifty per cent., the greater portion of our craftsmen are still on the outside. Most of our contractors, too, entertain a feeling of animosity towards trade organization and some of them are very bitter towards our Local Union. Nevertheless we have gained the respect and sympathy of the more liberal-minded and popular ones, and we trust that by persuasion and intelligent action on our part they will soon be less difficult to handle and our pathway be marked with newly made friends.

We have a Trades and Labor Council here, which we expect in time to render labor organization in this city material assistance and help to bring about a better understanding among the men engaged in the various trades and callings as to their own interests. Our non-union carpenters are, of course, receiving their share of the benefits resulting from the untiring efforts made by our Union, and they must sooner or later realize that benefits and concession from employers are not obtainable single-handed and join our folds. The members of our Union, true to the principles taught by our Brotherhood, help each other along in every way, and as a consequence enjoy daily employment while some of the non-

unionists are vainly looking for work. We are glad to note in the columns of our journal the achievements of our sister Unions throughout the entire country, and hope that they will keep on battling for still better living conditions for themselves and their dependant ones.

With best wishes for the success of all sister Local Unions, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

W. S. O.

Local Union 269.

Good Work of Brockton Union

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Deeming it our duty to occasionally give a sign of life and let our fellow members know what we are doing, we write these few lines, which you will kindly insert in the next issue of our valuable journal.

Local Union 624 was started less than two years ago with a membership of thirty-two, and as we have over three hundred names on our roll at the present time it certainly shows that we haven't been lying on our oars. While we have thus increased our own membership, we have also been successful in organizing the new Local Unions at Whitman (east of Brockton), at Stoughton (west of Brockton), and at Bridgewater (south of Brockton). We also have extended our own local jurisdiction over Avon and Holbrook on the north. Within the past two years we have had the pleasure of seeing the eight-hour day established in our town city as well as in the surrounding towns mentioned. Further, we have lent a helping hand in the formation of the Union at Falmouth, a shore resort, where a number of our members were employed last winter.

Last November we sent a communication to the master builders of this city, requesting them to grant us a 2 per cent. advance in wages, to go into effect on May 1, 1902. This request was not only refused, but in their reply the bosses presented us with a graded list of names and a proposition for a sliding scale of wages, which naturally was not only not entertained but utterly disapproved of by our Union and sent back. We then appointed a conference committee to meet a like committee representing the master builders, and several joint meetings were held, but the inauguration of the sliding scale still being the pet scheme and hobby of the builders, no agreement was reached at that time. They were willing to revise their graded list in our favor. They even had this list published and bound in book form, with a blue cover, which became known as the "Master Builders' Blue Book." This book contained the names of all carpenters in their employ, in graded order, and stated the rate of wages they were willing to pay the respective grades, which rate was not to be exceeded by any member of the Association. When the master builders saw that the Union was strong in its determination not to compromise itself by the approval of their scheme, they informed our committee that further conferences were useless and all negotiations came to a standstill.

Nevertheless, in the latter part of April we were notified that the builders' committee was ready to meet our representatives at any time and place we might suggest, for the purpose of reconsidering our grievances. Our committee was then ordered to resume negotiations, and several conferences were held lasting until midnight and resulting in the signing of a contract, to hold good until May 1, 1903, wherein the master builders conceded a maximum wage rate of \$2.75 per day of eight hours.

We are congratulating ourselves on the

successful termination of this controversy at a time when it looked very much as if a protracted strike was unavoidable. Our success is largely due to the fact that the building trades and all other trades here are thoroughly organized. It is actually impossible for a non-union man to hold a job in Brockton, either in our trade or any other in the building line.

Brockton, Mass. LOCAL UNION 624.

Splendid Growth of Providence Union

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

It gives me great pleasure to be in a position to inform the members of the United Brotherhood of the wonderful growth in membership of Local Union 632. This city, which for years has been the dumping ground for scab labor, will, as far as present indications go, soon have the largest Local Union in our Brotherhood.

We started in about the 1st of April this year, held several meetings to consider the advisability of forming a new Union, and succeeded in arousing considerable interest in our trade organization. We showed the people of Providence that the carpenters could band themselves together for the furtherance of their own interests even in this city, where formerly it had seemed an utter impossibility to build up and maintain a strong union of our craft. On our first regular meeting night we initiated over 150 members, but that was an easy night, for at the following meetings we seldom initiated less than two hundred. And as fast as the new members came rushing in we inspired them with the idea that each one of them must become a walking delegate for the Union—and most of them did so. At our fourth meeting we found that our Labor Temple was too small to hold the crowd attending our meetings. We had entirely outgrown our old quarters, and removed to the largest available hall in the city. You can scarcely imagine the amount of work our Financial Secretary had to do upon these evenings. Everyone was anxious to get his membership card and also the Building Trades Council working-card, the use of which we are enforcing. And yet throughout it all, and although hundreds were compelled to stand, the best of order prevailed at these monster meetings.

After we had succeeded in organizing about 95 per cent. of the carpenters of the city we sent each contractor a circular letter asking for an eight-hour workday and a minimum rate of \$2.50 per day, which demand most of them agreed to, evidently with the purpose of warding off consideration by the Union of effective measures to enforce its demands. But when the first of June came around we found several firms unwilling to grant either the reduction of hours or the advance in wages as far as shop hands were concerned. We had approached these employers with the purpose of reaching an amicable settlement, but without avail. The firm of Gilbane Brothers in particular assumed a very hostile attitude toward the Union, refusing to enter into any discussion of grievances with our representative. Thus a conflict became unavoidable, and every one of the seventeen men employed in Gilbane's shop struck work on June 3. The firm had granted the Union's demands to all their outside men, some fifty in number, all of whom were union men. Nevertheless, these outside men struck in sympathy with the shop hands.

The Household Sewing Machine Company, employing seven or eight outside carpenters and fourteen or fifteen inside men, was also proceeded against with the same result, and as a consequence their men also went out. The Croker Manu-

facturing Company was obstinate at first, but after its men had come out it came to terms the same morning.

In addition to these men, there are twenty others, working for smaller concerns, now out on strike, making the total number involved in this controversy about 125. As the foregoing will show, the chances in this fight are much in our favor, and we will show the employers that scab rule in Providence is a thing of the past and that henceforth the carpenters of this city will manfully stand by the Union and assert their just and inalienable rights.

TH. L. P.,

Providence, R. I.

Local Union 632.

Their Third Anniversary

Local Union 277, Philadelphia, celebrated its third anniversary with an entertainment and ball, held in Harmony Hall on Wednesday, June 18. The occasion was a very enjoyable one, and speech-making, musical selections, singing and comic performances were the order of the evening. General Secretary-Treasurer Frank Duffy delivered an address on the necessity of educating the toiling masses as to their real condition and interests as wage-workers and the efficiency of trade unions. The principal speaker was T. D. Nichols, President of District No. 1, United Mine Workers, who in response to an invitation tendered him by the Local Union, in an eloquent address enlightened his hearers on the real question at issue in the coal miners' strike. His speech was a forceful one, and the information it conveyed to the minds of all present was highly appreciated, as manifested by rousing applause. Refreshments and lunch were served, followed by dancing, which lasted until a late hour.

Additions to List of Eight-Hour Cities

The following localities have obtained the eight-hour workday during the month of June:

Bay City, Mich.	Chester, Pa.
Wakefield, Mass.	Port Arthur, Tex.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Columbus, Ind.	Cherokee, Kan.
Passaic, N. J.	Coalgate, Ind. Ter.
Alamogordo, N. Mex.	St. Jean, Quebec.
Morris, Ill.	Suffern, N. Y.
Yrden, Ill.	Midland, Mich.
New Madrid, Mo.	Fremont, O.
Scituate, Mass.	Port Colborne, Ont.
Sault St. Marie, Can.	Paterson, N. J.
Harrisburg, Ill.	Carthage, Tex.
Marion, Iowa.	New London, Conn.
Trinidad, Col.	Dalton, Ga.
Norfolk, Va.	Cold Spring, N. Y.
Fargo, N. Dak.	Marceline, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Roxton, Tex.
Richmond, Va.	Piedmont, W. Va.
Manville, R. I.	Winfield, Kan.
Auburn, Ill.	Tampa, Fla.
Homewood, Pa.	Nevada, Mo.
Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Rumford Falls, Me.
Bellefonte, Pa.	Coulterville, Ill.
Oglesby, Ill.	West Frankfort, Ill.

Total—Forty-two Local Unions.

Convicted of Misappropriating Funds

Elmer G. Erwin, formerly Financial Secretary of Local Union 277, Philadelphia, Pa., was convicted in the Criminal Court on April 29 last of having appropriated to his own use over \$300 of the funds belonging to the Union, and on May 2 was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Previous to his initiation in Local Union 277, Erwin resided in Lancaster, Pa.

Rejection of Candidate

George Heidrick applied for membership in Local Union 394, Memphis, Tenn., three times in succession, and each time was rejected for sufficient reasons.



TRIBUTE OF UNION LABOR

The Organized Crafts of Waterloo Observe Memorial Day

Memorial Day for union labor was observed in Waterloo, Iowa, in a most fitting manner. More than three hundred members of the various organized crafts of the city met and paid a loving and beautiful tribute to their members who have passed to "the other shore."

The exercises were held in accordance with a resolution adopted at the recent meeting of the State Federation of Labor held in Cedar Rapids, when it was decided to set aside the first Sunday in June of each year as the time to hold memorial service for the dead of the labor organizations and strew with flowers the graves wherein they are interred.

The time for the services was set at 2.30 o'clock, and it was but a short time after that hour when the line of march was taken up from the City Hall, where the unions had congregated and formed for the purpose. The line was headed by Dr. Rucker's Korak Wonder Band. The line included the following bodies:

- Delegates Central Labor Union.
- International Ass'n of Machinists.
- Boiler Makers' Union.
- Federal Union.
- Carpenters' Union.
- Typographical Union.
- Tailors' Union.
- Cigar Makers' Union.
- Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union.
- Barbers' Union.
- Leather Workers' Union.

The address of the day was delivered by Rev. T. M. Evans, pastor of Grace M. E. Church. His effort was eloquent and touching, and was greatly appreciated by the thousand or more persons who had assembled to hear it.

Kingan & Co., Meat Packers, Unfair

The subjoined appeal to all labor organizations has recently been issued by the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, Ind., in regard to the unfair action of the firm of Kingan & Co., meat packers, of that city, who, as we are informed by one of our Unions there, never employ union carpenters on their buildings or on repairs. (This firm also does business under the names of branch firms—the Moore Packing Co., of Indianapolis, and Reid Bros., Kansas City, Kan.):

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3, 1902

To Organized Labor Everywhere:

The fight between Kingan & Co. and the organized labor of Indianapolis is still on. Statements have been made that the matter has been adjusted, but such is not the case, and the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis, after using its best endeavors to adjust the differences, again asks that you appoint committees to help bring this firm to a realization of the fact that workingmen have a right to organize, and that the organized labor of this country is willing to help its fellows to secure this right.

Kingan & Co. have disrupted every Union that has been organized among their employes in the last few years. They have repeatedly broken agreements entered into between themselves and their employes. On every occasion they have discriminated against union men, not only with their own employes, but in the

work that is necessary in improvements. The building trades especially have suffered in this regard.

In order to bring the firm of Kingan & Co. to terms we ask that you visit the handlers of meat in your vicinity and ask that they cease to handle the products of this firm.

We would ask that you write Kingan & Co. of the action you take in this matter, and also that you notify the undersigned to the same effect.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary,
16 Union Building.

L. U. 131, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Sends Protest to Governor

Under date of May 20, Local Union 131 of Seattle, Wash., entered a protest with Governor Savage of Nebraska against the Fourth of July being pressed into the service of Moran Bros. in celebration of the laying of the keel of the battleship Nebraska. In their communication to the Governor the Union particularly protests against this abuse of the Memorial Day, because of Moran Bros.' well-known antagonism to organized labor, and denounce the whole affair as a scheme to advertise the business of an unfair firm. Governor Savage, in his reply, gives vent to his displeasure at the position taken by organized labor, tending to inject the element of discord into a patriotic exercise. The attitude of Moran Bros. toward organized labor, says the Governor, is a matter involving employer and employe, and if they cannot adjust their difficulty they should not appeal to disinterested outsiders. He further says that, having been invited by the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle to witness the laying of the keel of the battleship which is to bear the name of the State of which he is the chief executive, a refusal would be equivalent to a display of discourtesy and lack of patriotism.

A Pessimist's Soliloquy

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

The optimist foolish trusts everything new,
He heeds not the caution that nothing is true;
He prophesies sunshine when shadows abound,
And looks for a blessing where none can be found.

The optimist prays, but his business fails,
For merchants and grocers have short-balanced scales;
Experience teaches that fraud in a trade
Is real human nature that comes ready-made.

The farmer's a rascal, the butcher's the same,
In all the professions dead-beat is the game;
The lawyer's a trickster, just label him scamp,
If he once gets a mortgage his victims may tramp.

Trust nothing to agents, they'll swindle you,
sure;
Watch all politicians—no office is pure;
The doctor will cheat you right out of your breath,
And charge you for dying a natural death.

And the carpenter, too, is quick on the grab,
More especially so if he is a scab;
The painter you'll find is as bad as the tinner,
And plumber and printer is each a great sinner.

The man past redemption (his kind do abound),
In the hypocrite's game on Sunday is found;
The bankrupt and villain oft leads in the song,
Partakes of communion and prays loud and long—

Professing the faith of the Crucified One,
And living the motto of "Do or be done."
The churches are builded on pillars like these
To suit congregations that worship their ease.

There is nought to expect but original sin;
The optimist's folly I'll never begin;
There is no one to trust, none perfect or good,
I will live to myself, as a pessimist should.

Kirkwood, Ga.

EVERY trust that has power to fix prices arbitrarily steals from the people.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Practical Wood-Carving—II

FRED T. HODGSON

WE are now in a position to try our hand on some simple piece of work, and in order to get accustomed to using the tools freely and correctly before commencing on something of value it will be best to learn on what is known as chip carving, as this will not require as much skill or patience as relief carving, and if we should not make a good job of it it will not matter very much. Again, even if the work is not first-class it will scarcely be noticed, whereas if we attempted relief carving and botched it it would be a total loss, as nothing looks so bad as coarse and botched relief carving.

Procure a piece of board—cherry, birch, sycamore or gum—to start work on. The beauty of all chip carving, or surface carving, as some call it, depends entirely upon the skilful use of the parting tool. It is advisable to make as much use of it as possible, in order to have a thorough command of it.

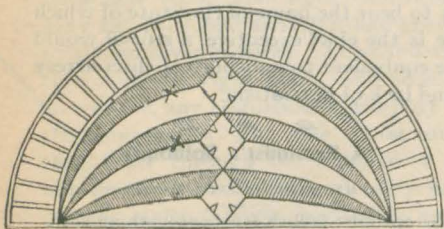


Fig. 5.

In laying off any design, first draw a few lines parallel with the grain of the wood. Follow one of these lines exactly with the parting tool, holding the tool in the same position and exerting an equal amount of strength throughout. When

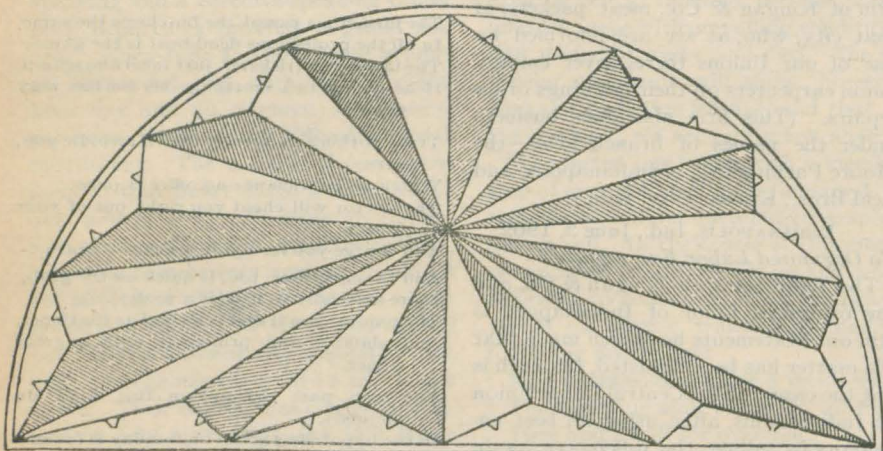


Fig. 6.

you have succeeded in cutting a line clean, straight and uniform in width, draw several across the grain in different directions. The tool will meet with more resistance when cutting across the grain, but a few trials will give confidence and successful results. Curves should also be practiced in this manner. First large ones, afterward the arcs of very small circles may be attempted. Never "wriggle" the tool in the wood. Do not attempt to remove too much wood at a time. Cut clean; whenever possible, with

the grain. Never break or pry off any pieces of wood. Work slowly and carefully at first. Leave no rags, jags or fragments. Clear out completely every corner. Get your work as smooth as possible with whatever tool seems best to use. Let every stroke of chisel, gouge or parting tool be made and regulated with purpose and design.

The object of undercutting is to clean around the design and to prevent undue prominence of the thickness of the wood. The tendency, by those who have more skill than judgment, is to carry undercutting to such an extent that the work becomes extremely frail. No amount of undercutting will give delicacy to the work

ideal wood on which to carve is sweet gum containing no streaks of white. Gum-wood is beautiful in grain, light brown in color. The path of the tool through it is smooth and glossy. This

maple is very even in grain, almost as white as holly, and as hard as oak. Ebony is very hard, and black, or brownish black. Holly is very hard and white. Both ebony and holly take a very high

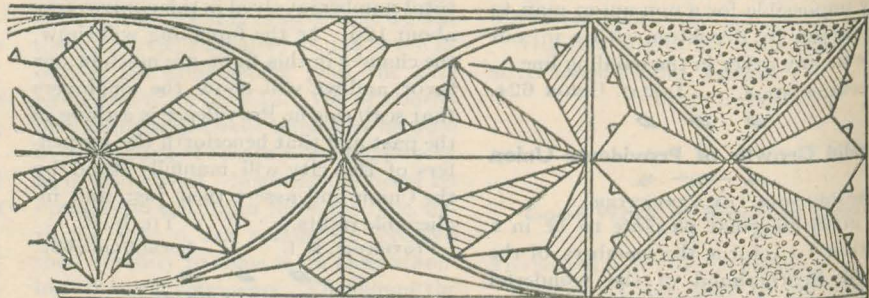


Fig. 8.

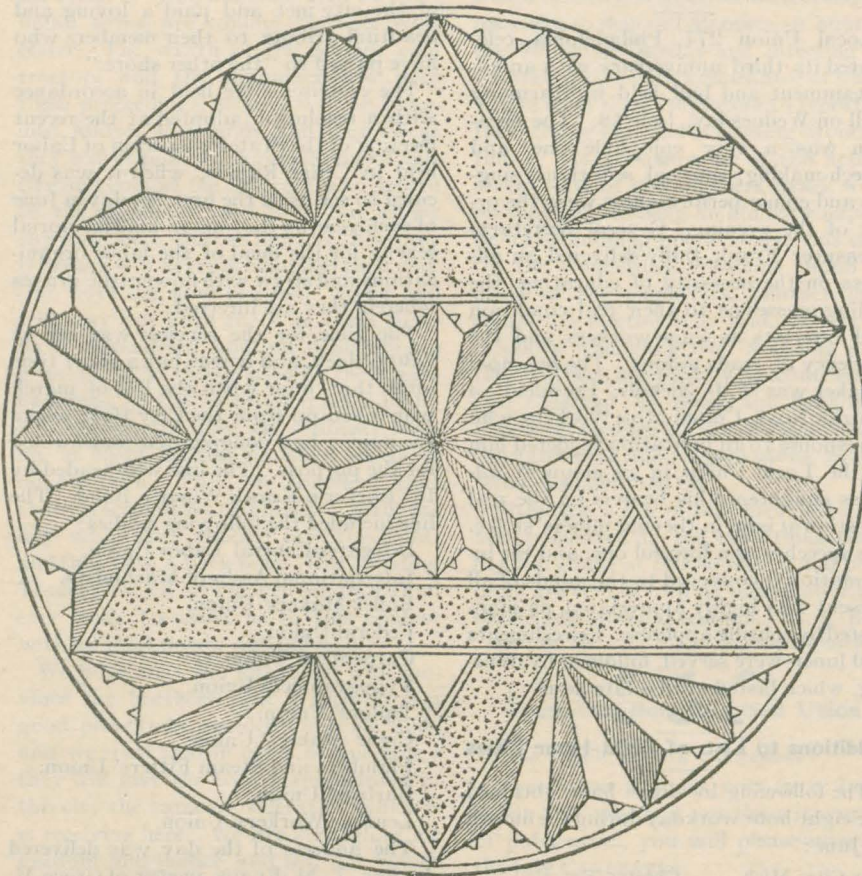


Fig. 7.

if the parts are not daintily formed. The delicacy is produced by the cutting that is done in forming the stem, leaf, bud and flower. It is lowering in the proper places, leaving elevations in others, so that variety is given to the wood, seemingly immobile, stiff and unyielding, which leaves no suggestion of "wooden" flowers, leaf or stem.

wood must be properly secured against warping when used in cabinet work.

Sycamore is of a delicate cream tint flecked with brown. It has the same ad-

polish. Poplar and pine, although soft, are stringy and do not give the best results. Both take stain very readily, and may be used for small articles, but for large pieces of work the woods less easily scratched or bruised should be used.

Remember that in all cases sharp tools

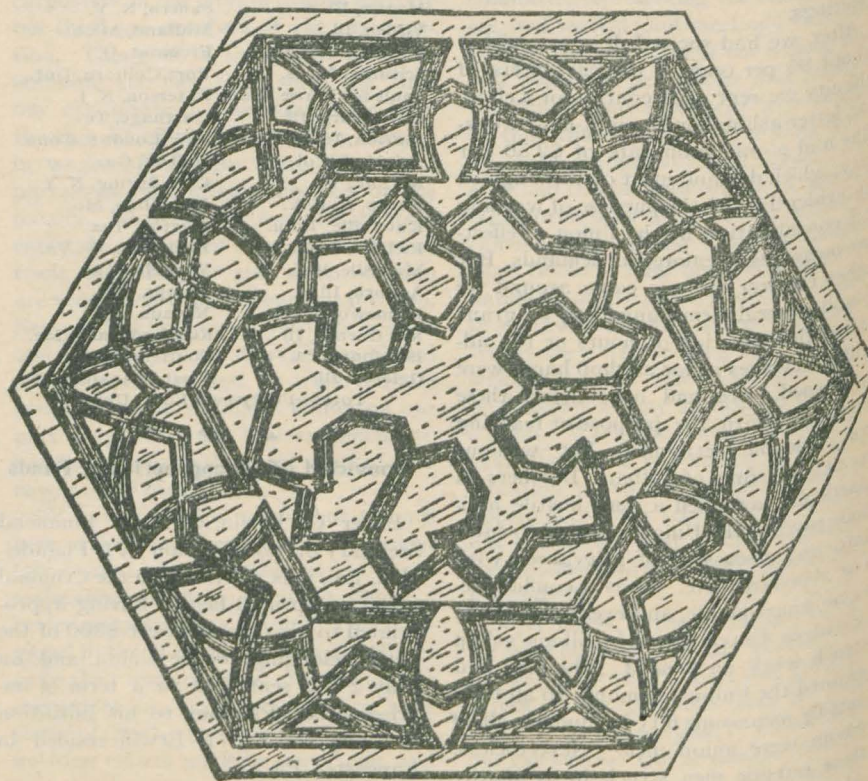


Fig. 9.

The use of sand-paper is not recommended as the best method of smoothing work. Sharp tools, careful cutting, with the skill acquired from practice, will soon render other aids unnecessary.

The wood to be carved must be smooth, close-grained, firm, but not hard; well seasoned, not kiln-dried. Much practice renders the carver indifferent to the hardness of the wood, but the amateur is easily discouraged by wood that requires great strength to cut when a skilful use of the mallet has not been acquired. An

vantages as gum-wood, but must also be secured against warping. Black walnut is dark brown in color, taking a beautiful finish. Oak is very hard, and should be used only after the beginner has had some practice upon other woods. White

is the great secret of clean cutting. Take the greatest care of your tools, and see that all grit or anything else that may injure the cutting edges of your tools is cleaned off the wood you are about to operate upon, as it is no easy task to

sharpen up a parting tool once it gets dulled.

Carving is known under three special designations, viz., low relief (basso relievo), demi relief (demi relievo) and high relief (alto relievo), all having reference to the projections of the figure from the background. Chip carving may be considered as coming under the first head, and consists simply of a series of flat patterns cut in the wood with a leafing knife or chisel, leaving the surface smooth and flat, the patterns being cut at various angles, as the examples shown exemplify.

A very simple design is shown at Fig. 5, where the whole scheme is a semi-circle, with a series of radial grooves on its outer rim. The lines forming the boundary are simply incised work, cut in the wood V-shaped, as are also the radial lines and the inside boundary lines; hence the figure so far is made up of simple V-lines, chased in the wood with a V-tool only. The lozenge-shaped ornaments are marked off and left flush, and the crescents are then worked to them, the centre lines marked X being left as a hollow ridge sunk below the surface.

Another piece of chip carving is shown at Fig. 6. In this case X shows the raised ridge, while O shows the hollow or sunk ridge. There is a depression on the ends of the wings as deep as the sunken ridge. The boundary lines show a raised portion of the work. This is an extremely simple pattern. Fig. 7 shows a circular ornament complete, made on the same lines as Fig. 6, only more of it. The two triangles are left flush as shown, and are pebbled with a punch made for the purpose.

Fig. 8 shows a corner of a picture frame or border for glove-box or workbox. It is worked on the same lines as Fig. 7, with the exception that some of the ornaments are oblong and bounded with segments.

These four examples are offered, not because they are good examples of carving, or work that the carpenter will likely be called upon to perform in his daily calling, but because they make excellent examples for practice, and, if spoiled, do not mean much. But in making them the workman will soon find "the use of his hands," or, in other words, he will become accustomed to the use of his tools and be able to guide them with accuracy, two very important acquisitions.

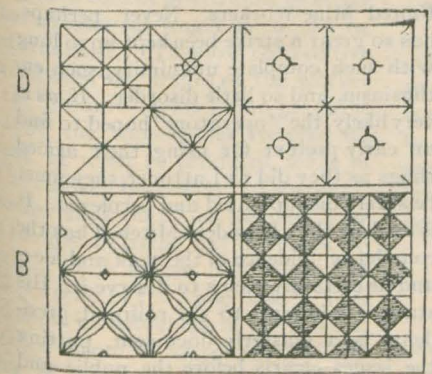


Fig. 10.

There is another sort of flat carving in which the edges of the ornaments are all at right angles with the face of the work, or cut "square up," as the workman would say. An example of this work is shown at Fig. 9, which shows top of small table or tabouret having a pentagon shape. In this example the work is all laid out with pencil lines, and the leafing knife is run along the sides of the pencil lines, cutting to a depth determined upon before the work is commenced. The wood intended to be removed is taken out by a slightly bent chisel, to the required depth, the bottom being finished

off in a proper manner. Care must be taken not to have one portion of the work deeper than another, as the eye will readily detect any inequality in the surface beneath the raised ornaments. The pattern shown in this example is Turkish or Arabian, and is a rather good one. When finished the work should look as though it had grown there, or else been cut out of some thin wood and glued on a board.

I will finish this paper with a reference to the "Diaper" or "Repeat" pattern, of which I present a few patterns—A, B, C, Fig. 10. These patterns are generally employed where there is a large space which requires to be covered. This description of panel, if not too elaborate, is very effective, and is exceedingly useful for panels and suchlike spaces. The idea comes from the Flemish weavers, who were in the habit of ornamenting their linens with small repeat or diaper patterns. This particular species of ornament is of very hoary antiquity, and is found in the ancient temples of Greece, Egypt and Assyria. One of the simplest of these repeat patterns is shown at A in Fig. 10. This is exceedingly simple, both in design and in execution. It is found in Polynesian ornamentation, and also in the Norman style of ornamentation generally known as "nail-head" moulding.

Dedication of Stratton's Park

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Saturday, June 7, was a gala day for the members of Local Union 515, their families and friends. By invitation of Bro. W. S. Stratton, the well-known millionaire and philanthropist, who in his early years was himself a carpenter, and some time ago joined Local Union 515 with the design of aiding the cause of unionism, they participated in the formal dedication of Stratton Park to the use of the public.

The opening exercises were conducted by Bro. C. G. Collais, who, in behalf of Bro. Stratton, made a short address of welcome, and formally tendered the park to public use.

After lunch the famous Midland Band discoursed sweet music, the park being by this time filled by thousands of people all eager to enjoy the holiday and to listen to the speakers.

The first speaker was ex-Governor Alva Adams, whose earnest appeal for the elevation of the social conditions of the workingman, won hearty applause. He especially urged that labor organizations demand one of their own class to be added to the Cabinet as Secretary of Labor to represent labor's interests.

Revs. Brewster and Wilcox made brief speeches on the advantages of unionism, the comforts offered the public in this park as a place of recreation, and the generosity of the giver. The ceremonies lasted until 5 P. M.

Stratton Park is the most beautiful place of recreation in the Rocky Mountain region, located at the entrance of the far-famed Cheyenne Canons, and makes an ideal resort for adults and children.

Our modest brother, who conceived and laid out this lovely park on an area that a year ago was a scraggy wilderness, is the best-known benefactor of Union labor in the West. "None but Union men need apply," is his motto, and the thousands who are operating his mining interests in Cripple Creek, or building or operating his new rapid transit system, or business blocks in this city, are Union men.

All who enjoyed this outing on June 7 heartily wished Bro. Stratton long life and continued success. A vote of thanks was tendered the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of Bros. Newburg, Wright and O'Connor, which they richly deserved.

W. C. DAILY.
Local Union 515.

Addition to General Constitution

With a view to obtaining control over contractors using tools and to eliminating the practice in vogue in that locality of contractors taking stock in the firm by which they are employed and then posing as firm members, Local Union 3, Wheeling, W. Va., proposes the following addition to Section 64 of the General Constitution:

"All contractors using carpenter tools must become members of the Local Union of the locality they are working in and provide themselves with a working card issued by that Local Union or District Council."

Amendments to General Constitution

Local Union 1053, Mobile, Ala., proposes that Section 117 of the General Constitution be so amended as to read as follows:

"Any member working in a District from which he returns home daily, or who is sent temporarily (not over two weeks) into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own District, shall not be required to take out a clearance card, nor shall he be charged for a working card in the District in which he is working."

Proposed by Atlanta, Ga., D. C.:

In consideration of the fact that neither in the General Constitution nor in the By-Laws of the United Brotherhood is any reference made to carpenters employed in railroad shops, and thinking it advisable that our laws should make some provision for carpenters so employed, the District Council of Atlanta, Ga., representing its affiliated Locals, offers the following amendment to Section 64 of the General Constitution, to be submitted to the next convention of the United Brotherhood:

"SECTION 64 (a)—A candidate, to be admitted to beneficial membership in any Local Union of this United Brotherhood, must not be less than twenty-one and not over fifty years of age. He must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair builder, ship joiner, millwright, planing-mill bench hand, cabinetmaker, [car builder, car repairer, engine carpenter] or running wood-working machinery. He must be of good character and competent to demand standard wages."

Local Union 33, Boston, adopted a resolution requesting the next convention to so amend Section 184 of the General Constitution as to read as follows:

"SECTION 184.—Any member continuously in good standing for twenty-five years, and over sixty-years of age, shall receive a pension of one hundred and fifty (150) dollars per annum, payable in quarterly instalments. To provide this fund the General Secretary-Treasurer shall set aside twenty cents per capita per year, and under no condition shall this fund be used for any other purpose."

Local Union 27, Toronto, Ont., Can., proposes the following amendments:

1. That Section 15, page 8 (a), be amended by striking out the word Treasurer in the third line and adding after Secretary the words "and General Treasurer."

at Section 15, page 5 (b), be amended by striking out all the words in the three brackets and adding after the words Mississippi River "and one from Canada."

3. That Section 16, page 5, be amended by striking out the words "until November, 1902."

4. That Section 18, page 5, be numbered 19 and 19 be numbered 18.

5. That Section 24 (b) be amended by striking out after the word Convention the words "and approved by a general vote of the members of the U. B."

6. Strike from the headline the word Treas-

urer, page 7, the duties of General Secretary to be defined by the Convention.

7. Insert after the duties of General Secretary the duties of the General Treasurer to be defined by the Convention.

8. That Section 32, page 7, be abolished.

9. That Section 38 be amended by inserting after the word bills, in fourth line, the words "and shall employ an expert accountant to audit the books annually."

10. That Section 55, page 11, be amended by striking out all the words after assessment in the fifth of line.

11. That Section 57, page 11, be struck out.

12. That Section 65, page 12, be struck out.

13. That clause 115, page 19, be amended by adding to the clause the words "and shall not be charged for a working card."

14. That the present rules relating to strikes and lockouts, beginning at Section 120, page 20, be amended and arranged as follows:

Sec. 120. A strike to be financially aided by the U. B. must be general in its character and be sanctioned by the G. E. B. (b) A strike to be considered general must be against all of the employers, or at least a majority of them, and for the following purposes, viz.: to reduce the hours of labor; to maintain the present workday as to hours; to demand an increase of wages; against a reduction of wages, and in case of a lockout by the employers for the purpose of disorganizing the Union.

Sec. 121. Any L. U. or D. C. engaging in a general strike without the consent of the G. E. B. lays itself liable to expulsion.

Sec. 122. Strikes against a shop or job not of the general character mentioned in Section (b) shall be considered purely local, and under the entire control of the Local Union or D. C. of the locality, and shall not be entitled to financial aid by the U. B., but nothing in this section shall preclude such voluntary assistance as any Local Union or Unions shall grant.

Sec. 123. In no case shall a Local Union or D. C. take action on any difficulty requiring assistance from the U. B. until all the members in good standing under its jurisdiction are duly notified to attend the meeting.

Sec. 124. After a decision is arrived at, it shall be the duty of the R. S. of the Union or D. C. involved in such case, to give the members at least one week's notice of any demand upon the employers.

Sec. 125. If a two-thirds vote by secret ballot of the members present in such meeting shall decide to enforce the demands, then the R. S. of the Local Union or D. C. shall at once transmit a detailed account of the difficulty to the G. S.-T. on the official form provided by the G. S.-T. for such cases.

Sec. 126. The G. S.-T. shall then, if the G. E. B. decide it necessary, deputize some suitable member to proceed at once to the scene of the difficulty, with power to select three members of the Local Union or D. C. involved to go with him, and visit the employers and endeavor to adjust the trouble by negotiation or arbitration.

Sec. 127. Failing in a settlement, the Deputy shall telegraph or report in writing to the G. S., and give a concise and full statement of the difficulty, his efforts at settlement, the answers of the employers, and also his recommendations as to what course should be pursued.

Sec. 128. The G. S. shall then at once submit the application and all the facts to a vote of the G. E. B., who shall send their reply to the G. S. by telegraph, within three days after receipt of application, under penalty of \$10 fine.

Sec. 129. The G. E. B. shall then have power, if they deem it advisable, to sustain the action of the L. U. or D. C., provided the body affected is one year connected with the U. B. The G. S. shall notify the L. U. or D. C. in question immediately after action of G. E. B. whether the application for aid is sanctioned.

Sec. 130. For the purpose of having a fund at the disposal of the U. B. to grant financial aid in all legally approved strikes or general lockout each Local Union in the U. B. shall, upon the first day of each and every month, forward to the General Secretary 10 cents per member for all members in good standing, which fund shall be set aside and used for no other purpose.

Sec. 131. Relief in cases of general strike or lockout duly sanctioned by the G. E. B. shall be given the members at the rate of \$5.00 per week for married men, and \$4.00 per week for single men, but shall not become payable until the end of second week from beginning of strike or lockout. No one shall be entitled to strike pay until he has been at least six months continuously a member, and any member in arrears shall, out of his first payment of strike, pay up his arrears in full.

Sec. 132. The Treasurer of the Strike Committee of the Union or D. C. involved shall furnish weekly to the G. S. a com-

(Continued on page 9, third column.)

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters & Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:
Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY
P. O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA . . JULY . . 1902

Duties of the Hour

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL

THESE was nothing of peculiarly phenomenal significance in the apparent relief which followed the distressing conditions in the labor market in the middle of the last decade. The money gamblers and the monopoly barons had about done their worst, and were checked for a time from further plunder and spoliation only by the abundant harvest of cereals coming on the markets in the later nineties. It is true that labor found some relief in the improved conditions in increased facilities for employment. Many of the idle in the streets and byways were cheered with opportunities, long before out of reach, to earn something for the common sustenance of themselves and their dependents, many of them at a figure of remuneration but very little removed from those of former starving conditions.

Then it was that scurvy partisan demagogues, political hucksters, charlatans and mountebanks arose at every street corner to announce the return of "prosperity," and to claim for their party and themselves the bringing about of improved conditions. The credit, if any, was reserved to them alone, without consideration of the products of many millions of broad acres, smiled upon by the benignity of nature's truest and truest of friends.

And about the saddest phase of the picture was the readiness, the willingness, with which a very large portion of the suffering masses of the people gave credit and support to such pretensions. The dawn of "prosperity" was upon us with promise of relief, and we were led to believe that we owed it alone to partisan political chicanery.

This "prosperity," so joyfully welcomed, increased—seemed to grow by what it fed on; millions of workers found relief in employment, and the cockles of their hearts were warmed in anticipation of the many blessings to follow.

Among the destinies of fate to mankind none is more certain nor more inexorable in exactness of demand than the one of disappointment. While the avenues of opportunity did open up a wider field; while those already employed were assured of more constant, steady employment, and the many thousands out of

work were afforded relief from the idleness which had distressed them, wage-pay remained about the same as before the crisis, and the masses of labor accepted the best that was offered, and for a season they fared measurably well.

But the money-grabbers and monopoly thieves did not cease their hellish work of purpose to mar and check the progress and effect of prospective prosperous conditions. Rather, they took advantage of it. New systems of bank robbery were formulated; large aggregations of capital were centered into powerful combinations; the marts of commerce were invaded, until the food products of the entire country were brought under pool and syndicate control; the carrying traffic and trade fell into the arms of moneyed corporations that merged their interests and manipulated the rates of freight, not in competition with each other, but in collusion, for the purposes of fraud and extortion; large shipping interests were combined in trust formation for the same purposes; iron, steel and coal combinations came into power for the regulation, in their separate branches, of supply and prices; lumber, flour, meat, fruit, vegetables, furniture, and, in fact, every other article of use or necessity passed into the control of monopoly trust and syndicate until the throat of the dependent consumer was at the mercy of speculating gamblers and thieves. With the aid of tariff tax exactions, aggregating over 50 per cent. of increase in cost on articles of import, which the manufacturers not only took advantage of—one class running their hands down into the pockets of another class and robbing them of a portion of their means—but also robbing the Government itself yearly of millions of dollars in armor-plate and ship-building contracts; the combinations of capitalism in almost every other line of production stifling competition and depriving thousands of workingmen of the opportunity of earning a common sustenance; every article of consumption, either for use or necessity, was enhanced in value; commodities of every conceivable class and character was advanced in price—everything went up to a higher figure of purchase except the one of labor—labor alone—the price of labor, that remained about the same, until the workingman and mechanic, for whom "prosperity" had promised so much, found himself not only not a gainer, but an absolute loser in the alleged improvement of conditions. For if, by the increased value on articles of purchase, his expenditures were greater than they had been under former normal conditions, and his money resources from labor were not increased in proportion, he was a dead-sure loser to the amount of the difference between what he was able previously to pay and what he afterward found himself forced to pay for the same articles of purchase.

The aggregate of loss to the individual in one year alone is sufficient to cause reflection upon the mind of the wage-earner of duldest mind. The amount is regulated variously by the necessities of the ones upon whom the expenses fall, and to a large extent upon the responsibilities affecting different individuals—one's own necessary current expenses, such as taxes, rent, or the support of those dependent upon him, as well as to the amount of his earnings. One man may earn \$400 per year, another \$500, and yet another as high as \$1,000. In proportion as his expenses increase over a former year, without increase in income from labor, just so much per year, per week, is he the loser. One man, with a resource of only \$400 per year, may find his expenses increase during the year \$75, which is equivalent to a loss of about \$1.50 per week. Another, with a resource of, say, \$500,

may find an increase of \$100, or equal to about \$2 per week, while one with a resource of \$1,000 may find an increase of \$150, a loss of \$3 per week. It would be an accommodating task for someone to perform who could figure out what is the difference between a man losing \$1.50, \$2 or \$3 by this system of extortion and a reduction of his weekly wages to a similar amount.

If the corporations and the employing classes generally throughout the country were to combine in their determination to reduce the wages of laboring men and mechanics to the extent of \$1 or \$2 per week after a certain date, let each one ask himself what would happen. Would there be a quiet, peaceful submission to the edict thus set forth? We should say not! There would be such a uniform and universal uprising of the masses of labor as would shake the nation with the ferocity of a second Mount Pelee. Yet two or three millions of workingmen in this broad land, covering every part of it, and from centre to circumference, are quietly submitting without a whimper of protest to restrictions and exactions none the less serious and distressing, simply because of the alleged assumption of crime being perpetrated under the forms of law. Justice and equity of right have no consideration in the premises. Rascality rampant at almost every turn; money combinations forming in all the highways and byways, which, like professional "road agents," demand the holding up of hands of the non-resisting classes for tribute to their already overflowing coffers; legislative bodies, in betrayal of their constituencies, seething in corruption, under the temptation of bribery, to do the will of the money power for the subjugation and debasement of the struggling poor; even the courts of supposed justice and equity standing in with the mighty few as against the suffering many in their contention for what is nothing more than a common sustenance for themselves and those dependent upon them.

There is something more than natural in this, if philosophy could find it out. The question of remedy should agitate and excite the mind of everyone likely to be affected. Every workingman in our country is a free man, a sovereign among all other men. With the right of franchise—the right to express his own free will in the ballot—he has the framing of his own destiny. He owes no duty to any man or set of men holier or more absolute and exacting than the duty he owes to himself. No seductions of partisan bias, no influences of political demagogy, no submission to friendly inducement or persuasion, should turn him aside from the sacred and solemn obligations to which he is bound for the advancement of his own individual welfare and the protection of rights inherent in his natural creation, in the preservation of life itself. If he neglects the performance of duty thus designated and assigned; if he barter away his rights, his liberties, his inheritance as mere toys of transient possession and enjoyment; if he heeds not the chance, the opportunity of the hour for the protection of these rights and liberties, he not only robs himself of the means of subsistence—which he seems to treat as mere dross and tinsel—but sacrifices his good name, and loses that which enricheth no one else and leaves him poor indeed.

THE employer who really knows how to "run his own business" stops at that and lets his employees run theirs.

ALMOST as bad as a scab is the sucker—the man who is always trying to make himself "solid" with the boss, even at the expense of his fellow workmen.

The Great Coal Strike

HAL. SCRIVER.

THE coal strike is nearing the end of its second month with no break in the ranks of the strikers, with no evidences of a disposition to compromise or to arbitrate on the side of the so-called "operators," and with every prospect that the battle will still be long continued and perhaps extended over a far wider field.

At the demand of five districts, as provided in the constitution, President John Mitchell has called a national convention of the United Mine Workers of America to meet at Indianapolis on July 17. The result of this convention will be awaited with the greatest interest. What it has to decide is whether or not three hundred thousand bituminous miners shall wholly or partially suspend work in sympathy with the hundred and fifty thousand miners now out.

Some of the capitalist papers are now confidently predicting that the convention, in which the soft-coal men will have a controlling majority, will refuse to order a strike or even a restriction of work to four or two days a week in the bituminous fields—that, in fact, the bituminous miners will refuse to make any sacrifices or take any risks in order to help their brothers of the hard-coal field. They allege that there is a deep-seated jealousy between the men in the two branches of the trade which will prevent any vigorous action.

We do not believe—we should be very sorry to have to believe—that the bituminous miners could be guilty of such criminal folly. There may be good reasons against ordering a sympathetic strike, but we hope that jealousy, prejudice, or the memory of old quarrels will not affect the minds of the delegates at Indianapolis. Every division among the wageworkers is a cause of joy to our common enemy, the capitalist class. "Treason" is the only word to describe the acts of a workingman who strives to keep alive divisions in our own ranks on the day of battle. But it is more than treason; it is suicide, too—treason that betrays itself.

The conduct of the strike thus far reflects the greatest credit both upon the officers and upon the rank and file of the United Mine Workers. Never, perhaps, has so great a strike been kept up so long with such complete unanimity, such enthusiasm, and so little disorder. If, as is very likely, the "operators" hoped to find an early pretext for using their armed thugs as they did at Lattimer, they must be sorely disappointed and perplexed. It is evident that President Mitchell has the complete confidence of the rank and file—and he certainly seems to deserve it. His statement in reply to the railroad presidents is a masterly document, putting the issues clearly before the public and fixing upon the "operators" the grave responsibility for the strike.

Yet it is to be hoped that the officers of the United Mine Workers will not count too much upon what is called "public opinion." Public opinion is very largely moulded by material interest—or at least by a mixture of immediate interest and habitual class feeling. The public opinion of the business men, professional men and others outside the labor movement will amount to little beyond mere sympathy. The only public opinion that will count for much is that of the working class, and especially of the organized workers.

We and all organized workingmen must therefore realize our responsibility. The battle of the coal miners is our battle, and we must do our part. If the strike continues many weeks longer a call for

GENERAL OFFICERS

of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

Office of General Secretary

Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President

W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

W. D. MICHLER, 29 East Thirty-first Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

General Executive Board

A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 North Taylor
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N½ St., Galveston, Tex.

FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford,
Conn.

A. L. BEEGLE, 122 Second St., Newark, N. J.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be mailed to the Secretary of the Board.

financial assistance may be expected. When that time comes let the brothers of the building trades not be slow nor niggardly in their response. And in the meantime let us keep on the alert for opportunities to aid the miners in whatever way may present itself—as by the enforcement of ordinances against the use of soft coal, by preventing the enlistment of scabs and deputies, by securing publicity through the press, the pulpit and other agencies.

How Shall We Remedy Existing Evils?

Carroll D. Wright gives us some very interesting figures in regard to strikes. He says: "Fifty per cent. are won by the strikers, 14 per cent. are partially so, while 36 per cent. are lost." As to the cause of strikes he says: "As the cost of living is constantly increasing, and as wages do not increase in the same ratio, the wage earner has either to lower the standard of his living to correspond with the increased cost of provisions, or strike in order to force his wages up to the required standard." To show the relative value between the wages of the worker and the product of his labor, he says: "In 1860 the wage-earner received 62 per cent. of what he produced, while in 1900 he received only about 16 per cent." He further says that "in the past four years the cost of living has increased 39 per cent., while wages have increased only 7 per cent. in the same time." This would show an actual cut in the value of the wages earned of 32 per cent., to say nothing of the latest increased cost of meats.

Now, I would like to ask the question, What do these figures show, and what will the answer be in ten years from now? Where will this exploitation of labor end? Will the capitalist class never be satisfied until they have got the American workman down on the same level as the coolie and Chinese labor of the East?

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan said he could not agree with the coal miners because by raising wages he would enhance the price of coal to the consumer. How very solicitous he is of our welfare! Nevertheless the retail dealer raised the price \$1 per ton, and we will pay it, too.

Did you ever stop to think that nature has provided everything necessary for the wants of man and beast? That in creating this world for the habitation of

man, God prepared vast stores of raw material of all kinds for his use? Why, then, if these things were intended for mankind, should they be monopolized by a few? Darwin tells us that man was originally an animal, probably an ape; but I believe that the ancestor of some of mankind to-day was the hog, and his diet was human flesh. The workman also resembles the patient horse, he is so willing to please his master. Sometimes he kicks, like the mule, when "the boss" loads him too heavily, and then he is let out to grass (or on the bricks, if it is a city) until he cools off. After he has been "laid off" a few times he becomes as meek as a little lamb (another animal) and is willing to do the bidding of "the boss" and even shoot down his fellow workman. No wonder we have scabs.

How are we to remedy these evils? There are only two ways. Either call out every man who labors, make one grand strike from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or strike at the ballot-box—Labor against Capital. These are the only ways by which we can assert our rights.

I. E. W.,
Local 33.

Boston, Mass.

Is it Peace or War?

HAL SCRIVER.

THE coal "operators" have a horde of armed thugs in their pay in Pennsylvania and the Virginias. In Rhode Island, where street-car employes struck for the enforcement of the law, the militia have been called out "to maintain law and order." In New Jersey, where the silk workers are on strike, whole cities have been virtually put under martial law, and wholesale arrests, some of them of the most arbitrary and tyrannical nature, have been made. In West Virginia the striking miners, who obeyed the law to the minutest letter, have been met with an injunction forbidding them to march on the public roads or to meet within sight of the mine properties, and even the gentle and beloved "Mother" Jones has been flung into jail for violating the outrageous order of a prejudiced court. With such a month's record behind us and like prospects before us, it is timely to ask, Are we living in a state of war?

Is it peace or war? Civil war, as I think, And that of a kind the viler, as underhand, not openly wearing the sword.

That is a great poet's opinion of our whole modern system of "Business is business." If it is war, it is also timely to ask, What are we fighting for? How are the lines drawn? How are we to bring peace with honor and true prosperity?

Operators Who Don't Operate

It seems rather impertinent for the coal-mine owners to call themselves "operators." The men who really operate the mines are the miners, engineers, firemen, pump men and laborers. The owners operate Wall Street financial deals; they operate fake "conciliation" plans which don't conciliate; they operate news agencies for the purpose of lying about the unions; they operate shrewd political schemes for their own benefit. But the coal industry could very well be operated and the people supplied with fuel without their intervention—and the real operators, the workmen, would be better off. Let us call things by their right names. Let us call the workmen "operators" and call the capitalists "appropriators."

CAPITAL and Labor are brothers before election. After November 4 Capital is likely to forget the relationship.

Amendments to General Constitution

(Continued from Page 7.)

plete financial report, signed by the Chairman of the Strike Committee, itemizing receipts and expenditures, and the Secretary of the Strike Committee shall report such other facts as may be required by the G. S. T. For non-compliance with this section, further aid shall be discontinued on authority of the G. P. and G. E. B.

Sec. 133. When any strike or lockout, or any number of them, involves more than 6,000 members, no other strike or lockout shall be financially aided at the same time by the authority and under the jurisdiction of the U. B. and no general strike will be sanctioned from November 1st to April 1st.

Sec. 134 (a). The G. P. and G. E. B. shall have power, when satisfied from facts and information in their possession that support in a strike or lockout should cease, to declare the same at an end, so far as the financial aid of the U. B. is concerned.

Sec. 134 (b). Unions cannot make agreements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses, other than those connected with the Bosses' or Builders' Association.

Sec. 135. Where a D. C. exists, it shall adopt rules for the government of strikes and lockouts in that district, as provided for in Section 49.

Sec. 136. Any member who goes into any city seeking work or who goes to work where a strike or lockout is pending, shall be subject to a fine of \$25 or expulsion, or both. His name shall be reported to his Local Union, and said Union shall enforce this section and charge the fine on their books against him, under penalty of expulsion from the L. U.

Sec. 137. When any trade difficulty arises the members aggrieved shall lay the case before their Local Union or D. C.

Sec. 138. Where a D. C. exists, it shall adopt rules for the government of strikes and lockouts in that district, as provided for in Section 49.

Sec. 139. Any member who goes into any city seeking work or who goes to work where a strike or lockout is pending, shall be subject to a fine of \$25 or expulsion, or both. His name shall be reported to his Local Union, and said Union shall enforce this section and charge the fine on their books against him, under penalty of expulsion from the L. U.

Sec. 140. When any trade difficulty arises the members aggrieved shall lay the case before their Local Union or D. C.

(Sections 124 and 125 to go in here as 141 and 142.)

(General vote, Section 137, to be numbered as Section 143.)

That Section 140, page 23, be amended by striking out the word nine in the third line and inserting the word "six."

That Section 141, page 23, be changed so as to read "the nomination and election of officers shall take place on the last meeting night in June and December."

That Section 143, page 23, be expunged.

That Section 144, be amended by striking out the word must in last line and insert the word "may."

That Section 153 (b) be amended by striking out the words "as per Section 57."

That Section 159, page 27, be amended by striking out the word monthly in second line and insert the word "quarterly," and strike out the word month in fourth line and insert the word "quarter."

That Section 179, page 30, be amended by striking out the words "for loans or donations to members" in fifth and sixth lines, and adding after the words political purposes "or purposes other than those above mentioned except by a two-thirds vote of the members present."

That Section 180, be amended by striking out the word donation where occurring.

That Section 182, be amended by adding after the word tax in second line the words "was otherwise ordered."

That Section 183 (a) be amended by striking out the word majority in third line and insert the words "two-thirds" and by striking out the balance of the clause.

That Section 183 (b) be amended by striking out all after the word shall in fifth line, and insert in lieu thereof the words "become law."

What Bro. Waldhurst Suggests

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

As the time draws near for our National Convention, I would like to call the attention of the brothers to a few subjects which I think should be taken into consideration by that body. I have referred, in the first place, to the old-age-

pension feature. The Scranton Convention established this feature without making any provisions as to the way and means of raising the funds necessary to pay this benefit. In order to provide the General Office with the funds to shoulder this new obligation we should, in my opinion, increase our per capita tax, and if that is not suitable to drop the pension feature altogether.

I would also suggest that all our General Officers be elected by a referendum vote, and each one of them be a salaried officer, so he may be in a position to devote his entire working time to the interests of the U. B. It is evident that if an officer is at any moment liable to have to respond to a call from the General Office he is prevented from accepting work at the trade, from which he would derive a good wage all the year round. By electing our General Officers for the entire term, and paying them a fixed salary, they could not only attend to their respective office work, but they could also act as organizers, visit local Unions, and attend to other work of that kind. You undoubtedly know from your own experience that occasional visits of a general officer to any locality often has the effect of arousing the interest of the members in the Union to a great extent, drawing them closer together, becoming more active, and attending the meetings more regularly.

On such visits mass meetings could be arranged, and new blood and life injected in the entire craft.

We must never tire in our work of organizing, educating and arousing the slumbering wood-butchers, for they badly need a shaking up. There are sections in this country where our brothers have a constant hand-to-hand struggle to keep themselves above water, and where the visit of an organizer would be a boon to them and accomplish wonderful results.

In regard to our journal, THE CARPENTER, I would suggest that it be issued in more handy form and size, something like the Machinists' Journal, so as to make it easier to carry along and offer it to non-union men for perusal and set them a-thinking. We ourselves should also do a little more thinking! It is true, we have the eight-hour system fairly established, but should this be the end of our ambition, and should we after this achievement go to sleep? Certainly not! We have to be alert and work hard in order to maintain what we have gained. We must keep on moving for still better conditions and endeavor to get every man in line that pushes a plane; we must complete our organization.

In conclusion I would say that all delegates elected to our next convention should endeavor to get the true sentiment of their respective Local Unions on all questions of importance, in order that they may cast their votes intelligently and in accordance with the Unions' desires. By doing so, the decisions of the Convention will be more favorably received by their Local Union and be found more acceptable.

I fully agree with the remarks of Bro. Walquist of L. U. 6, in the June CARPENTER. He is on the right track, and the conclusions he draws are good.

Let us organize, educate and think; let us take up every question that broadens our views as Union men and citizens; that will enlighten us on all economical, political and other matters of interest to class-conscious workingmen.

Yours fraternally,

F. X. WALDHURST,
Birmingham, Ala. Local Union 75

EVERY year witnesses a steady increase in the strength of labor organization and an enlargement of its powers for good.

Allen Lokal-Unions zur Beachtung!

Die Zwölfte Allgemeine Convention unserer Bruderschaft wird am Montag, den 15. September dieses Jahres, Vormittags 10 Uhr in Odd Fellows' Hall, McDonald Building, 117½ Whitehall Str., Atlanta, Ga., zusammentreten.

Als Hauptquartier der General-Beamten und Delegaten ist das Kimbal House, nahe dem Union Depot, aussersehen, mit dessen Eigentümer ein Spezial-Abkommen getroffen wurde, wonach die Summe von \$2 pro Tag für Kost und Logis festgesetzt ist.

Alle Delegaten sollten sich für einen Aufenthalt von zehn bis zwölf Tagen in Atlanta vorbereiten, damit die der Convention obliegenden Geschäfte in angemessener Weise und vor ihrer Abreise Erledigung finden können.

Um Unannehmlichkeiten bei der Mandat-Prüfung zu vermeiden, mache ich die Lokal-Unions besonders auf Sekt. 7 unserer General-Constitution aufmerksam, welche besagt, daß eine Lokal-Union, welche mit ihren Tagen an die General-Office zwei (2) Monate im Rückstande ist, nicht zur Vertretung in einer Convention berechtigt sein soll.

Mit brüderlichem Gruß

Frank Duffy,

Gen.-Sekretär u. Schatzmeister.

Sehet auf strikte Ausführung der Sekt. 65 der General-Constitution.

In Anbetracht der gegenwärtigen bedeutenden Einwanderung aus überseeischen Ländern und auf Grund der zahlreichen der General-Office von den Local-Unions zugegangenen Mittheilungen, dahingehend daß kürzlich eingewanderte Kollegen um Aufnahme nachsuchen ohne den, in Sekt. 65 unserer General-Constitution enthaltenen Vorschriften nachgekommen zu sein, werden hiermit alle Local-Unions und Aufnahme-Comites auf diese Sektion speziell aufmerksam gemacht, welche folgendermaßen lautet:

Sekt. 65. Ein Candidat, welcher sich in irgend einer Local-Union unter der Jurisdiktion der B. B. zur Aufnahme meldet, muß Beweise seiner Bürgerschaft liefern, oder ob er gedenkt, Bürger des Landes zu werden, in welchem er anständig ist.

Zur Einwanderungs-Frage.

Die Ende letzten Jahres in Europa eingetretene und noch anhaltende Geschäftsstockung hat der Auswanderung nach den Ostküsten Amerikas neuerdings kräftigen Impuls verliehen; die Zahl der dieses Frühjahr in amerikanischen Hafenplätzen gelandeten Europäern hat eine Höhe erreicht wie sie die Einwanderungs-Statistik seit 1892 nicht aufzuweisen hat.

Während sich nun in früheren Jahren die einwandernden Elemente aus Angehörigen Nordwest- und Mittel-Europas rekrutierten, liefern in den letzten Jahren die östlichen und südlichen Länder Europas, das bedeutend größere Kontingent.

In diesen letzteren Ländern ist aber die Lebenshaltung der arbeitenden Bevölkerung eine noch niedrigere als in den ersten und mithin ist Gefahr vorhanden, daß die gegenwärtig von dort herüber strömenden Schaaen das Angebot der Arbeitskraft, nicht nur in den Hafenstädten, sondern auch im Inlande bedenklich zum Nachtheile einheimischer Arbeiter beeinflussen werden. Angesichts dieser Gefahr ist es begreiflich, wenn die Agitation gegen die Einwanderung wieder auflebt und sich Stimmen vernehmen lassen, welche die Erlassung von Gesetzen und Maßnahmen zu deren Beschränkung fordern.

Auch in den Reihen unserer Bruderschaft ist man der Einwanderungs-Frage wieder näher getreten und es sind Anzeichen vorhanden, dahindeutend, daß die Frage in unserer nächsten im September d. J. abzuhaltenden Konvention abermals zur Sprache gebracht werden wird.

In dieser Voraussicht unternehmen wir

es, den Standpunkt zu bezeichnen, den unserer Ueberzeugung nach, die Lohnarbeiter dieses Landes gegenüber der Einwanderungs-Frage einnehmen sollten.

Wir erklären jedoch im Vorhinein, daß wir uns von einer Agitation gegen die Einwanderung oder die durch dieselbe, wirklich und vorgeblich, hervorgerufenen Uebelstände nur sehr wenig oder keinerlei Erfolg versprechen. Denn es ist ja zur Genüge bekannt, daß alle Bemühungen früherer Jahre, wirksame Gesetzgebung zur Beschränkung oder Regelung der Einwanderung herbeizuführen, nutzlos geblieben sind und daß das bestehende Kontraktarbeiter-Gesetz tagtäglich umgangen wird. Alle erneuten Anstrengungen in dieser Beziehung, werden untrüglich demselben Schicksal entgegen gehen. Es wäre ja auch gerade zu kindisch anzunehmen, daß sich unsere Gegner, die Kapitalisten, einer ihrer wirksamsten Waffen im Kampfe gegen die Lohnarbeiter-Klasse, wie sie ihnen die Einwanderung bietet, entreißen lassen könnten, so lange die Arbeiter selbst sie in ihrer gegenwärtigen Machtstellung belassen.

In dem heute wogenden Klassen- und Interessen-Kampfe, der natürlichen Erscheinung bestehender ökonomischer und politischer Einrichtungen, gerichtet häufig der einen Klasse das zum Nachtheile was der Anderen zum Vortheile gereicht; und dies ist thatsächlich der Fall in der Einwanderungs-Frage. Wir Lohnarbeiter werden, ausgenommen bei flottem Geschäftsgange, durch jeden Zugzug von Arbeitskraft benachtheiligt und wenn, und wo, das Angebot heimischer Arbeitskraft, die Nachfrage bereits schon übersteigt, erheblich geschädigt, weil ein Zugzug das vorhandene hohe Angebot noch vermehrt und gewöhnlich eine Herabdrückung der Löhne zur Folge hat; und es liegt daher im Interesse des Arbeiters, daß Zugzug fern gehalten werde.

Aus denselben Gründen aber ist dem Arbeitgeber, dem Kapitalisten, jeder Zugzug und was damit gleich bedeutend ist, die Einwanderung sehr erwünscht.

Ebenso wie uns Arbeiter ein etwaiger Mangel an Arbeitskräften mit Befriedigung und Sicherheit erfüllt (wann und wo sich ein solcher Mangel in gegenwärtigen Zeiten noch einstellt steht natürlich auf einem anderen Blatte) ebenso schwillt dem Arbeitgeber der Kamm bei jedem Anwachsen der Reserve-Armee arbeitensuchender Lohn-Sklaven. Und wie sehr die kapitalistische Klasse darauf bedacht ist, alle auf eine Verstopfung der Quellen, aus denen sie ihr Material für diese Reserve-Armee schöpft, hinielenden Versuche zu vereiteln, haben wir kürzlich, wo es sich um die Erneuerung des Chinesen-Ausschluß-Gesetzes handelte, beobachten können.

Hier waren sich nicht nur die Arbeiter- und Mittel-Klasse, sondern auch eine große Anzahl kleinhabiger Kapitalisten darin einig, daß eine unbeschränkte Einwanderung ihre Interessen gefährden und daher den Mongolen die Thore Amerikas verschlossen bleiben müßten. Man kann sogar behaupten, daß aus sanitären Rücksichten, oder sagen wir, aus Furcht vor Einschleppung ansteckender Krankheiten, mit denen chinesische Kulis so häufig behaftet sind und wegen ihrer sanitätswidrigen Gewohnheiten, die ganze amerikanische Bevölkerung die Erneuerung des Ausschluß-Gesetzes befürwortete; und trotzdem ist ihr ein Schnippen geschlagen worden. Der Ver. Staaten Senat, der Beschützer und Vertheidiger großkapitalistischer Interessen, hat ein Ausschluß-Gesetz angenommen und im Kongreß durchgepeitscht, welches, um einen Gemeinplatz zu gebrauchen, das Papier nicht werth ist, auf dem es geschrieben steht. Auf Grund dieses Gesetzes und ohne es zu umgehen, können von nun an chinesische Kulis massenhaft in dieses Land eingeführt werden, wenn man

das Gesetz nur richtig zu handhaben weiß. Für eine Gesetzgebung zur Beschränkung der Einwanderung aus europäischen Ländern ist nach diesen Erfahrungen auch nicht die geringste Aussicht vorhanden. Die Schiffs- und Eisenbahn-Gesellschaften, die zahllosen Auswanderungs-Agenturen in Europa, die Emisäre unserer Groß-Unternehmer werden, begünstigt von unseren Konsuls, fortfahren die Werbetrommel zu rühren, um Schaaen von Arbeitern zu veranlassen, Europa den Rücken zu kehren und die Reserve-Armee dieses Landes in einem Zustande zu erhalten, der den Interessen und Wünschen der Kapitalisten entspricht.

Wie in allen anderen Fragen, wo es sich um das Wohl der arbeitenden Klasse handelt, so müssen auch hier die Arbeiter selbst Hand ans Werk legen, um Remedur zu schaffen und keine Abhilfe von einer Gesetzgebung erwarten, die ausschließlich nur kapitalistischen Interessen dient. Hat einmal diese Erkenntniß unter den Lohnarbeitern Boden gefaßt, so werden sie auch die zur Abhilfe nothwendigen Mittel zu ergreifen wissen. Unterdessen dürfen wir jedoch nicht müßig bleiben, wir müssen uns vor allem anderen darüber klar werden, in wie weit wir thatsächlich durch die Einwanderung benachtheiligt werden und in wie weit die Opposition gegen dieselbe auf National-Vorurtheile, Engerzigkeit und und Unkenntniß der heutigen ökonomischen Einrichtungen zurückzuführen ist. — Wir Lohnarbeiter werden unstreitig benachtheiligt durch den Zubrang von Kontrakt-Arbeitern, weil sie sich ohne Ausnahme verpflichten, länger und billiger zu arbeiten als in diesem Lande üblich, oder es unsere Unions-Regeln vorschreiben. Wir werden in unseren Rechten und in unseren Ansprüchen an das Leben beeinträchtigt durch eine Massen-Einwanderung solcher Arbeiter, die an eine niedrigere Lebenshaltung wie die unserer gewöhnt sind, für Arbeiter-Organisation keinen Sinn haben, ihre angewohnte Lebenshaltung hier beibehalten, sich daher mit niedrigen Löhnen begnügen können und sich für diese oder als Streikbrecher anbieten. Wir haben schon im englischen Theile der Januar-Ausgabe dieses Journals bezüglich des Chinesen-Ausschluß-Gesetzes bemerkt und wiederholen hier, daß wir Stellung nehmen müssen gegen diejenigen Einwanderer, welche unsere Löhne herabdrücken, sie fern zu halten suchen, so wie wir die Scabs von unseren Arbeitsstellen fern halten. Hingegen wäre es aber ein selbstthätiger Akt, dessen sich kein wirklich intelligenter Arbeiter schuldig machen kann, wenn man Einwanderern, von denen man annehmen kann, daß sie sich unseren Lebensgewohnheiten anpassen, nicht länger und nicht billiger arbeiten wollen wie wir, die Thore dieses Landes versperren wollte. Umso mehr als dieses Land noch Raum genug bietet für Tausende neuer Antkömmlinge und die Ansiedlung dieser Art Einwanderer ebenso wie in der Vergangenheit allen Bevölkerungs-Klassen nur zum Segen gereichen kann. Im Uebrigen werfe man doch nur einen Blick auf die heutigen Produktions-Verhältnisse und man wird finden, daß auch bei beschränkter Einwanderung sich das Arbeits-Angebot immer mehr vermehren wird und muß. Denn diese Vermehrung ist eine natürliche Wirkung, hervorgerufen durch die Anwendung arbeitssparender Maschinerie und eine naturgemäße Erscheinung in dem Entwicklungsgange der modernen Industrie, nicht nur in Amerika, sondern in allen civilisirten Ländern der Welt.

Diese Wirkung kann aber nur aufgehoben werden durch die Beseitigung ihrer Ursache, das heißt durch die Abschaffung der heutigen Produktionsweise, welche es dem Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel, Kapital, Maschinerie u. s. w. erlaubt, die durch alle

Verbesserungen im Produktions-Prozesse entstehenden Gewinne und Profite allein einzuheimsen, während zu gleicher Zeit durch diese Verbesserungen immer mehr menschliche Arbeitskraft überflüssig und somit ihr Angebot vermehrt wird. — Trotzdem könnte die Einwanderung in einer für die Arbeiter, hüben wie drüben, heilsamen Weise beeinflusst werden, wenn sich die organisirten Arbeiter nur dazu entschließen könnten, aus dem engen Rahmen ihrer nationalen Organisation heraus und in eine internationale Verbindung, in eine Verbindung mit Arbeitern anderer Länder einzutreten.

Eine internationale Verbindung mit einem Central-Körper zur Unterhaltung des Verkehrs der Organisationen der verschiedenen Länder unter einander, dessen Obiegenheit es unter Anderem sein würde, den Austausch der Berichte über Geschäftsgang, Lohnhöhe, Arbeitszeit u. s. w. in den betreffenden Ländern zu ermitteln, die Veröffentlichung dieser Berichte in der ausgedehnten Arbeiterpresse Europa's zu veranlassen, würde sicherlich in absehbarer Zeit unter den europäischen Arbeitern Klarheit verbreiten über wirkliche amerikanische Verhältnisse und gar Mancher der Auswanderungslustigen wird sich ein anderes Bild davon machen als das, welches ihm heute vorschwebt. Auch könnte eine internationale Arbeiter-Verbindung dahin wirken, daß der Strom der Auswanderer nach solchen Theilen eines Landes gelenkt wird, wo ein Zugzug die einheimischen Arbeiter nicht benachtheiligen würde. Gerade so, wie wir heute in unseren Fach-Journals, bei flauem Geschäftsgange, oder bei Ausständen, vor Zugzug nach diesem oder jenem Orte warnen, oder unsere Kollegen davon verständigen, wenn irgendwo der Geschäftsgang ein guter ist und Arbeitskräfte verlangt werden, so könnten diese Mittheilungen auch den Lesern europäischer Arbeiterblätter zugänglich gemacht werden.

Wir haben am Anfange dieses Artikels darauf aufmerksam gemacht, daß, während der letzten Jahre die Einwanderung aus den nordwestlichen und mittel-europäischen Ländern, also England, Deutschland, Frankreich u. s. w., den Ländern, die doch so sehr unter der gegenwärtigen Geschäftsstockung leiden, abgenommen hat. Wir werden wohl nicht irre gehen, wenn wir aus diesem Umfange den Schluß ziehen, daß die Arbeiter dieser Länder durch ihre Presse Kenntniß von unseren Löhnen und anderen Kämpfen erhielten und dadurch von der Auswanderung nach Amerika abgehalten wurden. Und wenn man hierbei weiter in Betracht zieht, daß die auswanderungslustigen europäischen Arbeitern, Dank ihrer besseren Kenntniß der Sachlage in Amerika, bittere Erfahrungen erspart blieben, so wird man zu dem Schlusse kommen, daß eine internationale Verbindung und geregelter, gegenseitiger Verkehr, ein für hüben und drüben noch viel wohlthätigeres Resultat hervorbringen würde.

Dahin zu wirken, daß diese Verbindung geschaffen werde, sollte daher unser eifrigstes Bestreben sein. Es ist die einzige Art und Weise, wie wir mit Erfolg gegen das planlose, von der Ausbeuterklasse geschübte und geförderte Einwanderungswesen ankämpfen können. Es ist das einzig wirksame Mittel gegen die Einführung von Arbeitern unter falschen Vorspiegelungen, ein Mittel, das im Bereiche unserer Macht liegt und den Vorzug hat, daß seine Anwendung nicht von unserem Können, sondern von unserem Willen abhängt, also ausführbar ist.

Mögen die Arbeiter dieses Landes recht bald den hier angezeigten Weg betreten, mögen sie recht bald dem Rufe Karl Marx' Gehör schenken lernen: Arbeiter aller Länder vereint Euch!

Der Centralverband der Zimmerer Deutschland's hatte laut abgegebener Jahres = Abrechnung 1901 aus Eintrittsgeldern, Wochenbeiträgen und sonstigen Einnahmen 296,622.92 Mark vereinnahmt. Hier von wurden an die Hauptkasse eingesandt 221,493.04 Mk. und außerdem für den Streifenfonds 30, = 637.69 Mk. Mit dem Kassenbestand aus dem Jahre 1900 von 245,862.27 Mk. betrug die Gesamteinnahme der Hauptkasse 509,963.83 Mk. Die Gesamtausgaben der Hauptkasse beliefen sich auf 207,780.25 Mk.; darunter sind größere Posten: Streifenunterstützung 86,880.96 Mk., Fachorgan 40,195.81 Mk., Agitation 17,641.21 Mk., Generalversammlung 12,040.94 Mk., Gehälter 8100 Mk., Druckfachen 5997.26 Mk. Das Vermögen des Verbandes belief sich bei Aufstellung der Abrechnung (18. Januar) auf 448,029.90 Mk., davon in der Hauptkasse 302,183.58 Mk.; das Gesamtvermögen ist gegen das Vorjahr um 86,941.74 Mk., der Bestand der Hauptkasse um 56,321.31 Mk. gestiegen. Die Abrechnung zählt 519 Zahlstellen auf, welche Zahl sich am Jahreschluss durch Austritt um 51 vermindert hatte. Die durchschnittliche Zahl der Mitglieder betrug 24,151, das sind 2260 weniger als im Vorjahre.

Der deutsche Holzarbeiterverband hatte am Schlusse des Jahres 1901 eine Mitgliederzahl von 67,341, gegen den Schluss des Vorjahres eine Abnahme von 3289. Die Zahl der weiblichen Mitglieder betrug 589. Nach der Jahresbilanz pro 1901 beträgt die Gesamtsumme der Beiträge 774,632 Mark gegen 758,030 Mark im Vorjahre, also ein Mehr von 16,602 Mark. Da die durchschnittliche Mitgliederzahl des Jahres 70, = 251 beträgt, so entfällt auf das einzelne Mitglied eine Beitragssumme von 11 Mk., gegen 10.25 Mk. im Vorjahre. Unter den Ausgaben haben besonders die Unterstützungen an die Mitglieder, mit Ausnahme der 45,342.04 Mk. betragenden Streifenunterstützung, eine erhebliche Steigerung erfahren. Die Reiseunterstützung erforderte 40,845 Mk. (gegen 35,885 im Vorjahre), Gemäßregelunterstützung 19,893 Mark (7580 Mark), Sterbegeld 15,278 Mark (10,400 Mark), Umzugsunterstützung 11,833 Mark (7947 Mark). Das ist eine Vermehrung gegen das Vorjahr bei der Gemäßregelunterstützung um 162 Prozent, Umzugsunterstützung 49 Prozent, Sterbegeld 47 Prozent und Reiseunterstützung 14 Prozent. Nach Abzug aller Ausgaben von der Gesamteinnahme verbleibt am Jahreschluss eine Mehreinnahme von 202,897 Mark, welche den Bestand am 1. Januar 1902 auf insgesamt 323,423 Mark gesteigert hat. Das Gesamtvermögen des Verbandes beträgt 535,839.28 Mark.

Die vierte Generalversammlung des Holzarbeiterverbandes tagte vom 4. bis 10. Mai in Mainz. Aus dem Vorstandsbericht ist zu entnehmen, daß in Bezug auf die Mitgliederzahl ein Rückgang zu verzeichnen ist. Während im ersten Quartal 1900 noch 76,384 Mitglieder vorhanden waren, fiel diese Zahl Ende 1901 auf 67,341. Wie stark die Fluktuation unter den Mitgliedern war, geht daraus hervor, daß 1900—1901 68,780 Neuaufnahmen zu verzeichnen waren, also 1439 mehr, als jetzt überhaupt Mitglieder vorhanden sind. Dagegen haben sich die Zahlstellen um 49 vermehrt, so daß deren jetzt 591 vorhanden sind. Unter den Mitgliedern befinden sich 589 weibliche. Was die Kassenziffern anlangt, so war am 31. Dez. 1899 ein Bestand von 252,310.80 M. vorhanden. Wie sehr der Vorstand sich mit Streifenfragen zu befassen hatte, geht daraus hervor, daß

allein in einer Vorstandssitzung nicht weniger als 35 Streifen und Streifenfragen auf der Tagesordnung standen. Besonders in kleineren Städten ist die Streifenfrage oft sehr problematischer Natur. Leider ging auch der Münchener große Kampf um den Neunstundentag verloren, bei welcher Gelegenheit übrigens ein Darlehen von 136,000 Mark aufgenommen werden mußte, welches mittlerweile zurückgezahlt ist. Die Urabstimmung über die Frage der Einführung der Arbeitslosenunterstützung zeitigte das Resultat, daß die letztere mit 24,907 gegen 24,037 Stimmen beschlossen wurde. Zu dem Vorstandsbericht entspann sich selbstredend eine lebhafte Debatte, in welcher dem Vorstande u. A. auch eine gewisse Engherzigkeit in Streifenfällen vorgeworfen wurde. Demgegenüber rechtfertigt der Vorstand seine Haltung in jedem speziellen Falle und eine Reihe nicht direkt beteiligter Delegierter stimmten ihm zu. Im Allgemeinen wird der Wunsch zum Ausdruck gebracht, daß die Gaudvorstände in Streifenfällen strenger als bisher vorgehen und die Lage schärfer prüfen mögen. Infolge Einführung der Arbeitslosenunterstützung wurde der bisherige Beitrag von 25 Pfg. pro Woche auf 35 Pfg. erhöht.

Der Maurer - Verband Deutschland's hatte nach seiner im „Grundstein“ veröffentlichten Abrechnung im Jahre 1901 eine Nettoeinnahme von 1,093,203.36 Mark. Außerdem waren noch an Einnahmen zu verzeichnen: In den Zweigvereinen für örtliche Zwecke 131,176.86 Mark und in den Streifenorten an Beiträgen von den zu den neuen Bedingungen arbeitenden Kollegen und Zubehörung von Dritten 24,161.83 Mark. Die Gesamteinnahme des Verbandes betrug demnach 1,248,544.05 Mark. Die Ausgabe übersteigt die des Vorjahres um 250,487.42 Mark. Diese Mehrausgabe entfällt in der Hauptkategorie: auf Streifen 111,612.61 Mk., Sterbeunterstützung 13, = 840 Mk., Reiseunterstützung 14,228.10 Mk., Prozente der Zweigvereine 77, = 968.58 Mk. Das Verbandsvermögen ist gestiegen um 155,753.87 Mk. und beträgt 1,004,525.25 Mk. An der Steigerung ist beteiligt die Hauptkategorie mit 98,244.72 Mk.; das Uebrige entfällt auf die Kassen der Zweigvereine und Gaue. Die Mitgliederzahl ist gegen das Vorjahr um 2095 kleiner. Sie betrug im Jahresdurchschnitt 1900 82,964, 1901 80,869. Am Jahreschluss wird die Mitgliederzahl auf 81,429 angegeben. Trotz des Mitgliederrückgangs bleibt der Maurerverband die zweitgrößte deutsche Gewerkschaft.

Französischer Arbeiter-schutz. Das Millerand'sche Gesetz ist mit dem 1. April in die zweite Phase getreten. Bekanntlich sieht das Gesetz, welches am 30. März 1900 veröffentlicht wurde, die Arbeitszeit in den Fabriken für die ersten zwei Jahre auf 10½ und nach Ablauf dieser Frist auf 10 Stunden fest. Das zweite Stadium tritt nunmehr in Kraft. Durch eine Bekanntmachung sind die Industriellen nochmals darauf aufmerksam gemacht worden. Letztere setzen jedoch der Durchführung der Reform tüdischen Widerstand entgegen. Wie schon vor zwei Jahren, als die Arbeitszeit auf elf Stunden verkürzt werden sollte, versucht das Unternehmertum jetzt von Neuem, den Lohn um eine der Zeitverkürzung entsprechende Größe zu reduzieren. Und wie damals, müssen die Arbeiter durch den Streifen für die Aufrechterhaltung des bisherigen Lohnes kämpfen. Diesmal ist aber natürlich die Streifenbewegung sehr viel ausgebreiteter, indem die Einführung des 10½stündigen Arbeitstages mehr Betriebe trifft, darunter vor Allem die Textilindustrie.

Aus der englischen Gewerkschaftsbewegung. Die Entscheidung des englischen Lordobergerichts in dem Taffthale-Streit, durch welche die corporative Schadenersatzpflicht der Gewerkschaft für die Handlung eines einzelnen Gewerkschaftsmitgliedes im Falle eines Streites ausgesprochen wird, hat nunmehr zu einer Gegenaktion der betroffenen Organisationen geführt. Das Urtheil stützte sich auf den Abschnitt 7 des Gesetzes, über Verschönerung und Eigenthumschutz vom Jahre 1875, der folgendermaßen lautet:

„Eine Person, die ohne gesetzliche Ermächtigung eine andere Person zwingen will, eine Handlung zu unterlassen oder auszuführen und dabei:

1. Gewalt gebraucht oder die Person, deren Frau, Kinder einschüchtern, oder deren Eigenthum beschädigt, oder
2. der Person von Ort zu Ort folgt; oder
3. deren Werkzeug, Kleidungsstücke etc. versteckt oder deren Gebrauch verhindert; oder
4. das Haus, den Aufenthaltsort der Person bewacht, besetzt; oder
5. der Person im Verein mit anderen Personen auf der Straße in tumultuarischer Weise folgt;

macht sich eines Vergehens schuldig, das mit 12 M. oder drei Monaten Gefängnis oder Zuchthaus („hard labor“) bestraft wird.

Der Aufenthalt in oder neben einem Hause, Aufenthaltsorte, wo eine Person wohnt, weilt, arbeitet; oder beim Zugange zu einem solchen Orte, um einer Person Mittheilungen zu machen oder von ihr Nachrichten zu erhalten, fällt nicht unter diese Bestimmungen.

Das war das Gesetz über die Picketing bis zum Taffthale-Entscheide der Lordrichter vom 2. Juli 1901. Diefem Entscheide gemäß ist das Picketing nicht nur ein individueller Akt, sondern ein corporativer und die ganze Gewerkschaft kann für die daraus entstehenden Schäden haftbar gemacht werden. Ferner: manche Richter gingen so weit, auch das friedliche Ueberreden als ungesetzlich zu betrachten.

Dem gegenüber wird das Parlamentarische Comité des Trades Unions-Congresses folgende Novelle einbringen:

„Eine oder mehrere Personen handeln legal, wenn sie im Auftrage einer Verbindung von Arbeitgebern und Arbeitnehmern den Schauplatz eines industriellen Konflikts besuchen, um Mittheilungen zu machen resp. zu erhalten, oder eine oder mehrere Personen friedlich überreden, in keine neuen Arbeitsverträge einzugehen.“

Zum Schutze der Gewerkschaftsfonds ist vom Parlamentarischen Comité übrigens folgender Plan entworfen worden: Die Einnahmen und Kassenbestände sind in eine Unterstützungs- und Streifenkasse streng zu sondern, damit im Falle von Regreßklagen die Unterstützungen an Kranke, Pensionäre etc. nicht gefährdet werden. Ueber die Zweckmäßigkeit dieses Planes herrschen sowohl in juristischen wie in gewerkschaftlichen Kreisen große Meinungsverschiedenheiten.

Das Alterspensionsgesetz von Neu-Seeland vom 1. November 1898 sichert bekanntlich allen 65 Jahre alten Personen beiderlei Geschlechtes eine Pension von 360 M. pro Jahr zu. Bedingung ist, daß der Rentenempfänger 25 Jahre in der Colonie wohnhaft ist. Seine zeitweilige Abwesenheit darf vier Jahre nicht überschreiten; sein Aufenthalt in der Colonie muß in diesem Falle doch volle 25 Jahre betragen. Ausgenommen sind ferner solche Personen, deren Besitz mehr als 5400 M. bewerthet ist, oder die mit ihrer

Frau zusammen ein Netto = Einkommen von 1560 M. im Jahre haben. Bei einzelnen Personen hört die Bezugsberechtigung auf, wenn das Einkommen mehr als 1040 M. beträgt. Eine weitere Einschränkung ist folgende: für je 20 M. Einkommen über 680 M. oder über 300 M. Kapital hinaus werden 20 M. von der Pension in Abzug gebracht. Im März 1901 waren 12,405 Pensionäre vorhanden, welche pro Jahr die Summe von insgesamt 4,239,300 M. bezogen.

Die Kosten der Alterspension übersteigen wesentlich die bei Inkrafttreten des Gesetzes aufgestellten Berechnungen. Dies hat seinen Grund in folgenden, recht interessanten Umständen: Die Maoris, die Ureinwohner von Neu-Seeland, deren Vertreter ebenfalls im Parlament sitzen, helfen das Gesetz mit durchbringen. Das Gesetz war kaum in Kraft getreten, als die schlauen Maoris eine große Anzahl Pensionäre aus ihren Reihen präsentierten. Die Weißen waren erstaunt, so viele alte Leute unter den Ureinwohnern zu sehen, konnten aber nichts machen, da sich das Alter bei diesen nur schwer feststellen läßt; die Maoris wissen selten, welches Jahr sie geboren sind.

Die österreichische Gewerkschafts - Commission hat vor Kurzem ihren Rechenschaftsbericht für das Jahr 1901 veröffentlicht, der eine Einnahme von Kr. 27,390.83, eine Ausgabe von Kr. 35,440.24, somit ein Defizit von Kr. 8700 aufweist, das aus dem Reservefonds gedeckt werden mußte. Von den hauptsächlichsten Ausgabeposten sind zu nennen Kr. 7344 für das P. S., Kr. 8830.80 für die Landessekretariate, Kr. 6269.96 Subvention an die Landesvertrauensmänner, Kr. 552.21 für das Publikationsorgan der Commission, die „Gewerkschaft“ und Kr. 3743.58 für Agitation und Organisation. Um die Kosten für die Landessekretariate und die Landesvertrauensmänner aufbringen zu können, mußte die Commission bei den Ausgaben für die Agitation und für ihr Organ „Die Gewerkschaft“ sparen. Der Bericht zeigt, daß die österreichische Gewerkschaftsbewegung im Jahre 1901 einen Rückschlag erhielt, was auch aus der Thatsache erhellt, daß durchschnittlich 17,371 Mitglieder weniger ihre Beiträge an die Gewerkschaftscommission abgeführt haben als im Jahre 1900.

Die englischen Bergarbeiter waren Ende 1900 in 54 Grabbauvereine organisirt in einer Anzahl von 494,929 Köpfen. Der Zuwachs 1900 betrug 74,708. Auch im Jahre 1901 ist die Organisation gestärkt worden, genaue Ziffern liegen aber noch nicht vor. Etwa 63 Prozent aller Montanarbeiter sind organisirt. Von 1896—1900 haben die Vereine vermocht, den Arbeiterlohn 31 (in Northumberland) bis 66 Prozent (Süd-Wales) zu steigern. Auch in 1901 haben noch in den walisischen und mittellenglischen Distrikten Lohnerböhrungen stattgefunden. Die größere Mehrzahl der Arbeiter erlitt aber 1901 eine Lohnermäßigung. 1900 gaben die Bergarbeitervereine insgesamt über 1,200,000 Mark aus und zwar unter anderen für Streifen 220,000, für Arbeitslosen 90,000, für Kranke und Unfallverletzte 700,000, Sterbegeld 200,000. Das verbleibende Vermögen betrug etwa 14½ Millionen Mark.

Um im Kampf um's Dasein zu siegen, muß der Mensch entweder viel Verstand oder das Herz einer Bestie haben.

Wenn es zuviel Gutes auf der Welt gäbe, würde man das Gute nicht für gut halten.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Disbursements for Month Ending May 31, 1902

Death Claims, 716 to 766.....	\$6,072.40
Litigation—	
Expert accountants' bill in P. J. McGuire's case.....	195.25
Acct. Drinkle and Weise Claims.....	40.00
Salaries and clerk hire.....	701.16
Wm. D. Huber, serv. and trav. exp.....	143.11
F. Duffy, G. S.-T., trav. exp.....	137.15
Deputies—	
Raisch, M., Galesburg, Ill.....	57.08
Griffin, O. H., Nashville, Tenn.....	112.00
McDonough, J., Paterson, N. J.....	30.25
Glass, D., Niagara Falls.....	14.40
Strike Donations—	
Hartford, Conn.....	1,500.00
St. Paul, Minn.....	1,000.00
Erie, Pa.....	800.00
Nashville, Tenn.....	700.00
Reading, Pa.....	500.00
Youngstown, O.....	500.00
Oklahoma City, O. T.....	300.00
Marion, Ind.....	300.00
Keokuk, Iowa.....	250.00
Lebanon, Pa.....	200.00
Organizing, etc.—	
Odell, E. S., New York, Conn. and Southern States.....	243.18
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. and Can. Shields, N. J., Mass. and vicin.....	184.52
Beegle, S. J., New Jersey.....	136.15
Kent, S. J., Western States.....	104.91
Saunders, H. M., California.....	100.00
Ford, W. S., Pennsylvania.....	97.00
Grimes, J. F., Southern States.....	76.42
McDonough, J., New Jersey.....	44.30
Kelly, M. E., Jersey Shore, Pa.....	22.45
Riley, J. H., Ridgefield, Conn.....	18.00
Scott, D. W., Norfolk, N. Y.....	11.80
Hayes, J. F., Ironton, O.....	8.85
Anson, Savage, Madison, Me.....	8.50
Kelly, J. J., St. Charles, Ill.....	7.80
Randolph, C. H., Logansport, Ind.....	5.30
Russell, F. M., Creal Springs, Ill.....	5.24
Amey, Jos., Canada.....	5.20
CARPENTER—	
Special writings.....	4.00
Printing and mailing.....	1,261.49
Supplies—	
Stationery and books.....	1,406.11
Prepaid expressage to Locals.....	97.12
Seals and daters.....	47.00
200 Charms.....	400.00
Office Expenses—	
Sundries.....	18.24
Stamped envelopes.....	42.40
Postage.....	61.48
Telegrams.....	92.96
Rent for May.....	50.00
Convention hall, rent on acct.....	20.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for April.....	400.00
Total.....	\$18,535.72

Reduced Rates to Atlanta, Ga., via the Southern Railway, on Account of Convention Being Held by U. B. of C. and J. of A., September 15th to October 1st, 1902.

On account of the above Convention the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Atlanta, Ga., at rate of one fare and one-third on the certificate plan. The Southern Railway operates through vestibuled limited trains daily to Atlanta, Ga., from the principal points in the East, North, South and West. The one-way rate from Philadelphia to Atlanta, Ga., is \$21.50, from Washington \$17.50. Delegates attending the above Convention should not fail to procure a certificate from ticket agent at point where they purchase their through ticket, showing rate paid and route traveled, which will entitle them to a one-third fare returning.

Three through trains leave Philadelphia daily with connection for Atlanta via the Southern Railway on the following schedule:

Leave Broad-street Station, Pennsylvania R. R., 7.20 A. M., 4.46, 6.55 P. M.

Arrive at Atlanta 6.10 A. M., 3.35, 5.35 P. M.

Through Pullman sleeping cars to Atlanta without change.

Parties desiring information as to rates, schedules, etc., from any point should address Charles L. Hopkins, district passenger agent Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CLAIMS PAID IN JUNE, 1902

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
767	Mrs. A. Schroeder.....	1	\$200.00
768	John Handorf.....	5	200.00
769	Mrs. B. Christenson.....	7	50.00
770	John Lyes.....	9	50.00
771	Mrs. E. Stelmeyer.....	9	25.00
772	Nels G. Peterson.....	10	200.00
773	Mrs. E. Jenkinson.....	13	50.00
774	Royal Wilder.....	19	200.00
775	Andrie Patrie.....	21	200.00
776	Whitman H. Arnold.....	31	200.00
777	Mrs. Jane Bardsley.....	33	50.00
778	Michael Genevieve.....	34	200.00
779	Wm. D. Bedell.....	49	200.00
780	Amos L. Book.....	55	200.00
781	Mrs. M. A. Keating.....	74	50.00
782	J. B. Clark.....	74	200.00
783	Mrs. C. Scally.....	76	25.00
784	R. B. Leavenworth.....	79	100.00
785	Mary D. C. Hauser.....	80	50.00
786	Nicholas Masterson.....	109	100.00
787	Joseph Schichtle.....	120	200.00
788	Joe Kaleb.....	131	200.00
789	Mrs. E. Beaudry.....	134	50.00
790	Frank Gustafson.....	167	200.00
791	Mrs. C. Hubbert.....	198	50.00
792	Catherine E. Green.....	202	50.00
793	Mrs. E. Mueller.....	214	50.00
794	Cranston Collins.....	217	50.00
795	Catharine Reif.....	231	50.00
796	Martin Neilson.....	251	200.00
797	George Starks.....	252	100.00
798	Mrs. Lillie Stiff.....	257	25.00
799	Martin Shea.....	265	200.00
800	Samuel Wright, Jr.....	290	200.00
801	A. Knehiwerdner.....	309	200.00
802	John Schreina.....	324	200.00
803	Robert Clark.....	343	50.00
804	Mrs. Emma Geiger.....	375	50.00
805	Leopold Mutter.....	375	200.00
806	Mrs. Elizabeth Hohl.....	375	50.00
807	Mrs. Lizzie Helfert.....	388	50.00
808	John W. Luckey.....	417	200.00
809	Richard J. Stewart.....	417	50.00
810	Mrs. Louisa J. Wood.....	422	50.00
811	John L. Elsaesser.....	440	200.00
812	Chas. Jacobson.....	457	200.00
813	E. F. Page.....	483	200.00
814	Mrs. Minerva Baker.....	492	50.00
815	Mrs. Louisa Rudolph.....	492	50.00
816	Mrs. Elmira Heck.....	492	50.00
817	C. Bogendorfer (dis.).....	497	300.00
818	Mrs. Thekla Hanbeil.....	497	50.00
819	Mrs. Sarah S. Rouse.....	502	50.00
820	John Biwersi.....	513	107.00
821	Dewitt Ames.....	532	200.00
822	Mrs. S. Warder.....	702	50.00
823	Joshua P. Corie.....	726	50.00
824	Mrs. Sue C. Manlove.....	767	25.00
825	Brigham R. Scott.....	778	100.00
826	Wm. Plinske.....	849	100.00
827	Mrs. Mollie E. Smith.....	893	25.00
828	Thornton Wolfe.....	893	100.00
737	R. M. Coleman (bal.).....	189	150.00

\$7,332.00

Members' claims.....	\$5,957.00
Wife claims.....	1,075.00
Disability claims.....	300.00

Lane Hinged Door Hanger

The Lane Brothers Company, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., manufacturers of hardware specialties, and one of our advertising firms, have just placed on the market a new style of barn-door hanger which is quite novel in many respects. This hanger is provided with a hinge joint, allowing the bottom of the door to swing free without injury to hanger or liability to derailment. It is tied on a rail and so constructed that it cannot get off. It is detachable, a feature found only in the Lane Hinged Hanger. The hinge joint permits a certain amount of flexibility at the top of door, even if it is held from swinging out at the bottom, and any slight warping of the door will be compensated for by the hanger. The article is obtainable from all hardware dealers.

THE union of labor must precede the emancipation of the working class.

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 367, Centralia, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, after a long and lingering illness, our esteemed brother, GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

WHEREAS, This Local Union has lost a faithful worker in the cause of unionism, be it Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that these resolutions be spread on our minutes, that they be published in our local papers, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

B. H. PITTS,
O. W. THOMAS, } Committee.
E. M. LANDIS,

LOCAL UNION 633, Madison, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, J. P. CHENERMARTH; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother; that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions as a tribute of regret; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. S. OGILBEE,
J. L. COLEMAN, } Committee.
D. N. HAMILTON,

LOCAL UNION 908, Goshen, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our brother, JACOB WAGOMAN, therefore be it

Resolved, By this Union, that in the death of the deceased brother, the Union has lost a member ever active and zealous in his endeavor to further the cause of unionism, and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and their friends, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that they be spread on our minutes, a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

J. H. FLETCHER,
M. C. ULERY, } Committee.
ABRAHAM SHOUP,

LOCAL UNION 541, Washington, Pa.

WHEREAS, We are again called upon to mourn the loss of our brother's daughter, Miss LYDIA FEATHERLIN, knowing full well that the workings of the Universe and the divine will of God is beyond the comprehension of men, and

WHEREAS, The sad and unfortunate taking away of Brother Featherlin's daughter on the morning of May 17 is sincerely regretted by his co-workers, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 541, extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved father and mother and family and share in their hour of sadness.

Resolved, That we bow to the will of the Great Master and deeply deplore the death of our brother's daughter, and we turn to the One who alone can heal all our sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, that they be spread on our minutes and a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. V. McNARY,
A. B. MEANS, } Committee.
JAS. LOUGHMAN,

DISTRICT COUNCIL, Atlanta, Ga.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from among us the wife of our beloved brother W. L. MORMAN, of L. U. 317; be it

Resolved, by the District Council of Atlanta, Ga., that we extend to our brother and fam-

ily our heartfelt sympathy in his hour of bereavement and hope that his burden may be made light by the Father who doeth all things well.

E. WATKINS, Pres.
HARRY MORGAN, Rec. Sec.

LOCAL UNION 196, Greenwich, Conn.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has removed from our midst our brother JOHN WHELAN, and recognizing the loss as one common to all of us, be it

Resolved, While bowing to the will of Him who orders all things for the best, we deeply deplore the death of our brother and friend and tender to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in memory of our deceased brother for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be forwarded to the family of the deceased brother, a copy be sent to our official journal and to the local press of Greenwich for publication, and a copy be incorporated in our minutes.

R. H. CARMICHAEL,
D. P. BURNETT, } Committee.
F. D. LANCASTER,

They Know Better

It is about true that every man, secretly at least, believes labor organization to be proper and absolutely necessary to the well-being of the worker. The meanest man in the service, who accepts all the advantages secured by labor organization and tells his associates that he is just as well off as they are and that it is foolish to spend good money to maintain labor organization, knows he is a liar and little better than a thief. We have these fellows on every railroad in the country. They walk up to the pay-wagon and take their increase secured by the Brotherhood, and tell the members who ask them to join it that they cannot afford to do so, and, besides, "it doesn't amount to anything, anyhow."

These fellows know better. They watch for the report of the Grievance Committee with more interest than the members of the organization. If it does not bring back much for them they sneer and whine because the Brotherhood "didn't do nothin'," but if the committee is successful in bringing them a nice "hand-out" they say nothing unless it is to announce that they are just as well off as the members. But they know better, and down in the depths of the meanest conscience there is an acknowledgment that the organization is the right thing.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal*.

Gold Medals Awarded to Henry Disston & Sons

It affords us pleasure to announce to our members and readers the fact the South Carolina Inter-State and West India Exposition has awarded the gold medals to the hardware firm of world-wide fame, Henry Disston & Sons, for the unsurpassed workmanship of the Disston saws and tools; also a diploma of merit for installation. This firm is one of our earliest advertisers to our journal, THE CARPENTER.

A Booklet of "Knots"

E. C. Atkins & Co., of Indianapolis, manufacturers of saws of all kinds and sawmill specialties, whose advertisement appears in this journal, are sending a booklet of "Knots," containing one hundred different mathematical trick or catch problems and the answers thereto, to their mechanic friends, the carpenters, all over the country. The booklet is designed to interest, instruct, and cause reasoning and discussion.

Readers desirous of untying "Knots" may obtain this booklet by applying to E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.



During the Month ending JUNE 31, 1902,
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary-Treasurer without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1	\$200.00	139	\$34.35	277	\$132.70
2	85.40	141	26.80	278	19.10
3	56.80	142	168.40	279	13.80
4	95.90	143	12.80	280	9.60
5	63.20	144	20.20	281	85.40
6	23.95	145	11.40	282	37.25
7	218.70	146	93.20	284	28.40
8	182.00	147	37.60	286	27.40
9	53.20	148	53.90	287	21.40
10	186.80	149	8.00	288	42.00
11	121.90	150	9.50	289	28.40
12	72.00	152	10.20	290	8.60
13	48.45	153	10.40	291	31.60
14	17.60	154	24.25	292	21.20
15	14.40	155	29.20	294	2.20
16	79.80	156	3.60	295	11.50
17	8.20	157	9.60	296	24.80
18	122.80	158	10.60	297	35.80
19	28.50	159	34.00	298	3.40
20	31.80	160	5.40	299	30.00
21	43.80	162	24.80	300	20.60
22	35.75	163	8.25	301	30.60
23	62.50	164	19.00	302	20.10
24	50.45	165	136.60	303	23.80
25	87.70	166	18.80	304	24.80
26	23.60	167	59.60	305	17.60
27	1.00	168	23.00	306	107.60
28	2.40	169	65.40	307	11.60
29	52.00	170	6.70	308	28.20
30	42.00	171	109.80	309	223.80
31	127.90	172	13.90	310	5.40
32	24.50	173	4.00	312	6.05
33	10.80	175	13.30	313	2.20
34	105.90	176	54.90	314	10.40
35	31.20	177	42.00	315	4.40
36	15.25	178	6.10	316	35.10
37	17.00	179	26.00	317	24.60
38	14.20	180	17.00	318	29.60
39	9.40	181	117.00	319	22.00
40	30.30	182	13.40	320	8.00
41	100.60	183	60.10	321	22.00
42	35.10	184	108.20	322	61.40
43	16.00	185	4.00	323	2.80
44	63.20	186	32.70	324	7.20
45	4.40	187	13.20	325	59.40
46	26.40	188	16.60	326	10.80
47	167.15	189	29.60	327	10.90
48	47.20	190	183.70	328	27.00
49	20.00	191	18.90	329	10.40
50	43.60	192	7.00	330	9.20
51	172.10	193	27.40	331	119.60
52	24.00	194	11.60	332	45.70
53	8.60	195	8.70	333	13.20
54	137.40	196	39.95	334	14.00
55	24.40	197	21.20	335	50.00
56	15.20	198	143.00	336	14.10
57	37.40	199	51.00	337	6.40
58	124.20	200	31.00	338	4.50
59	35.70	201	31.00	339	51.90
60	25.00	202	67.30	340	51.40
61	29.60	203	24.60	342	17.20
62	11.00	204	1.80	343	24.70
63	17.20	205	38.40	344	6.45
64	3.60	207	14.20	345	11.50
65	8.20	208	13.70	346	5.00
66	12.00	210	45.20	347	6.80
67	5.50	211	145.80	348	18.60
68	56.40	212	12.20	349	66.00
69	140.00	213	7.50	351	31.60
70	18.80	214	12.40	352	12.40
71	65.40	215	39.10	353	6.40
72	43.20	216	13.00	354	10.80
73	36.80	217	22.20	355	37.80
74	22.50	218	33.25	356	20.30
75	75.30	219	18.40	357	12.40
76	39.20	220	2.40	358	5.80
77	17.60	221	2.80	359	52.60
78	25.10	222	1.0	360	14.60
79	18.20	223	11.60	361	10.00
80	46.40	224	56.00	362	90.20
81	149.20	225	13.00	363	31.20
82	35.00	226	9.60	364	10.40
83	7.00	227	22.70	365	23.50
84	43.60	228	28.15	366	4.00
85	26.20	229	35.60	367	19.65
86	13.60	230	20.60	368	8.00
87	32.50	231	40.40	369	19.90
88	49.40	233	39.20	371	41.00
89	36.00	234	14.60	372	6.60
90	51.20	235	9.95	373	1.00
91	13.70	236	8.10	375	241.40
92	9.40	237	20.20	376	5.60
93	3.20	238	25.00	377	22.00
94	18.40	239	27.00	378	13.80
95	26.85	240	48.20	379	11.20
96	74.85	241	26.40	380	11.85
97	2.90	242	40.30	381	17.60
98	74.60	243	2.60	382	17.30
99	22.40	244	3.80	383	13.10
100	5.60	245	29.00	384	17.30
101	109.80	246	30.25	385	15.60
102	68.40	247	37.40	386	41.00
103	22.20	248	8.00	387	29.30
104	94.50	249	15.60	388	18.75
105	5.60	250	17.20	389	15.65
106	52.00	251	9.40	390	47.40
107	71.40	253	5.20	391	23.20
108	30.15	254	22.80	392	89.20
109	7.40	255	47.80	393	19.10
110	48.90	256	33.80	394	27.80
111	7.60	257	12.40	395	13.80
112	12.30	258	23.10	396	32.15
113	38.80	259	8.20	398	7.40
114	13.40	260	51.40	400	2.80
115	22.40	261	12.40	401	23.80
116	64.20	262	36.65	403	11.05
117	18.70	264	16.00	404	11.40
118	26.00	265	16.55	405	10.10
119	41.35	266	25.00	406	5.20
120	17.80	267	10.45	407	6.20
121	162.60	268	73.00	408	46.20
122	32.70	269	12.40	409	32.60
123	28.00	271	4.60	410	6.40
124	50.00	272	22.80	411	7.00
125	20.60	273	26.60	412	3.00
126	21.90	274	29.10	413	27.60
127	40.60	275	11.60	414	10.52
128	17.00	276	110.80	415	2.00

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
416	\$53.80	596	\$7.60	762	\$20.60	941	\$13.20	1024	\$16.20	1101	\$4.90
417	25.50	597	8.40	764	35.95	942	12.32	1025	9.60	1102	17.95
418	2.40	598	8.00	765	2.00	943	25.75	1026	12.20	1104	1.50
419	44.40	599	30.20	768	12.40	944	6.20	1027	14.00	1111	9.00
421	7.00	600	13.80	769	32.90	945	11.20	1028	17.70	1113	2.75
424	9.50	601	36.80	770	7.00	946	5.00	1029	4.00	1116	7.90
425	12.00	602	5.80	771	10.15	948	16.00	1031	11.00	1117	12.45
426	153.40	603	28.80	772	18.50	949	7.80	1032	16.80	1119	4.75
427	76.30	604	11.00	773	51.60	950	10.05	1033	14.60	1121	9.80
428	30.75	605	36.10	774	57.70	951	8.90	1035	42.35	1122	10.35
429	64.60	607	13.80	775	10.00	952	11.80	1036	84.80	1123	8.60
431	13.20	608	5.80	776	4.60	953	5.40	1037	11.65	1124	2.75
432	47.80	609	4.20	777	7.20	954	27.60	1038	4.80	1125	1.00
433	26.50	610	16.40	778	25.00	955	15.20	1039	2.80	1126	4.00
434	21.10	611	3.00	779	5.20	956	4.20	1040	15.60	1127	5.00
436	14.50	612	13.40	780	20.60	957	15.20	1041	40.00	1129	3.50
437	3.50	613	24.75	781	13.60	959	5.40	1042	.25	1131	2.75
438	20.40	614	6.00	783	3.50	961	16.85	1043	10.00	1134	3.50
439	15.25	615	12.00	784	4.40	962	11.42	1044	5.00	1135	2.00
440	48.80	616	10.80	785	7.10	963	2.40	1045	18.80	1136	8.00
441	41.90	617	15.60	787	9.00	964	41.40	1046	5.70	1138	5.00
442	7.20	618	3.60	788	6.40	965	17.00	1047	10.85	1139	2.35
443	22.00	619	4.00	789	6.40	966	20.00	1048	2.50	1141	2.60
444	39.90	620	9.60	790	8.80	967	3.20	1049	21.60	1142	8.25
447	13.00	621	46.55	791	5.50	968	4.20	1050	11.80	1145	1.75
448	17.20	622	28.60	792	20.95	969	3.60	1051	53.00	1146	5.00
449	29.40	623	3.60	793	4.60	970	9.40	1052	6.60	1149	4.00
450	7.00	624	44.40	794	14.00	971	20.20	1053	7.60	1151	.75
451	16.80	625	28.30	795	5.60	972	16.50	1054	3.20	1152	4.00
452	2.00	626	71.25	796	13.00	974	30.40	1055	8.40	1153	1.50
453	59.00	627	73.60	797	6.70	975	3.80	1056	6.32	1154	3.25
454	18.30	628	16.40	798	2.80	976	9.50	1057	15.40	1155	10.00
455	8.65	629	21.00	799	6.00	977	8.60	1059	8.45	1156	12.00
456	3.80	630	3.20	800	12.80	978	11.60	1060	15.50	1157	10.00
457	67.90	631	6.80	801	24.40	979	6.00	1061	9.00	1158	10.00
458	6.00	632	297.15	802	10.60	980	7.40	1062	19.40	1159	10.00
459	39.40	633	27.20	803	2.40	981	16.00	1063	7.20	1160	10.00
460	7.00	634	7.40	804	6.60	982	10.40	1064	4.00	1161	10.00
461	5.40	635	21.00	805	4.40	983	20.40	1066	3.00	1162	14.25
462	8.30	636	4.20	806	7.50	984	18.80	1067	13.55	1163	10.50
463	15.00	637	29.50	807	7.90	985	8.80	1069	14.60	1164	10.00
464	36.00	638	33.40	808	17.05	986	7.40	1070	7.20	1165	11.00
465	37.70	639	27.60	809	21.60	987	13.00	1072	16.13	1166	12.00
466	5.60	640	4.20	810	32.95	989	16.20	1073	14.15	1167	12.75
467	9.80	641	3.80	813	7.75	991	6.60	1074	12.60	1168	10.00
468	30.80	642	26.00	814	36.10	992	1.60	1075	15.53	1169	10.00
469	17.50	643	21.50	815	4.00	993	7.70	1076	10.40	1170	10.00
470	78.20	644	15.60	817	3.80	994	7.60	1077	8.25	1171	10.00
471	37.00	646	2.00	818	17.20	995	24.60	1078	5.60	1172	10.00
473	28.50	648	5.60	819	45.30	997	23.80	1079	15.20	1173	20.75
474	7.80	649	16.25	821	11.30	999	18.30	1080	16.80	1174	10.00
475	8.40	650	5.80	822	16.35	1000	18.35	1081	2.50	1175	10.00
476	86.00	651	30.10	823	7.20	1001	9.20	1082	30.60	1176	10.00
477	8.80	653	5.20	824	3.40	1002	9.60	1083	4.70	1177	10.00
478	58.40	655	6.80	825	11.80	1003	3.20	1084	8.35	1178	10.00
480	2.80	656	29.00	826	2.40	1004	6.88	1085	4.75	1179	10.00
481	32.40	657	19.50	827	32.40	1005	21.28	1086	4.75	1180	10.00
482	20.60	658	5.00	828	6.40	1007	11.80	1087	5.80	1181	10.00
483	122.40	659	15.00	829	5.40	1009	2.80	1088	11.00	1182	10.00
484	4.20	660	18.70	830	14.80	1010	6.80	1089	5.00	1183	10.00
486	30.50	661	17.80	831	8.60	1011	6.05	1090	29.40	1184	10.00
487	15.80	662	3.00	833	13.60	1012	7.60	1091	7.40	1185	10.00
488	4.00	663	2.00	834	5.00	1013	7.50	1092	17.05	1186	10.00
489	18.60	664	9.80	835	7.40	1014	17.40	1093	21.60	1187	10.00
490	37.60	665	4.80	836	13.85	1015	20.35	1094	5.20	1188	10.00
492	97.80	666	8.20	838	13.00	1016	25.85	1096	11.20	1189	10.00
493	33.20	667	32.40	839	2.85	1017	5.10	1097	10.90	1190	10.00
494	19.00	668	13.80	841	7.40	1020	12.20	1098	3.20	1191	10.00
495	16.60	669	10.00	842	5.50	1021	61.75	1099	6.75	1192	10.00
496	22.20	670	3.20	843	37.40	1022	27.10	1100	38.60	1193	10.00
497	35.20	671	4.60	846	13.30	1023	15.65				

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES

Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—T. H. Nammelly, 1423 Pine st.
870 Adamsville—R. F. Young.
454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 453.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
75 Birmingham—T. L. Medders, 2212 3d av.
722 "—Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 597.
1010 "—(Mill) N. J. Raura, 127½ S. 20th st.
452 Brookside—Wallace Wall.
372 Brighton—G. L. Farley.
296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
422 North Birmingham—B. Andrus, 1312 N. Nineteenth st., Birmingham.
615 Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
666 Wylam—E. Turman.
670 Blockton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
623 Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
271 Gadsden—M. D. Tripp.
839 Jasper—L. A. Coker.
312 Montgomery—J. C. Maxwell, 58 Simpson avenue.
353 "—(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. B. Morton.
89 "—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053 "—S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
92 "—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
1118 "—W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
410 Selma—(Col.) J. H. Bean, 109 Harison st.
1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—Henry DeVry.

ARKANSAS

- 891 Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
595 Jonesboro—M. L. Brincey.
690 Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 820 Center st.
366 Mena—J. F. Wooddy.
1117 Osceola—F. A. Anderson.
576 Pine Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th st.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchon, 814 Oak st.
194 Alameda—Geo. G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth.
743 Bakersfield—E. H. Sellers, Box 662.
642 East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
1040 Eureka—G. F. Hill.
701 Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont ave.
1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall.
815 Haywards—W. T. Allen.
710 Long Beach—J. G. Van Houten, Box 452.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
426 "—E. F. Taylor, Box 689.
332 "—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
844 Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
36 Oakland—Geo. C. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
550 "—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
668 Palo Alto—F. A. Sullivan, Box 1022.
769 Pasadena—J. N. Lancaster, 582 Buckeye.
981 Petaluma—John Boyson, 669 8th st.
235 Riverside—H. A. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry street.
586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
925 Salinas—G. G. Mauldin.
944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, Lester Edner, 915½ Market st.
483 "—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
304 "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
616 "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
766 "—(Mill) C. Kinnear, 2317 Army st.
1082 "—Gilbert Findley, 236 24th ave.
316 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262 "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—L. Huyck.
1140 San Pedro—R. C. Yates.
35 San Rafael—L. Johansen, Box 194.
1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
829 Santa Cruz—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
751 Santa Rosa—W. S. Gilbert, 212 6th st.
266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
704 Tiburon—Thos. Edwards, Jr., Marien Co.
180 Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
799 Brockville, Ont.—E. Parcelow.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Harry Corcoran, Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—J. B. Leak, Kent Co., Ont.
645 Collingwood, Ont.—Frank Thrift.
796 Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
1012 Frank—John Monilaws, Frank, Alberta.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
83 Halifax, N. S.—Alex. Northup, 30 Edward.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
817 Midland, Ont.—L. Beaudoin.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) G. Audet, 204 Rivard st.
1084 "—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
1127 "—(Mill) A. Dore, 284 Plesis st.
524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber.
732 North Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.—James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.

- 674 Ottawa, Ont.—Wm. McDonald, 130 Queen.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—H. L. Augustine.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) J. O. Dugal, 187 Dorchester st., St. Roch.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—J. R. Johnson.
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. A. McDonald, Beckwith st.
761 Sorel, Quebec—H. Duhamel, Box 527.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—Jas. Carty, Box 193.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—Jas. P. McQuillan.
560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
890 Valleyfield, Quebec—Ovila Leiselle.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Convent st., Room 17.
553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
689 Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 230 Main st.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder, Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
417 Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 332.
515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547 "—W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475 Florence—J. H. Chorman.
244 Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman.
850 Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison av.
681 Loveland—L. J. Post.
362 Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
832 Salida—L. P. Bell.
267 Telluride—C. F. MacDougall.
1173 Trinidad—G. B. Schuppan, Box 733.
584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
952 Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
927 Danbury—Z. L. Brown, 51 Spring st.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
196 Greenwich—B. B. Phillips, Cos Cob, Conn. Box 88.
43 Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 84 Columbia st.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
97 New Britain—Wm. Morton, 132 Arch st.
79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, Box 336.
133 New London—Forest L. Sherman, Evergreen ave.
1172 "—John McGowan.
1005 New Milford—E. D. Howland, Wellsville avenue.
137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
818 Putnam—George A. Youngs, Box 604.
1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, Box 500.
210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
216 Torrington—Fred. Chagnot, 314 High st.
260 Waterbury—T. G. Smith, 31 Meadow st.
825 Willimantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

- 626 Wilmington—S. J. Lysinger, 925 Spruce st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary District Council, W. W. Winfren, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
190 "—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. St., S.W.
884 "—R. M. Clift, 612 Eye st., N.W.
1103 "—(Mill) Harry E. Johnson, 121 N. Capitol st., N.W.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224 "—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
605 "—A. C. MacNeill, 1301 E. Adam st.
627 "—J. M. McDonald, 216 Madison st.
655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
1137 "—A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
74 Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zaragoza.
107 "—(Col.) W. A. Watts, 18 S. Taragona st.
864 St. Augustine—W. F. Edgerton, 5 Garnett.
531 St. Petersburg—W. A. Roberts, Box 63.
420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 1017 3d ave.
696 "—W. C. Benton, 118 W. Palm ave.
1185 "—(Ship Carp.) Joseph Parson.
819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.
859 "—(Col.) Wm. J. Roundtree, Box 23.

GEORGIA

- Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, M. J. W. Thompson, 25 Culberson.
317 "—(Cars) E. D. Saye, 339 Luckie st.
329 "—J. M. Vaughan, 362 W. North ave.
439 "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
283 Augusta—A. T. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th.
1068 Bainbridge—A. J. Martin, Box 77.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
865 "—Walter Girvin, 1117 S. Wolf st.
313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 919th st.
535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
793 Gainesville—T. E. Stewart.
Macon—Secretary of District Council, W. Lewis.
144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
654 "—R. J. Stevenson, 345 Flanders st., East Macon.
752 Marietta—J. A. Kile, Box 63.
411 Rome—G. L. Trammell, W. 3d st.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, 524 Oak st.
256 "—L. A. Harris, Box 251.
318 "—(Colored)—J. W. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
261 Valdosta—C. C. Winslett, 215 Webster st.

IDAHO

- 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
635 Boise City—C. M. Abbott, 306 S. 4th st.
220 Wallace—E. L. Wood.
1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
1184 Auburn—F. N. Williams.
916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
741 Beardstown—J. W. Day.
433 Belleville—F. Brenten, 311 Kretchmer av.
975 Benton—A. H. Tedron.
63 Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton st.
894 Cairo—A. L. Sanderson, 2405 Com ave.
939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—J. V. Mungrane.
293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
841 Carbondale—Nathan D. Brown.
737 Carlinville—G. Murphy.
1081 Carlyle—Charles J. Snyder.
588 Cartersville—John Henry.
367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—W. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
518 Charleston—F. O. Huffman, 20 Madison avenue.

- Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13 "—T. Lellivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21 "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
54 "—(Boh.) V. Tesar, 704 Maj. st.
58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
62 "—(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 "—(Moreland) H. J. Sharp, 2449 Ohio street, Chicago.
141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
181 "—K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.
242 "—(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
416 "—Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave., Pilsen Station.
419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) Wm. G. McPhail, 11417 Harward ave.
504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
566 "—(Oak Park) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st.

- 272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chilliote—William Nash.
204 Coffee—W. A. May.
295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
1191 Coulterville—R. J. Jones.
1106 Creal Springs—J. T. Guley.
269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
742 Decatur—C. C. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
965 DeKalb—John Halsene, 417 Pine st.
1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
928 Divernon—Daniel Poland.
790 Dixon—Robt. McMaster, Cor. Ninth and Ottna sts.
510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.

- East St. Louis—Sec. Dist. Council, David M. Dial, 318 Missouri av.
169 "—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois st.
903 "—Geo. Joergensen, 2812 Olive st.
378 Edwardsville—Frank B. Dietz, Box 311.
363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
480 Freeburg—Henry Schick.
719 Freeport—D. W. Wagner, 19 Addison st.
1087 Galena—F. G. Eccleston.
360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 W. Seminary st.
178 Goreville—David W. Harrell.
669 Harrisburg—M. Millet.
805 Havana—Grant Hole.
581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
461 Highwood—Jos. Severson.
904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.

- 174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—J. L. Westray, Lake Creek, Ill.
496 Kankakee—Robert F. Jansen, Box 157.
154 Kewanee—Charles Winquist, Gen. Del.
1066 Kimmunity—A. M. Allen.
647 La Grange—George Howard, 316 Franklin st.
250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
336 La Salle—Wm. Hoffman, 1149 7th st.
837 Lebanon—C. J. Moore.
568 Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505 Litchfield—Emery Small.
633 Madison—George Watson, Box 192.
508 Marion—Hester Hearne.
789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
1037 Marselles—S. A. Couch.
765 Mascoutah—Edward Hoerd.
347 Mattson—C. P. Peterson, 913 N. 20th st.
803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder.
241 Moline—J. C. Fulmer, Box 267.
1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
1188 Mt. Carmel—Samuel Hill, Mt. Carmel (Wabash Co.) P. O.
280 Mt. Olive—Gerh. Bohlen.
999 Mt. Vernon—A. E. Frosh, 404 Harrison st.
604 Murphyboro—J. F. Slaughter, 227 N. 7th.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel.
582 Odin—T. D. Stroup.
745 O'Fallon—W. J. Wittig.
1192 Oglesby—Geo. A. Parfett.
661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
648 Pana—W. L. Wright.
644 Pekin—Geo. P. Chase, 510 S. 3d st.
183 Peoria—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
195 Peru—Dave George.
1056 Pinckneyville—Jacob Heidelberg.
728 Pontiac—L. E. McCombs, 414 W. Moulton.
189 Quincy—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—I. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
166 Rock Island—A. W. Johnson, 917 11th av.
798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 197.
1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
479 Sparta—H. C. Pillars, Box 326.
16 Springfield—Thos. M. Blankenship, 1019 E. Jefferson st.
631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts.
156 Staunton—H. P. Kruse.
695 Staunton—A. H. Hess.
495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 108 E. La Rue st.
748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
807 Toluca—Peter J. Senninger.

- 1026 Urbana—Jacob Schmitt.
1163 Virden—Oscar Becker.
448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
1193 West Frankfort—F. M. Foulk.
418 Witt—John Durston.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694 Boonville—C. H. Bohrer.
431 Brazil—E. D. Wilder, 115 S. Franklin st.
488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
946 Decatur—W. E. Russell.
998 Dugger—Thomas Batey.
1110 East Chicago—Peter Kanschfield, Hessville.
565 Elkhart—D. B. Hughes, 402 N. 2d st.
652 Elwood—R. H. Mount, 115 N. 18th st.
90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
232 Ft. Wayne—Wm. Lakey, 1727 Oakland st.
160 Gas City—F. M. Thomas, Box 71.
908 Goshen—M. C. Ulery, 108 Olive st.
599 Hammond—H. B. Easter, 422 Indiana av.
213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.

- Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, S. S. Willoughby, 5733 Rawlins ave.
60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans.

- 909 Jasonville—S. R. Emerson.
533 Jeffersonville—John Russ, 812 7th st.
734 Kokomo—C. L. Price, 400 E. Jefferson st.
215 Lafayette—Harry Mack, 1218 S. 3d st.
487 Linton—C. M. Azbell, Box 111.
808 Logansport—W. J. French, 15 Barlett st.
365 Marion—L. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
592 Muncie—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
932 Peru—W. G. Miller, 305 W. Canal st.
619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
935 Princeton—Jas. Davidson, 713 N. Race.
912 Richmond—O. A. Lauk, 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—W. Wolung, 10th and Jackson.
413 South Bend—J. Chirhart, 402 N. Taylor.
706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
205 Terre Haute—L. L. Davidson, 231 S. 14½ st.
658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, King's Htl.
812 "—John W. Hurst, 804 N. 7th st.
598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
1076 Washington—E. P. Clark, 405 N.E. 1st st.
1038 Winslow—W. S. Burch.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
1092 Halleyville—W. M. Creek.
1072 Muscogee—Cal. Wait.
986 South McAlester—A. M. Shannon.

IOWA

- 315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—H. Chambers, 907 Washington st.
308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—J. A. DeFrance.
772 Clinton—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
1143 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1619 W. 2d st.
106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
425 "—(Mill) I. R. French, 1422 Grand av.
678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514 Hiteam—Lewis Anderson, Box 201.
523 Keokuk—H. S. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
1171 Marion—George Dye.
1112 Marshalltown—C. L. Robison, 208 S. 3d.
1060 Muscatine—R. Rowland, Monroe st.
1116 Newton—Bruce Satele.
767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarrel, Leo ave.
879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948 Sioux City—Geo. Witzigman, cor. 4th and Iowa sts.
552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753 Atchison—A. D. Hautz, 1024 Oak st.
1156 Cherokee—George Windle.
942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 724 Ransom.
123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
138 Kansas City—Geo. McMullin, 836 Muncie Boulevard.
458 Lawrence—Wm. Schneider, 739 Ohio st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCaully, 217½ N. 5th.
1022 Parsons—W. D. King, 1921 Johnson st.
561 Pittsburg—D. J. Walker, 139 E. 15th st.
1001 Scammon—Edward Lewis.
158 Topeka—R. M. Vaught, 628 Adams st.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
1183 Winfield—J. H. Cain.

KENTUCKY

- 684 Bardwell—B. S. Shively.
725 Bowling Green—R. L. Carter, 5th and Park sts.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 E. Kavanaugh st.
785 "—J. Hellmann, 1698 Woodburn av.
937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, Henry Bloemer, 2619 W. Madison st.
103 "—C. W. Aten, 2320 Standard av.
214 "—(Ger.) Jacob Schneider, 915 E. Chestnut st.
1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
811 Mayfield—A. O. Hughley, 321 Camp st.
698 Newport—O. Bergmann, 537 E. 2d st.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—Walter England, 133 N. 3d st.
1017 Sturgis—E. S. Cooksey.

LOUISIANA

- 1147 Baton Rouge—Frank Dunn.
929 Crowley—O. E. Gregg, Box 582.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Harry Price, Box 426.
868 Monroe—W. G. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 "—(Col.) J. H. Beckwith, Box 489.

New Orleans—Secretary of District Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
 76 "—F. Dhrkrap, 616 Cadiz st.
 397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
 Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
 85 "—W. J. Hurst, 1166 Texas av.
 764 "—A. B. Sears, Box 239.
 995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John P. Spaulding.
 821 Bangor—Willis A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
 459 Bar Harbor—N. W. Cheney, 20 Holland avenue.
 407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
 517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st., Woodfords.
 1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
 1189 Rumford Falls—C. G. Thurston.
 787 Skowhegan—Anson Savage.
 348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—A. T. Basil, West st. ext'd.
 Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. S. Rawleigh, 950 N. Washington st.
 990 "—Leonard Ritz, 1742 Eastern av.
 29 "—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
 44 "—(German) Harry Bosse, Patterson Park, Eastern ave.
 1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30 1/2 N. Centre.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
 831 Arlington—S. P. Clough.
 1059 Athol—Thos. B. Bernis, 795 Main st.
 878 Beverly—Albert W. Dodge, 40 Chase st.

Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder street, Dorchester.
 33 "—D. H. Deegon, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
 954 "—J. Conerser, 25 Bellrica st.
 1096 "—(Floor Layers) B. L. Baker, 50 Clarkson st., Dorchester.

Allston—Percy Maxner, 7 Cypress road, Brighton.
 438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
 441 Cambridge—J. L. Mayers, 559 Mass ave.
 443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
 386 Dorchester—James W. Lent, 23 Harbor View st., Dorchester.

218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
 780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
 625 Malden—Geo. R. Belliveau, 7 Webster st.
 959 Mattapan—James Hedtler, 20 Osceola st., Hyde Park.

777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
 760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
 762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
 846 Revere—J. S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
 67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
 629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.

862 Wakefield—Reuben J. Lefave, Reading.
 938 West Roxbury—A. W. Borden, 36 Beach.
 821 Winthrop—F. S. Campbell, 37 Main st.

1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey.
 624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
 885 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 87 Exchange st.
 1123 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 16 Laurel st.
 950 Cohasset—H. Campbell, Scituate Centre.

902 Danvers—F. J. Haley, 8 Holten st.
 1008 Dedham—Reuben Carleton, 22 Church st.
 223 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.
 778 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
 860 Fitchburg—W. H. Howard, Jr., 169 Rollstone st.

570 Framingham—T. K. Hill, S. Framingham.
 910 Gardner—Joseph E. Cormier, Box 15.
 1045 Gloucester—W. T. Bride, 7 Winchester.
 782 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
 82 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
 424 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
 113 Hingham—W. D. Foley, Box 113.

Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
 390 "—P. Provost, Box 56, Willimansett.
 656 "—M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.

400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
 802 Hyde Park—James Faulkner, 419 Hyde Park ave.
 111 Lawrence—T. M. Kelly, 79 Willow st.
 370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
 794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.

49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
 688 Lynn—W. H. E. Nichols, 16 Cedar st.
 1041 "—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
 924 Manchester—W. H. Allen.
 962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.

988 Marlboro—E. L. Power, 80 Highland av.
 867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
 847 Natick—C. A. Lane, Waban st.
 693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
 1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
 989 Newburyport—W. Wilson, 36 Oakland st.

275 Newton—Secretary District Council, C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown.
 680 Newton—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown.
 708 Newton Centre—F. C. Boisner, 1241 Centre st.
 540 West Newton—D. M. Chandler, 25 Dunstan st.
 103 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.

103 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
 351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 19 Union st.
 784 North Easton—E. E. Watts.
 866 Northwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
 444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
 888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
 1167 Scituate—W. E. Supple.
 861 Southbridge—Edmond Leppre, 27 Dean.

Springfield—Secretary of District Council, A. G. Hurd.
 96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
 177 "—G. W. Veley, 79 Montrose st.
 1105 "—(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.

1063 Stoughton—Patrick Dillon.
 1035 Taunton—Felix Grise, 13 Russell st.
 823 Watertown—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
 222 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
 848 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
 979 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
 991 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
 1018 Winchester—F. D. Smith, 22 Clement st.
 863 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
 23 "—Alfred Anderson, 88 Jacques av.
 408 "—(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
 720 "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11 Elizabeth st.
 877 "—(Mill) Chas. T. Gates, Jr., 32 Coburn ave.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown, 64 Dennis st.
 105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
 512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupsloff, 415 W. Jefferson st.
 871 Battle Creek—B. U. Parker, 165 Battle Creek ave.

116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
 898 Benton Harbor—G. W. Ayers, 214 Columbus ave.
 797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders.
 1095 Cheboygan—James Thomas.

1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
 19 Detroit—O. H. Mullin, 114 Beach st.
 303 "—O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
 577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.

643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
 335 Grand Rapids—J. P. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
 130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
 1122 Houghton—J. W. Disney.

651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
 297 Kalamazoo—H. Greenyck, 1003 N. Park.
 958 Marquette—John McNamara, 113 East Michigan st.

341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
 1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee, Box 107.
 173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
 100 Muskegon—Henry Byrnhold, 124 3d st.

609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
 1077 Otoswo—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
 791 Petosky—W. J. Masters, 627 Michigan st.
 1032 Pontiac—James Bethune, cor. Cottage and Centre sts.

585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
 59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
 334 "—W. Billington, 828 Bond st., W. S.
 46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.

1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
 226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
 814 Wyandotte—L. Grasley, 55 Orange st.

MINNESOTA

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
 951 Brainerd—R. D. Ranson, 214 4th av.
 992 Mankato—E. J. Wilkes, 712 W. 5th st.

Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
 7 "—J. Franzen, 3314 Columbus av.
 548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.

980 Rochester—R. S. Woods.
 930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17 1/2 av., S. St. Cloud.
 957 Stillwater—Martin Blanchard, 1405 W. Olive st.

87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland av.
 307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1086 Gulfport—J. W. Daffin.
 354 Laurel—J. C. McGowan, Box 496.
 970 Vicksburg—(Col.) George Ruffin.
 1047 "—Wm. Miller, 811 Locust st.

MISSOURI

922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
 721 Flat River—L. J. Feltz.
 607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
 945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
 311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.

4 Kansas City—J. E. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan st.
 48 Kirksville—Alfred N. Gardner, 516 N. High st.

1177 Marceline—J. W. Porter.
 934 Marshall—Clay Lemmon.
 1187 Nevada—D. H. Crank.
 1165 New Madrid—Jesse Roberts.

740 Novinger—R. D. Frankford, Box 185.
 1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock.
 978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 808 N. Jefferson st.
 110 St. Joseph—C. Lesley, 19th and Seneca.

St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, H. Blackmore, 604 Market.
 5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
 45 "—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1502 Benton st.

47 "—(Ger.) C. Zimmermann, 3529 Indiana ave.
 73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
 257 "—W. C. Koester, 4227a Norfolk av.
 578 "—Aug. Stohlmann, 2011 Penn st.
 1100 "—Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
 1011 "—W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
 112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
 286 Great Falls—Dan. Regan, Box 371.
 923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
 153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.

911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
 1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.
 816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
 28 Missoula—O. W. Nelson, Box 102.
 1114 Plains—J. M. Lucas.
 744 Red Lodge—R. Reuter.

NEBRASKA

113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.
 427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
 279 South Omaha—S. G. Spence, 525 N. 26th.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7 1/2 Depot st.
 1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 40 Oak st.
 931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
 579 Nashua—A. C. Blane, 73 Walnut st.
 921 Portsmouth—John A. Parsons, 3 Pearl st.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
 750 Asbury Park—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024.
 432 Atlantic City—Wilbur Robinson, 34 N. Florida ave.

1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
 880 Bernardsville—Geo. H. Abers.
 121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
 20 Camden—A. L. Harkness, 584 Carman.

1150 Deckertown—Ernest Ryerson.
 594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Net Hope av.
 941 East Orange—John A. McKeever, 73 Sussex av.

519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st. and Passaic ave., Carlstadt.
 265 Hackensack—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
 57 Irvington—DeWitt C. Smith, Box 127, Hilton.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.
 612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

391 Hoboken—Wm. Weidemeyer, 554 1st st.
 467 "—(Ger.) H. Schneider, 343 New York ave., Jersey City Heights.
 299 West Hoboken—J. W. Frenz, Bergenline and 5th sts., West New York.

139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw av.
 118 "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr., 839 Walnut st., W. Hoboken.
 282 "—Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.

482 "—L. P. Ryan, 169 Eighth st.
 564 "—Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City Heights.
 157 "—(Stairs) C. J. Bove, 120 Weehawken st., W. Hoboken.

383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W 51st st.
 486 "—Chas. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.
 151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.

1058 Madison—J. P. Keating.
 305 Millville—F. Reeves, 217 Oak st.
 429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
 638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John Sterling, 44 New st.
 119 "—H. G. Long, 60 Orange st., Bloomfield.
 120 "—(Ger.) C. Herman, 73 Wescott st.

148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly av.
 306 "—A. L. Beagle, 122 N. 2d st.
 723 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.

1124 Newton—D. S. Gray, 98 High st.
 349 Orange—Robt. Paterson, 63 Centre st.
 Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, A. Kievit, 145 E. Holman st.

325 "—S. Sixx, 185 Hamilton ave.
 1036 "—Leonard Monroe, 322 N. 9th st.
 345 "—(Mill) James Barbour, 5 Garfield ave.

490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
 1157 "—Max Martey, 120 President st.
 65 Perth Amboy—Fred Christensen, 170 Brighton ave.

399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
 842 Pleasantville—Hiram J. Hahn, Box 261.
 781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 52 Witherspoon st.

1091 Ridgewood—Henry Walthery.
 455 Somerville—E. Odyke, 58 Mercer st.
 1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
 961 Summit—A. W. Albon, 40 Russell Place.

31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.
 Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
 167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
 687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

330 New Orange—E. E. Pollock, Box 63.
 537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
 358 Roselle—J. Brunner.
 155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.

320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
 620 Vinland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—M. R. Christman.
 840 Cloudcroft—U. R. Christman.
 511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
 274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
 659 "—(Ger.) J. Lather, 217 1/2 Sherman.

270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
 6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
 453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
 614 Baldwinville—E. T. Huntton.

1207 Batavia—Peter P. Moyle, 3 Buell st.
 1107 Bayville, L. I.—A. W. Flowers.
 233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
 1052 Blaisdell—J. J. Jewell.

Buffalo—Secretary of Dist. Council, R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
 9 "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
 132 "—(Mill) J. Erhardt, Jr., 367 High.

355 "—(Ger.) M. Staal, 214 Strauss st.
 374 "—H. W. Johnston, 163 E. Ferry st.
 440 "—Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.

502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
 446 Carthage—Chester Lovjoy, Box 208.
 1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland.
 368 Clayton—L. C. Purdy, Box 256.

99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
 1175 Cold Spring—John E. Utter.
 491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
 700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.

1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 5 Clinton av.
 503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon.
 649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
 466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.

532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 626 Windsor av.
 323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
 673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
 754 Fulton—J. M. Blodgett, 123 S. 1st st.

187 Geneva—George Porter, Brevoort House.
 229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
 1144 "—(Mill) C. M. McCoy.
 1030 Gouverneur—Walter Lytle.

380 Herkimer—J. D. Mack.
 1075 Hudson—Peter Balder, 52 North av.
 149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
 357 Islip, L. I.—F. Moynihan, Bay Shore.

Long Island, N. Y., Box 366.
 603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
 66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
 251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton av.

727 Lake Placid—Elmer Goodrich.
 516 Lindenhurst—John Wemisch, Box 16.
 591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.
 289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.

543 Manaroneck—Thos. Russell, Box 337.
 574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
 1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.

646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
 301 Newburg—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
 New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.

42 "—James Hendry, 30 Birch st.
 718 "—George Booker, 191 Cedar Road.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I.—N. Y.
 "—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.

51 "—K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
 56 "—(Floor Layers) Jos. Heffer, 499 Steinway av., Long Island City.
 64 "—E. C. Glock, 328a Ellison st., Paterson, N. J.

200 "—(Jewish) John Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.
 240 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
 285 "—Gus Nelson, 71 E. 115th st.
 309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.

340 "—C. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th av.
 375 "—(Ger.) R. Mews, 1551 2d av.
 382 "—John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
 457 "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.

468 "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
 473 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 476 "—Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 8 Mill st., Long Island City.

497 "—(Ger.) Ferdinand Meyer, 243 E. 10th st.
 509 "—Michael J. Gilroy, 235 E. 67th st.
 513 "—(Ger.) H. Borrs, 535 E. 87th st.
 575 "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.

707 "—(Fr. Can.) J. P. Laurier, 201 E. 85th st.
 715 "—Chas. Camp, 114 Brandhurst av.
 724 "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
 774 "—I. T. Nittke, 460 W. 20th st.

"—Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, Jas. MacDonald, 211 59th st.
 12 "—Geo. Frank, Foot Bay, 47th st., Gravesend Beach, L. I.

32 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Wm. Peterson, 30 Ocean Place.
 109 "—Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
 126 "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.

147 "—Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
 175 "—W. F. Bostwick, 333 Roebing st.
 247 "—Wm. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.
 258 "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.

291 "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 283 Blecker st.
 381 "—J. G. Lehti, 723 43d st.
 451 "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
 471 "—Fred Small, 202 58th st.

639 "—August Sohus, 166 53d st.
 786 "—(Ger. Millwright) Henry Maak, 357 Linden.

"—Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, E. S. Odell, 924 Teller ave.
 387 "—S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
 464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.

- 125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
 1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
 278 Watertown—Geo. M. Smith, 73 Rutland.
 337 Whitesboro—G. W. Blakeman.
 53 White Plains—Wm. N. Jackman,
 101 Central ave.
 273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
 726 " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

- 384 Asheville—G. C. Lumly, 51 Blanton st.
 558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
 530 Hendersonville—C. P. Hall.
 630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory.
 826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
 899 Wilmington—F. P. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
 915 " Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.

NORTH DAKOTA

- 1176 Fargo—William R. Wheeler.

OHIO

- 84 Akron—Oliver Skiver, 335 S. Main st.
 1139 Alliance—J. R. Carr.
 539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel, 48 Cornell st.
 569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery.
 17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
 170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
 485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley.
 245 Cambridge—Horace Grummond, No. 259
 Highland ave.
 143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
 589 Chillicothe—S. S. Duffy, 570 E. 2d st.

- Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
 Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
 2 " —Thos. S. Jones, 1121 Fuller st.
 209 " —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
 327 " —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beresford
 av.

- 628 " —George T. Petry, 4131 Spring
 Grove av.
 664 " —(Stair) B. C. Menkhaus, 1735
 Westwood av.
 667 " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station
 D.
 676 " —Geo. Frederick, 2608 Sanders st.
 692 " —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

- Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
 Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
 11 " —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
 14 " —T. W. Keller, 1140 Payne av.
 39 " —(Boh.) Jos. Kirjel, 51 Ezra st.
 393 " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
 449 " —(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
 1108 " —Rufus Treat.

- 1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tipping.
 61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
 494 " —F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
 863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, 573 Mill st.
 525 Coshocton—S. S. Wagoner, 320 N. 6th st.
 Dayton—Secretary of District Council,
 F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
 104 " —John Weyrich, 632 N. Main st.
 346 " —(Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and
 Pierce sts.
 1132 " —(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So.
 Wayne ave.

- 1009 Delhi—Morgan Helm.
 328 East Liverpool—R. M. Newell, Box 164.
 557 East Toledo—H. E. Holloper, 322 Wisconsin
 st.
 294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
 822 Findlay—J. B. Alspach, 1221 Summit st.
 1166 Fremont—S. D. Day, Tiffin and Tillotson.
 637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand
 Boulevard.

- 1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
 182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
 703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
 705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
 854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
 735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffe, 194 E. 3d st.
 1149 Marion—A. M. Walker, Boulevard.
 356 Marietta—E. H. Steward, 533 N. 6th st.
 881 Massillon—Robert Setterlin, Box 205.
 749 Mount Vernon—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Me-
 chanic st.

- 136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
 404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
 650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
 1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow.
 940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
 1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
 660 Springfield—Wm. S. Eastwood, 131 W.
 Clark st.
 186 Steubenville—F. B. Throckmorton, 518
 N. 6th st.
 243 Tiffin—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
 25 Toledo—E. J. Arnold, 540 Wabash st.
 168 " —(Ger.) Chas. Woehler, 806 Mis-
 souri st.
 405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
 171 Youngstown—W. E. Anderson, 129 Gar-
 land ave.
 716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 1321 Central av.

OKLAHOMA

- 117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury.
 763 Enid—P. H. Kerr, 1409 Oak st.
 913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
 985 Hobart—O. F. Geitsey.
 902 Lawton—Edward M. Kurtz.
 Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council,
 C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
 276 " —L. M. Up De Graff.
 1034 " —W. A. Lentz.
 292 Shawnee—Otto Wolf, Box 248.

OREGON

- 1133 Albany—E. E. Wagestaff.
 917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
 536 Baker City—W. L. Finch, Box 415.
 1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
 872 La Grande—J. M. Baker.
 1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
 50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
 1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.

PENNSYLVANIA

- 465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
 211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson.
 237 " —(Ger.) A. Weizmann, 66 Troy Hill
 road.
 135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 531 N.
 8th st.
 900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.
 1190 Bellefonte—John S. Lambert.

- 263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, Col. Co.
 833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
 406 Bethlehem—H. S. Ehrigott, 422 E. Broad.
 773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca
 st., Wilkinsburg.

- 124 Bradford—W. H. McQuown, 14 Char-
 lotte st.
 500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
 813 Carbondale—F. J. Love, 92 Cemetery st.
 1044 Charleroi—L. V. Jackman, 811 Shady av.
 571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O.,
 Allegheny county.

- 207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
 1079 Clairton—Stewart Fardette.
 845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
 587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
 882 Columbia—J. H. Harms, 1115 Barber st.
 321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
 1136 Donora—B. H. Strickler.
 768 Dorrancetown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
 1099 Downingtown—Park Smedley, E. Down-
 ington.

- 580 DuBois—Jas. Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
 239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
 501 East Stroudsburg—H. Slutter, Box 403.
 421 Elwood City—Geo. Beltz, Hazel Dell.
 409 Erie—T. H. Mosher, 1020 Cherry st.
 682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
 905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
 462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
 1000 Greenville—M. A. Dunn, Stewart av.

- 298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
 287 Harrisburg—W. H. Bohner, 222 Pepper st.
 129 Hazleton—W. H. McHose, 103 S. Poplar.
 288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth.
 1186 Homewood—Miles Hann, 7421 Finance st.
 795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley.
 1064 Jersey Shore—Thos. Ransey, Vilas, Pa.
 545 Kane—A. B. Chatley, 319 Moffatt ave.
 1129 Kittanning—U. G. Holbaugh, Rural Route 1
 208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
 677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snavey, 336 Shaffers-
 town road.

- 1153 Lock Haven—L. M. Weaver, 302 Bell-
 fonte ave.
 1094 Mahanoy City—J. Adams, 305 E. Center.
 255 McKees Rocks—C. H. Pierce, Box 86.
 827 McKeesport—O. D. Rhodes, Duquesne P.O.
 556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
 1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.

- 974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
 711 Mt. Carmel—John Elise, 218 N. Vine st.
 415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
 414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
 246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
 206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
 333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
 897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
 830 Oil City—S. M. Day, 12 W. 7th st., South
 Oil City.

- Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council,
 W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
 8 " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
 122 " —(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126
 E. Duval st.

- 227 " —(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Mem-
 phis st.
 238 " —(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
 277 " —Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th.
 359 " —(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101
 Monmouth st.

- 463 " —(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350
 Paul st.
 843 " —(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas,
 Box 133, Glenside.
 964 " —Charles H. Riley, S. E. cor. Reese
 and Somerset sts.
 972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 3516
 Warren st.

- 1013 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) J. Clem-
 ents, 2101 Brandywine st.
 1051 " —Chas. Gehring, 4305 N. 8th st.
 1073 " —(Jewish) Frank Myers, 116
 Catharine st.
 1090 " —George Banes, 4504 Uber st.

- Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
 Alex. D. Scott, 299 Shady ave.,
 Allegheny City.
 142 " —H. G. Schomaker, 1426 Poplar
 st., Allegheny.
 164 " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
 165 " —J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Rey-
 nolds sts., E. E.

- 202 " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoey-
 cler st.
 230 " —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
 254 " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower.
 385 " —E. Mitchell, 620 Independent st.
 402 " —(Ger.) Rich. Linnert, 131½ 12th
 st., S. S.

- 401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
 150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 22 Gaylord av.
 997 Pottstown—J. G. Geist, 72 Adams st.
 228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
 1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
 492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1128 Elm st.
 834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
 145 Sayre—F. J. Hollenbeck.
 563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, Sloan ave. and
 Lincoln Heights.

- 484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. W. Rech, 742 Locust
 Sewickley—W. H. Bradd.
 699 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
 268 Sharon—C. F. Bastress, 44 Jefferson st.
 709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
 982 St. Mary's—J. Kronewoetter, Chestnut st.
 838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa
 avenue.

- 824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
 1050 Tarentum—W. McCall.
 1130 Titusville—George Tucker, 93 Brook st.
 966 Uniontown—F. C. Glover, Box 713.
 852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
 987 Waynesburg—F. M. Patterson.
 1014 Warren—O. H. Kingsley, 114 Jackson st.
 541 Washington—J. Y. McClain, 17 N. Wade
 avenue.
 248 Weissport—David Snyder.
 1154 West Chester—Jos. H. Buffington.

- Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
 Council, A. D. Thomas, Oak st.
 93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
 102 " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
 665 " —(Mill) Gus. Knops, 130 N. Wash-
 ington st.

- 430 Wilkinsburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
 691 Williamsport—M. Harman, 2d and Wal-
 nut sts.
 936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 563 Bell av.,
 N. Paddock.
 191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

- 977 Arctic—Charles A. Rainville.
 1125 Central Falls—A. Lapierre, 470 Broad.
 1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau.
 176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
 342 Pawtucket—J. B. Poquet, Box 183, Valley
 Falls, R. I.

- 94 Providence—J. H. Cook, 298 Lockwood.
 632 " —Kempthorn Hunter, 594 Prairie av.
 217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
 801 Woonsocket—J. L. St. Onge, rear 78 N.
 Main st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
 159 " —W. E. Mosimann, 291 Rutledge
 avenue.

- 69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523
 Taylor st.
 949 " —W. J. Downs, 1818 Barnwell st.
 221 Florence—J. W. Brown.
 697 Graniteville—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant, War-
 renville.

- 875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKoy.
 876 " —(Col.) H. J. Foxworth, Box 14.
 947 Ridgeway—P. P. James.
 960 Union—F. J. Elliot.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 783 Sioux Falls—D. M. McDonald, 621 North
 Dakota av.

TENNESSEE

- 759 Chattanooga—W. H. Hathaway, 407 N.
 7th st.
 779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
 259 Jackson—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hot-
 ton st.

- 225 Knoxville—D. W. B. Hope, 1002 Hannah
 avenue.
 1178 " —J. C. Spradlin.

- Memphis—Secretary of District Council,
 Frank Welting, 105 S. 2d.
 152 " —(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
 219 " —T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson.
 394 " —J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
 350 Nashville—J. P. Miller, 1013 S. College st.
 1003 " —P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
 968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

- 770 Amarillo—F. D. Cordray.
 300 Austin—E. L. Sorelle, Box 182.
 392 Beaumont—Z. Le Boeuf, Box 306.
 1170 Carthage—W. L. Bird.
 185 Cleburne—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville.
 731 Corsicana—W. A. Loving, 731 W. 3d av.
 886 Delhart—T. E. Green.
 198 Dallas—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
 371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 708 W. Crawford.
 1151 Eagle Lake—R. L. Krath.
 544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Box 631.
 738 Ennis—John Staples.
 339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
 506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.

- Galveston—Sec. of Dis. Council,
 Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
 526 " —Wm. Lawes, 2128 Ave. G.
 611 " —(Ger.) A. Stein, Jr., 2008 Mechanic.
 572 Georgetown—J. W. Barnett, Box 284.
 973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
 856 Greenville—E. E. Adams, cor. Roberts and
 Henderson sts.

- 663 Hillsboro—W. I. Dalton, Box 75.
 Houston—Sec. District Council, George H.
 Blake, 1408 Nance st.
 114 " —J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
 953 " —Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress st.
 30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
 140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
 820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.
 1097 Longview—Thomas Clark, Box 15.
 855 Marshall—E. L. Boone.

- 445 Marlin—H. Ely.
 662 Mineral Wells—W. H. Prague.
 1128 Nederland—Charles Rucker.
 1023 Orange—J. A. Pitts, Box 51.
 873 Palestine—G. R. Berry, 467 Reagon st.
 520 Paris—W. B. Hamilton, 621 N. Travis.
 610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
 1179 Rouston—W. B. Bowan.
 460 San Antonio—(Ger.) T. Jauernig.

- 717 " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
 197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
 729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
 1071 Sweetwater—L. Faber.
 596 Taylor—J. T. Sudduth.
 555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
 602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
 379 Texarkana—H. Crabtree, 20th and Pine.
 1104 Tyler—C. Brown, 1001 E. Erwin st.
 622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
 686 Waxahatchie—J. I. Green, Dalhart, Tex.
 608 Weatherford—T. E. Love.

UTAH

- 450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
 184 Salt Lake City—J. N. Spalding, Box 1492.

VERMONT

- 481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
 683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
 679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
 590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln ave.

VIRGINIA

- 967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
 456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
 1078 Fredericksburg—J. G. Heflin.
 887 Hampton—L. L. Bush.
 994 Hot Springs—J. A. Trimble.
 403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
 373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
 396 " —R. W. Vaden, 1250 25th st.
 331 Norfolk—B. B. Bardin, 285 Church st.
 1174 " —C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.
 551 Portsmouth—W. L. Vann, 1720 Worth st.
 388 Richmond—D. A. Lacy, 128 S. Fourth st.
 1180 " —E. S. Paterson.
 319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
 1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jeffer-
 son st.

WASHINGTON

- 883 Aberdeen—M. M. Briggs.
 1004 Ellensburg—T. M. Pearson.
 562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
 775 Gray's Harbor—J. A. Aeteson, Hoquiam.
 756 New Whatcom—F. W. Johnson, Box 341.
 956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
 528 Republic—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
 1061 Ritzville—Arvid Urn.
 131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1613 4th av.
 338 " —(Mill) Karl Edberg, 523 Pine st.
 98 Spokane—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardi-
 ner av.
 1060 " —Peter E. Bodin, 1307 E. 6th st.
 470 Tacoma—A. Munden, 809 N st.

WEST VIRGINIA

- 976 Bluefield—A. J. Horaker.
 435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
 236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourne, 740 Mulberry.
 428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fair
 mount ave.
 702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
 302 Huntington—C. A. Burns, 525 9th st.
 800 Parkersburg—C. K. Pettit, 1202 Swann st.
 1181 Piedmont—James T. Kookan.
 893 Wellsburg—T. W. Swaney.
 3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

- 955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
 926 Beloit—Jos. M. Lathers, 403 Euclid ave.
 1074 Eau Claire—Hans Hanson.
 776 Fond-du-Lac—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest av.
 1146 Green Bay—Jos. Longrie, 930 Harvey st.
 836 Janesville—M. C. Roberly, 54 Chestnut.
 161 Kenosha—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
 1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
 290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland.
 314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
 849 Manitowoc—H. Stechmehner, 727 N. 12th.
 68 Menominee—Herman Valathe.

- Milwaukee—Secretary of District Coun-
 cil, Joseph Gruber, 496 26th st.
 188 " —Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
 522 " —(Ger.) Robert Hoppe, 659 24½ st.
 896 " —(Mill) A. Henkforth, 1019 7th st.
 252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoffe, 240 15th st.
 91 Racine—Hans Frederickson, 721 Racine.
 657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
 1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
 344 Waukesha—Geo. F. Pfeffer, 401 Lake st.
 755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

- 460 Cheyenne—L. E. Prey, Box 553.

The Fact of the Matter

Labor is the spice of life, of all indus-
 try, enterprise and commerce.

The laboring masses are the backbone
 and life of the world, without whom the
 country would fall.

Life could not exist long in these days
 were it not for labor, therefore labor
 should have the first hearing and be
 shown some mercy, and should get pro-
 tection at the hands of the government,
 instead of being driven back to the wall
 at the point of the bayonet or made to
 flee from the charge of the militia, who
 are fed by the laboring masses, who pay
 the larger portion of the taxes that are
 assessed to keep up the expenses of the
 government. Proper legislation would
 prevent riots, strikes and poverty.—*La-
 borer and Journeyman.*

A Fable That's No Fable

A workingman had a bit of ground on
 which he lived. It seemed to be worth
 very little, so, after a while, he gave it to
 the thinkingman. Nevertheless, the work-
 ingman had to live on the land, so the
 thinkingman charged him rent. Then
 the workingman called the thinkingman
 a monopolist.

The thinkingman thought and made a
 law. Then he nominated law-makers,
 and the workingman voted for them.
 The law-makers adopted a constitution,
 to prevent any change.

The workingman worked and made a
 gun. Then he gave it to the thinkingman
 for the rent. The thinkingman said,
 "What good is a gun to me unless I have
 a man to use it? I can't risk my own
 life." So the workingman voted an ap-
 propriation out of his wages to the think-
 ingman to hire a man to use the gun.
 Then the workingman called the think-
 ingman an aristocrat.

The appropriation set the workingman
 behind with his rent, so the thinkingman
 sent the hired man with the gun to turn
 the workingman out of his tenement.
 The workingman called the thinkingman
 an oppressor.

Now the question is, Who really dispos-
 sessed that workingman?—*Bolton Hall.*

He who cites the past in vindication of
 the present may possibly be right in fact,
 but is certainly

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

THIS WORK is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

Price, Cloth, Two Dollars

Sent post paid on receipt of price. Address

G. D. INSKIP 226 Hobart St., West Philadelphia



IDEAL MITRE BOX

Directions for Use: To be used on any material, at all angles, with any old saw.

75 Cts. POST PAID

IDEAL TOOL CO., 3753 High St., Denver, Colo.

HEALTH VS. STRENGTH

A Good Stomach Is Worth More Than Muscular Power

The strong man was doing some of his most sensational "stunts." Evidently his performance was free from trickery. The muscles spoke for that, and there were ease and enjoyment in all his movements.

"What a splendid fellow!" exclaimed a college student in a front row to his older companion. "I'd give all I expect ever to know of the classics in exchange for that physique. Just think what it means—unlimited endurance and strength. With that and a fair share of brains, there isn't anything a man couldn't accomplish."

The older man smiled at the youngster's enthusiasm.

"You're doing very well as it is," he said. "The battle may generally be to the strong and skillful, but it isn't just muscular strength that counts. To tell you the truth, you've inherited something that is worth more to you than all the mere muscle you could put on in a lifetime. I mean your stomach."

"Yes, of course; that's important, but—"

"It's everything, my boy. Now, suppose I should tell you that that big fellow up there is in greater danger of collapse than you are likely to be if you take fair care of yourself and exercise in moderation."

"How is that possible? He is the picture of health and strength."

"And what do you say to this fellow?" asked the physician, drawing a photograph from his pocket. It was the likeness of an athlete not much the physical inferior of the strong man.

"This chap," continued the medical expert, "came to me for treatment recently. He needed it. The flesh was literally falling off him. He was losing a pound a day. You see, he had suddenly collapsed."

"What was the trouble?"

"Stomach. I'm not telling you anything new, but it's astonishing how much an elemental truth is overlooked. A man is no stronger than his stomach."

"If your stomach isn't far better than that of most Americans, look out! This patient of mine had changed his food, and it came near costing him his life. So don't be too quick to envy the strong man, and go ahead with your classics, not forgetting twenty minutes or so a day of well directed exercise."—New York Herald.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.

49 LINDUS St. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted



THE CELEBRATED

BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

"Gives the Best Methods"

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE

Or, House and Roof Framing

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timbers for houses, together with an easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen. Twenty-eight chapters, 96 pages, and 100 engravings.

Cloth, 7x10. ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

Send name, address and cash for books to

OWEN B. MAGINNIS, 310 W. 128th St., New York City

Hand Screws and Clamps

We issue a special pamphlet, devoted entirely to this line, which we send, postpaid, to any carpenter, upon receipt of request.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.

NEW YORK CITY

SINCE 1848

BETTER PAY —FOR— CARPENTERS

WE CAN QUALIFY ambitious carpenters to earn more money. We train men already at work to do better work and get better pay.

If you want to learn to draw plans, to make specifications, or to undertake general contracting and building, write to us today, stating what class of work you wish to take up.

We will promptly explain how we can train you by mail, in your spare time, and at small expense, for any position in the architectural field.

Carpenter Becomes Successful Architect

I learned the carpenter's trade while quite a young man. I soon felt keenly the need of a technical education, to master the problems of my work. Not being able to attend college, I had about concluded to give up when a friend handed me one of the circulars of the Schools. I at once decided to take the Architectural Drawing and Designing Course. The Course has been worth several times the cost to me. In a very short time I was able to master difficult problems, my business became more remunerative, and my prospects brightened. I now have an architect's office in this city, and am doing a good business. I intend to take another Course as soon as I can. I will gladly reply to any letters regarding the Schools.

F. L. LINDSAY,
Box 34, Watertown, Wis.



Carpenter Becomes Contractor and Builder

I cannot recommend the International Correspondence Schools too highly. I had twelve years experience in carpenter work previous to enrolling in the Architectural Drawing Course, but found that I was very much in need of more education. I saw an advertisement of the Schools, and at once decided to take up the above mentioned Course. When I received my Instruction Papers, I found they were just what I wanted. The Course has been a great help to me; the benefits received from same are worth many times what it cost me. I am now a contractor and builder, and am able to put up all kinds of house plans. What the Schools have done for me, they will do for others.

JOHN T. LATRELL,
Ticonderoga, N. Y.



Successfully Studies Architecture at 53

When I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course I was 53 years of age. I have found it of great value to me. The instruction is so practical that I have been able to design and superintend the construction of a large six-story brick-and-stone building, which is to be used as an apartment house, and will cost about \$150,000. I could not have done this if I had not taken the Course. My only regret is that I did not know of the International Correspondence Schools twenty years ago. If I could have studied their Course then, I would have attained my present position long ago. I would advise every man to get a technical education in his work, and thus acquire more knowledge than can be gained from ten years' experience.

JOHN McAULIFFE,
11 Hayes St., Cambridgeport, Mass.



Became Draftsman and Doubled Salary

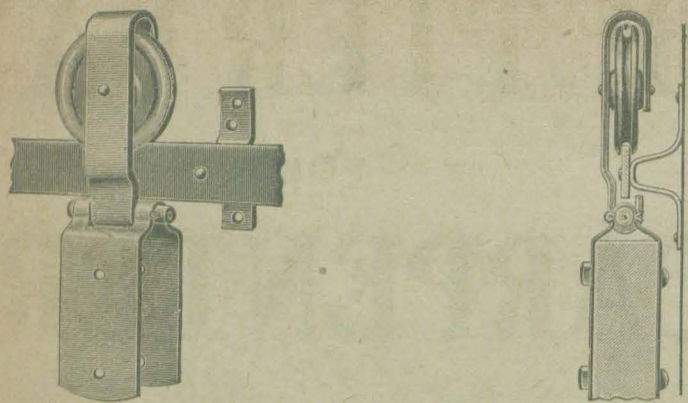
I consider the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., one of the grandest institutions in America. The knowledge I have gained from the Architectural Drawing Course has enabled me to compete with some of the best architects and contractors in the State. I am now holding a position as draftsman for one of the leading lumber and manufacturing companies in Memphis, Tenn., and can honestly say that I never could have secured this position had it not been for the knowledge gained from the Schools. My salary has more than doubled since I enrolled. I cannot say too much in praise of such a grand institution.

A. D. PAINE,
Desoto Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.



**International
Correspondence Schools**
Box 1069 Scranton, Pa.

LANE HINGED HANGER



HINGE JOINT FLEXIBLE ALL STEEL FRAME
TIED ON RAIL ROLLER BEARINGS DETACHABLE

SOLD BY THE HARDWARE TRADE

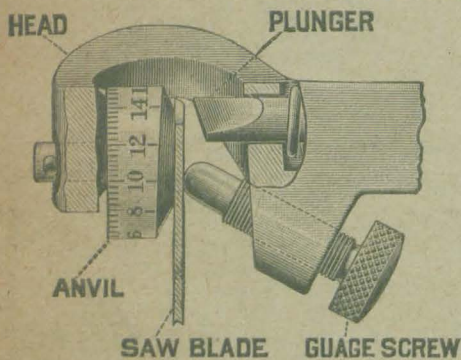
Lane Brothers Company

MANUFACTURERS

422-54 Prospect Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

No. 95 SAW SET

Can't Break the Saw Teeth With It
Always Sets the Teeth Just Right



Skilled Workmen

NOT
REQUIRED

In Its Adjustment
or Operation

ASK FOR CATALOGUE
OF HARDWARE SPECIALTIES



CHAS. MORRILL

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET

New York

Registered, Pat. No. 30,572
This Trade Mark is stamped on
all Hardware Specialties
of my make.

Not Much Money

Is needed to trim your house if you make use of wrought bronze hardware. We make such wrought goods in a number of tasteful designs and in all finishes. These are made with no less care than our more expensive cast bronze hardware, quality and durability are alike above reproach.

Let us send you booklets which show these goods, or refer you to dealers in your neighborhood who can show you samples.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

New Britain, Conn., New York, Philadelphia

Patent applied for. Will interest all branches in the building trade.

THE POTTER Adjustable Combination Quadrant, Plumb, Level or Grade

WARRANTED. Made of brass and nickel tube casing. Weighs but a few ounces. Detached or attached to any straight-edge in one second. Specially made glass, equal to surveyor's level. Roof or stair builders' plumb or level cuts can be accurately got. By using this the plumbet and level can be dispensed with. **Price 75 Cents** from all hardware dealers. By mail 85c. With absolute protection for glass when not in use, 15c. extra. Will replace or refund money if it does not give the highest satisfaction.

Agents wanted in every city in the Union and Canada.

WILLIAM POTTER & SONS, 2758 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Mention CARPENTER.

Sworn Circulation
of
The CARPENTER

63,000

COPIES MONTHLY

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects' and Business Men

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK



The very best advertisement you can put in the hands of the skilled artisans of your community is a tool made by Plumb.

Not only do

Plumb's Tools

speak well for us who make them—they speak even better for you who sell them.

Your reputation depends upon and is jeopardized by every article you sell.

Your reputation is safe with a tool made by Plumb.

Can you afford not to have these tools always in stock, and to sell them when you can?

You can sell them oftener than you think if you will try.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.

Philadelphia

The "Genuine" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by **R. H. BROWN & CO.** from the Best Quality

JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

R. H. BROWN & CO., New Haven, Conn.

ATKINS HIGH GRADE SILVER STEEL

HAND SAWS

ARE THE BEST



ATKINS PERFECTION
No. 53

Our High Grade Hand Saws are made especially for High Grade Workmen, who buy only the Best Tools and know a Good Saw when they see it. Atkins Saws always please. All Up-to-Date Dealers handle them.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

LEADING SAW AND TOOL
MANUFACTURERS

Factories: Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 8
Established in 1881

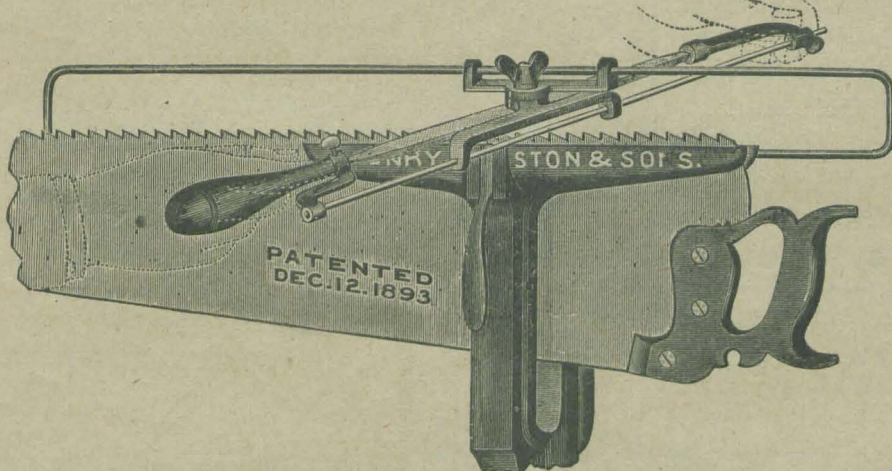
PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy

DISSTON SAW FILING GUIDE

For Those
Not Skilled
in the Art of
Saw Filing
We Fully Recommend
this Clamp and Guide

We Manufacture
the Finest
and Largest Line of Saws
in the World



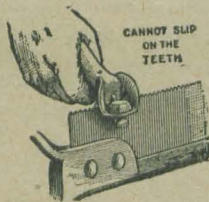
With the Aid of this Guide
the Saw Can be
More Accurately Filed
and in Much Less Time
Than by Hand Alone

Send a Postal
for Our Pamphlet,
"Practical Hints to Mechanics"
Mailed Free

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc. Philadelphia, Penna.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

Thousands of this tool have
been sold, and they are high-
ly recommended by ALL who
use them.

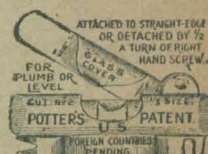


If your Hardware dealer
does not handle them, don't
take an inferior set because
some one says "It's just as
good."
TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK



The POTTER

Adjustable
Combination



Quadrant, Plumb, Level or Grade WILL INTEREST ALL MECHANICS

These Levels can be used the length of themselves or set on a straight-edge by use of a square. Made of brass and nickel. Weighs but a few ounces. Detached or attached to any length straight-edge in one second. Level No. 1 is a self-adjuster. Specially made glass equal to a surveyor's level. Roof or stair builders' plumb or level cuts can be accurately got. Does away with carrying plumb-bob and ordinary level. Packed with suitable screws.

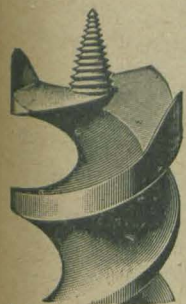
\$1.00 from all Hardware Dealers. By Mail, \$1.10.
Cut No. 2, Vest-Pocket Level, 50 cts. and 55 cts. Glass Tubes, 15 cts.; by mail, 20 cts. Warranted.
Will replace or refund money if they do not give the highest satisfaction.
Agents wanted in every city in the Union and Canada. Mention THE CARPENTER.
Level No. 1, \$12.00 per Dozen. Level No. 2, \$6.00 per Dozen.

THE FOLLOWING TRADES ARE NOW USING OUR LEVELS:

Carpenters and Joiners	Tilers	Stair Builders	Bricklayers and Front Bricklayers
Cabinet Makers	Stone Masons	Millwrights	Plasterers and Ornamental Plasterers
Framers	Marble Masons	Ship Builders	Elevator and Dumb-Waiter Fixers
Floor Layers	Stone Setters	Dock Builders	Paper Hangers and Decorators
Parquet Floor Layers	Plumbers	Bridge Builders	Cement Workmen

WM. POTTER & SONS Sole Manfrs.
2758 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round of each bit

.. For Sale by All Hardware Dealers ..

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

ARE THE STANDARD

Consider the Quality—when
buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware
perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring
Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893
Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Pan-Am., Buffalo, 1901

For Sale by Hardware Dealers

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

Starrett's Carpenters' Square



This is our famous Combination Square,
which comprises in one tool Rule, Level,
Plumb, Try Square, Mitre Square, Depth
Gauge, etc. The Rule is graduated one edge
each in 8ths, 32ds, 12ths and 48ths, especially
for Carpenters' use.



No. 23

PRICES: 9 inches . . \$1.25 18 inches . . \$2.25
12 " . . 1.50 24 " . . 2.75

Sent prepaid on receipt of price

Send for Free Catalogue, No. 16 V, of Fine Mechanical Tools, 112 Pages, Illustrated

THE L. S. STARRETT CO. ATHOL, MASS.
U. S. A.

THE GRAND PRIX

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**



Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.

**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
GOUGES | PLANE IRONS & C.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD."

THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFGS. MILBURY, MASS.

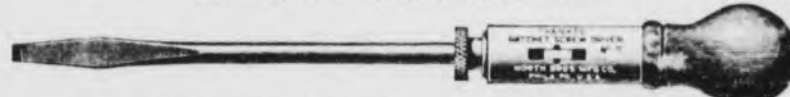


OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS
AND HARDWARE
INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
U. S. A.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES

Corrugated iron, sheet metal, and
rubber handles or enamelled metal.

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough temper. Solid tapered bolster. Heavy handles. Beware of imitations.



Be sure the trade mark CHAMPION is on each blade.

**Foot and Hand Power Machinery
COMPLETE OUTFITS**

Carpenters and Builders with steam power
can successfully compete with the large shops
by using our new labor saving machinery.
Sold on trial. Send for catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.
22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.

A Brand New Tool

Requires brand new methods to introduce it.
Have you seen our

POCKET MAGAZINE SCREW-DRIVER

It has four detachable blades, of various widths and thicknesses, to suit different size screws. Blades are kept in magazine formed by handle. Tool weighs only two ounces, and can be carried in pocket. Made of steel, handsomely polished and nickel-plated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price \$1.00.

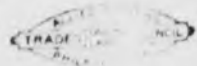
UNION TOOL COMPANY

Box 3312

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Printing by Union Workmen

Who Put the Union Label On
is the Kind You Want



The NEW ERA CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

Estimates furnished
cheerfully, and orders by
mail filled in a jiffy.

1308 Drury Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 8
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



TAMPA, Fla.—Our Local Union is in splendid working condition at present. Nearly all our members have employment at union rates. We have decided to purchase only from fair merchants.

ELGIN, Ill.—Work here is in excellent shape. Our members are all busy, and there are indications of a good fall trade. We are very anxious to get our union label as we need it badly for our mill work.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Our Local Union 676 continues to flourish. We are not very strong numerically, but our members are all good mechanics and union men true and tried, who uphold Labor's cause in every particular.

GLEN COVE, L. I., N. Y.—Every man here working at the carpenter trade belongs to our Local Union, which has now 116 members on its roll. Having been organized as recently as April, 1902, this is certainly a good showing.

SHARON, Pa.—Work in this city is very slack at present; we have more men here than we know what to do with. It would be unwise for any one to come on here in the expectation of finding employment. There is none to be obtained.

HUDSON, N. Y.—The members of this Local Union, 1075, take great interest in our official journal, THE CARPENTER. There is plenty of work here at present. All our members are employed, and there are opportunities for a few more to secure employment.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—Our Local Union is in a pretty fair shape, considering a continued fight of over fifteen months against bosses and non-union men. Our present agreement provides that none but union men shall be employed within our jurisdiction, which latter we have now decided to extend over neighboring localities.

MULLINS, S. C.—Work has been very dull in our town for the last six months, causing many of our members to be out of employment and falling in arrears. On July 14 we were visited by Bro. Eugene S. Odell of New York, when we called an open meeting and Bro. Odell gave us a stirring good lecture on the necessity of trade organization. He came just when we needed him most, and through his efforts and a revival of business we have

now secured several new members and more are going to join. The little handful of brothers who have so faithfully stood by our L. U. 875 are to be congratulated for their perseverance. Long live the U. B. of C. and J.

SUNBURY, Pa.—By decision of Local Union 838 the Clements planing mill and sash factory of this city has been placed on the unfair list for obstinately refusing to grant the demand of their employes for an advance in wages. We would request all mill men to stay away from Sunbury until the wage question is satisfactorily settled.

ALPENA, Mich.—Trade has been fairly good in our locality the last two years, and yet the standing of our Local Union is not what it ought to be. The fact is, that the surrounding localities are far better unionized than ours, and as a consequence there is an influx of scabs here, who are a constant menace to unionism and its aims.

ST. CATHERINE'S, Ont.—Owing to this Union's increased growth in membership, we are a little slow in sending in our report. Our officers are attending to their duties faithfully, and everything is working smoothly. Still there may be room for further improvement. We have the craft pretty well under control here, and the different trades are well in line. There are some sixteen Unions here in a population of 10,000.

DENISON, Tex.—We are getting along nicely. Sixty members have been added to our fold within the past four months. The nine-hour schedule is observed throughout the city with the exception of one landlord, who employs non-union men and works them ten hours, but he also will have to come to terms. Work is getting dull. Denison is no place at this time for any carpenter to seek employment. Keep away until further notice.

COLUMBUS, O.—Local Unions 61 and 494 are rapidly gaining in membership, and prospects are good for a continued substantial growth. The outlook is better than it has been for some time, our members are all working, and there is no difficulty in obtaining union rates. The way we are now forging ahead satisfies us that before another season we will be in a position to demand and obtain yet more favorable conditions. We hope to report five hundred members in good standing before next Christmas.

WACO, Tex.—Everything is in pretty fair shape here, but we anticipate trouble with the Cameron Lumber Company, and for that reason would advise all brother craftsmen to avoid this city. This company has started a planing mill here, and, according to statements made by their

representative, will run it with scab labor. Our Union is prosperous, having initiated thirty new members during the month of June. We have but six non-union men in town, and hope to frustrate the efforts being made by the Cameron Company if craftsmen from other localities keep away.

"Is This Death to Unionism?"

Under this caption the Los Angeles (Cal.) County Council of Labor has issued a circular warning all carpenters, bench hands, mill men, machine men, lathers, plasterers, hod carriers—in fact, mechanics of all kinds—not to come to Los Angeles on the strength of advertisements of which the following is a sample:

WANTED—Independent mechanics to come to Los Angeles. Big wages; no strike. For particulars address Independent Labor Bureau, 66-67 Bryson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Advertisements to this effect, emanating from the Los Angeles Employers' Association, have been inserted in a large number of the Eastern papers, with a view to glutting the labor market in Los Angeles to such an extent that competition for work would become intense and force wages below the union standard.

This Employers' Association has been organized recently at the instigation of the obnoxious firms of Otis and Hamburger & Sons, for the purpose of disrupting the Unions in Los Angeles. To accomplish their ends they are advertising and sending circular letters broadcast in the hope of inducing men to come to that city and to break up a strike that is being waged against several unfair planing-mill owners.

The mouthpiece of this conspiracy is the notorious Los Angeles Times, a scab concern which is engaged in a bitter fight with the Los Angeles County Council and the International Typographical Union.

It is needless to show that the advertisements are full of lies and misrepresentations. Do not be deceived by them. Give Los Angeles a wide berth.

Keep Away from Pittsburg, Pa.

Trade being very slack at present in Pittsburg, and the employers trying to hire men for less than the union rate, carpenters are earnestly requested to stay away from that city until further notice.

Avoid Cumberland, Md.

Carpenters are urgently requested to stay away from Cumberland, Md., on account of trade difficulties existing in that locality.

Keep Away from Norfolk

The strike and lockout in Norfolk, Va., is still on and all carpenters and millmen are warned to keep away from that local-

ity. Agents are abroad seeking to employ hands, and are offering all kinds of inducements. Don't be misled. Stay away until your brothers shall be victorious.

An Enjoyable Affair

June 28 was a day of merry-making for Local Unions 325 and 1026, comprising the Paterson (N. J.) District. On that day they held their first annual picnic at Brunner's Lincoln Park, which was well attended by the members and their families. All present enjoyed dancing and bowling games to their hearts' content. The main feature of attraction, however, was a ball game between the two Local Unions, in which Union 1036 turned out the winner. The picnic lasted until the early hours of morning, and great credit is due the committee in charge for the good management and success of the occasion.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Independence, Colo.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Paterson, N. J.	Divernon, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.

A Grand Rally

Local Union 561, Pittsburg, Kan., held a very successful and well attended open meeting in the Opera House on June 30. Bro. Sidney J. Kent, of Lincoln, Neb., one of our general organizers, spoke for over an hour on "The Trade Union as a Factor in Human Progress." Brother Kent, who is a sound and earnest reasoner and fluent talker, kept the interest of his audience awake all through the lecture. He gave us most valuable statistics on the labor question, of which he has an endless supply, and presented some new ideas on the subject. His remarks were very interesting and instructive throughout, not only to the members of our Union and their families, but to all other laboring people in attendance.

Where is Bro. Fritz Prevost?

Any brother or reader of this journal who may know the whereabouts of Fritz Prevost, a carpenter, who was initiated by Local Union 370, Springfield, Mass., in January, 1900, is requested to kindly communicate with the General Office.



Important Notice

The Twelfth General Biennial Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in Odd Fellows Hall, McDonald Building, 117½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., and will open on Monday morning, September 15th, 1902, at 10 o'clock sharp.

As business of vast importance is to be considered and passed upon at this session, our Local Unions should, if possible, send their full quota of delegates, so that this may be a representative convention and not a sectional one, as has often been said of our past conventions.

In order to avoid any difficulty in the seating of delegates, I wish to again call your attention to Section 7 of the General Constitution, wherein it is stated that a Local Union owing two months tax to the General Secretary-Treasurer shall not be entitled to representation in the Convention.

The Southern Railway Company has made arrangements with us whereby tickets to delegates to the Atlanta Convention will be sold at the rate of a fare and one-third on the certificate plan. Each delegate should be particular in securing a certificate from the ticket agent at point he purchases his through ticket, showing rate paid and route traveled. This certificate entitles him to a one-third fare rate when returning from Atlanta.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Reduced Rates to Atlanta, Ga., via the Southern Railway, on Account of Convention Being Held by U. B. of C. and J. of A., September 15th to October 1st, 1902.

On account of the above Convention the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Atlanta, Ga., at rate of one fare and one-third on the certificate plan. The Southern Railway operates through vestibuled limited trains daily to Atlanta, Ga., from the principal points in the East, North, South and West. The one-way rate from Philadelphia to Atlanta, Ga., is \$21.50, from Washington \$17.50. Delegates attending the above Convention should not fail to procure a certificate from ticket agent at point where they purchase their through ticket, showing rate paid and route traveled, which will entitle them to a one-third fare returning.

Three through trains leave Philadelphia daily with connection for Atlanta via the Southern Railway on the following schedule:

Leave Broad-street Station, Pennsylvania R. R., 7.20 A. M., 4.46, 6.55 P. M.
Arrive at Atlanta 6.10 A. M., 3.35, 3.55 P. M.

Through Pullman sleeping cars to Atlanta without change.

Parties desiring information as to rates, schedules, etc., from any point should address Charles L. Hopkins, district passenger agent Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Union not holding a meeting at least once a month is not in benefit and forfeits its charter.

Don't order supplies on the back of the Financial Secretary's report. It may be overlooked. Use a separate sheet.

Our Union Label

The inauguration of a union label is a step that will do much to advance the cause of our Brotherhood. The label, if intelligently handled, will be beneficial not only to ourselves, but to the employers as well.

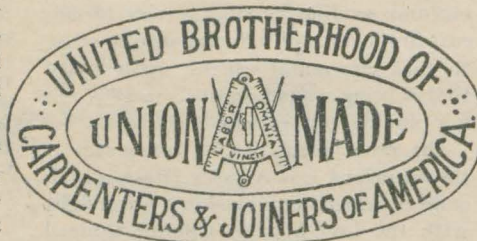
It must, however, be understood by District Councils, Local Unions and members that the label can be granted only to such firms as fully recognize our organization, observe our trade rules, work union hours and pay the union rate of wages. The union label is a safeguard against unhealthy competition, inasmuch as it affords us an opportunity to discriminate against the product of unfair employers who conduct their business on a basis of long hours and low wages, which gives them an undue advantage over employers who adhere to union rules and must necessarily exact a higher price for their product.

It is of the utmost importance that we make use of all honorable means to secure recognition of our label in the widest field possible, as by so doing we are providing greater opportunities for union men to secure employment at union rates and hours and at the same time greater chances for employers to obtain contracts under fair conditions.

The union label being a guarantee to the purchaser that the material he is buying is strictly union made, it is evident that great care must be taken in granting it to any firm applying for the same. Therefore all applications for the label will have to be sent by Local Unions or District Councils to the General Office for submission to the General Executive Board, which will order a thorough investigation of prevailing conditions in each case before rendering their decision as to the granting of the label and the instructions for its use.

The Brotherhood Union Label

A cut for the Brotherhood union label is now in the possession of the General Office. In order to properly legalize the label and to make it valid, effective and secure, it requires registration in each and every State. Up to the present time registration has been obtained in the States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, Illinois, Colorado and California only, and the label is not available for any other State. In the States of Indiana, Georgia, Texas, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan and the District of Columbia registration proceedings have been entered into.



In consideration of the rapidly increasing immigration from foreign countries, and being advised by many Local Unions that carpenters recently landed in this country have applied for admission to membership without having the qualifications as required by Section 65 of the General Constitution, the special attention of all Local Unions and committees for investigation of candidates is hereby called to said section, which reads as follows:

Enforce Section 65 of the Constitution

"SECTION 65.—A candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under

the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood must furnish proof of his citizenship, or intention to become a citizen of the country wherein he resides."

Beware of Bogus Badges or Pins

The attention of all Local Unions and members is hereby called to a badge, or pin, manufactured by the National Steel and Stamp Works, of Baltimore, Md., William Baumgarten, proprietor, as well as to one made by a concern doing business under the name of the Society Emblem Company, corner Paca and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, Md. These firms have for some months past been distributing circulars among our members and Local Unions, offering a badge or pin for sale, representing it to be equal in quality and design to the official badge furnished by the General Office. We now desire to say that the above-named firms are manufacturing their articles and offering them for sale without authority from the General Office, nor are their designs true fac-similes of our Brotherhood emblem.

Order your badges from the General Office same as other supplies. This is the only proper place to make your purchases.

A Word to Our Local Secretaries and Correspondents

In order to do justice to our Local Unions and members and give prompt attention to required changes in the list of Financial Secretaries, the insertion of trade news and so forth, and that disappointment in this respect may be avoided, we would urgently request all local secretaries and correspondents to forward all matter for insertion in THE CARPENTER to the General Office at the earliest possible date. We find that in very many instances the forwarding of communications containing changes in the list of Financial Secretaries or other matter for publication is often and unwarrantably delayed until the first of the month, and frequently later, and consequently cannot appear in that month's issue, while other matter is unavoidably crowded out and becomes valueless for the ensuing number.

It should be borne in mind that the enormous growth of our membership necessitated an increase in the circulation of THE CARPENTER of about 18,000 copies within the past ten months. The entire edition requiring at least fifteen days for printing, binding and mailing, it is obvious that in order to issue the journal on the 15th of the month it must go to press not later than the 1st. Hence matter for publication should be sent to the General Office as early as possible prior to that date.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Lancaster, O.	Ashland, Ky.
College Hill, O.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Escanaba, Mich.	Hope, Ark.
Oakland City, Ind.	Saugus, Mass.
Independence, Kan.	Durant, I. T.
Woodstock, Ont.	Wash'n C't House, O.
Commerce, Tex.	Mart, Tex.
Chanute, Kan.	Brandon, Manitoba.
Trenton, Mo.	Charleston, W. Va.
Hereford, Tex.	Newark, N. J.
Southport, N. C.	Palmyra, Ill.
Mystic, Ia.	Coffeyville, Kan.
Galt, Ont.	Walla Walla, Wash.
Fairfield, Conn.	Rocky Mount, N. C.
The Dalles, Ore.	White Cliff, Ark.
Ludlow, Ky.	Wellington, Kan.
	Matthews, Ind.

Total—Thirty-three Local Unions.

When sending tax to the General Office the number of the Union and the address of the Treasurer should always be given. This will save time at headquarters, and prevent miscarriage of mail.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 653, CHICKASHA, I. T.—Having entered upon a movement for the nine-hour day with no reduction in day's pay, and there being plenty of men in this locality to do the work on hand, we would urgently request all carpenters to stay away from Chickasha until our efforts in this direction have been crowned with success.

LOCAL UNION 129, HAZLETON, PA.—Believing that a victory for the United Mine Workers would also be a victory for us, we have taken up the cause of the striking miners and stood by them in their struggle for more tolerable conditions. As a consequence of our attitude we have been locked out. The condition of affairs, as near as we can ascertain, is much in our favor.

LOCAL UNION 319, ROANOKE, VA.—On April 20 all our contractors signed an agreement constituting nine hours a day's work, and the shorter day took immediate effect and was observed by employers and employees until July 1. On that date, without any warning, the bosses demanded a return to ten hours, which, of course, was refused. We are affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Council, and that body has indorsed our action and placed the following contractors on the unfair list: A. L. Marshall, E. R. Brown, W. H. Grove, Walter Hancock, C. D. Keffer, J. F. Barbour, C. C. Shockey, J. T. Bandy and Crouch & Byrd.

LOCAL UNION 1030, TITUSVILLE, PA.—Under date of July 9 we requested our employers to sign an agreement providing for a wage scale of \$2.50 per day for nine hours. We asked the contractors and manufacturers to meet a committee of our Local Union to discuss our demands and come to some understanding, but not one of them responded in person. Two sent letters informing us that they were not in a position to grant our demands. Our members, with the exception of three who are employed in a mill, are all standing firm and determined to obtain the wages and hours demanded. We are now in communication with our sister Local Unions in surrounding towns, and with their assistance we expect to bring this movement to a successful issue.

LOCAL UNION 158, TOPEKA, KAN.—Our demand for a wage scale of 36 cents per hour has now culminated in a lockout, declared against us by the contractors and lumber dealers combined. We have but one fair contractor here, who hails from Lawrence, Kan. He has paid the increased wages since May 12, the date when the new scale was to have taken effect. Before the lockout was declared our members had in many instances obtained small jobs for themselves, but the action of the lumber dealers will now compel a cessation of this work. Some of our members have now secured employment elsewhere. We have about thirty names on our strike-roll, which is on the increase, and we are confronted with conditions that will require all our energy and vigilance to turn to our favor and to final success.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—All carpenters under our jurisdiction were called out on strike on July 18, the master builders refusing to grant us the eight-hour day and a scale of 25 cents per hour minimum. We have taken this course as a last resort, after our efforts to reach an amicable settlement of the controversy have proved futile. The boys are of good cheer and determined to win this fight.

LOCAL UNION 867, MILFORD, MASS.—As a result of negotiations with our contractors during the four months prior to June 1, we obtained seven signatures to an agreement making eight hours a day's work. Nevertheless we were compelled to go on strike on June 16, our demand having been refused by the employers—even the seven contractors mentioned went back on their own signatures. We are still out, with good prospects of an outcome in our favor. With the exception of one new man, the contractors have failed to get any scabs to work for them since the work began.

LOCAL UNION 350, NASHVILLE, TENN.—We are still out on strike for the nine-hour day and recognition of our Union and its working rules. About 125 of our members have been employed at union rates and hours since April 1, the date when our demand took effect, leaving over sixty members on our strike-roll for nearly four months now. One must be well acquainted with conditions prevailing in this city to comprehend the stubborn opposition from the smaller contractors that we have encountered. We should not be hampered in our efforts to secure better conditions by any newcomers. Brothers should keep aloof from Nashville until we have won this fight, which will be one to a finish. There is no scarcity of work here anyway.

Successful Trade Movements

WHITESBORO, N. Y.—We desire to let the brothers know that without any trouble whatever we succeeded in inaugurating the eight-hour day on May 1, and the new system has been in operation since that date.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The strike has been declared off, our demands having been acceded to by the employers on July 27. Our scale hereafter will be \$3 a day of nine hours, with an eight-hour Saturday. Formerly the rate was \$2.50 a day.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—We have succeeded in raising our wages to 28 cents an hour, but ten hours still constitute a day's work. Our Union is progressing nicely, and we believe the day is not far distant when our craft and the working people in general will enjoy fair living conditions.

PIEDMONT, W. Va.—After a strike of only two days' duration we have succeeded in securing an advance in wages. The old rate was \$1.75 and \$2 per day; now we receive from \$2 to \$2.50. Business with the contractors is very good at present, which fact, no doubt, had much to do with the speedy settlement of our trouble.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—We are exceedingly pleased to be in a position to notify the brothers that the difficulty with the Curphy & Mundy Contracting Company was amicably settled on July 23 after a hard and fierce fight of seven weeks. During this struggle not a single man, colored or white, could be induced to work for this firm, although very seductive offers were made. Our scale has been signed and all demands granted.

HUDSON, N. Y.—With pleasure we report the institution of the nine-hour day in this city without opposition as far as the outside carpenters and bosses were concerned. Mill affairs looked rather bad for a few days, but on July 7 Mr. Traver granted the request of his employes, and they, too, are now working nine hours. We are all receiving the same rate of pay that we formerly got for ten hours.

GLEN COVE, L. I., N. Y.—On June 1 we demanded \$3 per day, and all contractors but one agreed to pay the advance. After a little time, however, and after having been waited upon by our business agent, this contractor also agreed to our demand. At present we have a standard wage of \$3 for nine hours, and on December 1 we intend to make a move for eight hours, which we hope to obtain without any trouble.

CALGARY ALBERTA, Can.—We struck work on July 7 for nine hours and a minimum rate of \$2.50 per day. Our old schedule was from \$1.50 to \$2.75 for ten hours. Better men are now receiving as much as \$3.25 per day. We had little trouble in getting our new schedule signed. We could not have chosen a better time for this move, all the contractors having been loaded with orders. This is the first victory organized labor has won in Calgary, and we are much elated over our success.

EVERETT, Mass.—The eight-hour day is firmly established in this city. As early as September last we demanded the shorter hours, and all but two of the master builders acceded to the demand, and those two have since come into line. We have a large majority of the carpenters here in the Union and we expect to get them all to join in the near future. Last April we held our first anniversary and supper, with Brother Shields, of Boston, in attendance, who made an appropriate address. We had a very pleasant time. Please include Everett in the list of eight-hour cities.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Our cabinetmakers and machine hands were out fifteen days for a reduction of hours and recognition of Local Union 131. The strike was brought to an end by the mill-owners signing an agreement containing the following provisions: Nine hours shall constitute a day's work (this schedule not to interfere with shops where a less number of hours is worked), overtime to be paid at the rate of time and a half, double time for Sundays and holidays; there shall be no piece work. Since the settlement of our strike we have initiated thirty new members. The total gain in membership to all the Unions concerned amounts to about two hundred.

MACON, Ga.—The nine-hour workday has been established in this city with but little opposition. Only two contractors now refuse to pay the old ten-hour rate for nine hours, and their men simply quit and went to work on other jobs. This difficulty will certainly be adjusted in a few days if our men go to work intelligently, refuse to work any longer than nine hours and ask their price per hour. Our new schedule does not embrace the mill men as yet, of whom, by the way, there are not many here. We shall attend to them also very soon. Some of their employers have already signified a willingness to grant a demand for better conditions. At the present time we have almost every carpenter in our Union. It would be advisable, however, for carpenters to stay away from here until everything is settled.

ERIE, Pa.—We have been on the war-path since April 1 for a reduction of hours from ten to nine and a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour. We have now discontinued our roll call, as only from five to fifteen members have answered it lately, the rest being employed at the new schedule. There will be no difficulty in securing work for the brothers still out, as there is plenty of it at the present time. The master builders are badly crippled. Wherever there is an opportunity, small jobs are snapped up by members, who employ others to help them. We have communicated with the sister Unions of the localities to which the unfair firms here are furnishing material, and if they intercede in our behalf and refuse to handle the scab product there is no doubt that these obnoxious firms will soon be brought to time. The condition of the carpenters in this city has been something awful. We were forced to make our demand, which is small compared with the hours and wages prevailing elsewhere.

The Hartford Strike is Ended

The carpenters' strike in Hartford, Conn., was officially declared off on July 9th after a duration of ten weeks, a settlement having been reached by a compromise, both sides making concessions. The terms of the settlement are that the men shall receive a minimum scale of \$2.80 per day and the non-union men now in the employ of contractors and builders shall become members of the Union on or before September 1. The carpenters concede the difference between \$2.80 and \$3 per day, which was included in the first demand made. The builders concede the question of recognition of the Union upon condition that the non-union men shall be taken into the Union as above stated.

In obtaining these practical results the carpenters were greatly aided by the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union. The strike was the longest and most stubbornly contested industrial conflict that Hartford ever witnessed, and its settlement is regarded with satisfaction and approval by employers and employes.

Another Futile Attempt to Increase the Working Hours

Notwithstanding the fact that the nine-hour workday has been in operation in the carpenter trade in the city of Dayton, Ohio, for over a year, the firm of O. L. Bank & Co. recently attempted to force the old system of ten hours on their employes. Our Dayton Local Unions could under no circumstances tolerate such an arbitrary and unwarranted proceeding, and the District Council promptly ordered all members concerned to refuse to work any time over the union standard. The firm becoming aware of the determination of our members to sternly repulse any encroachment upon the fixed scale of hours or wages, rescinded their ten-hour edict and fell back upon the nine hours. The matter was not yet settled, however, as the firm was bent on retaliation, and began discharging our members as fast as they could find non-union men to take their places. The District Council then appointed a committee to confer with the firm and demand reinstatement of all the discharged union men, in which mission, however, they entirely failed, as they were most discourteously received and finally ordered out of the office.

This hostile attitude of O. L. Bank & Co. has aroused the indignation of all organized labor and every lover of justice and fair play in the city of Dayton. As all negotiations entered upon with the intention of amicably settling the difficulty have thus abruptly been brought to an end by the firm's action, more

stringent measures will now have to be applied in order to teach them that our organization will protect its members under all circumstances and will not yield an iota when any attempt is made to increase the working hours.

Framingham Union in Fine Condition

Local Union 860, after a year's existence, has attained a membership of eighty or more. The eight-hour workday, obtained in April last, is now firmly established, the contractors having granted our demands with scarcely any opposition. Every resident carpenter, with but one or two exceptions, is a member of our Union. Those coming into our town are rigidly looked after, and in almost every instance are prevailed upon to join our ranks. With a competent Financial Secretary and Treasurer, our finances cannot be otherwise than in a good condition. Now that we have secured the eight-hour day without any reduction in pay, we are looking forward to an increase in wages next spring, and we trust that our demand in this respect will be as readily granted as the others have been.

Framingham, Mass. LOCAL UNION 860.

From East Chicago, Ind.

EAST CHICAGO, IND.—Having organized our Local Union 1110 as recently as May 10, we are yet in our infancy. We have not had time to get things in first-class shape. Still, in point of membership, we are progressing nicely. All contractors of any note are paying our new scale, viz., 35 cents per hour, nine hours a day and eight hours on Saturday. We are meeting with some resistance from two corporations operating here, but as almost all the carpenters of this city and vicinity are union men we have good reason to believe that all differences will be satisfactorily adjusted in the near future.

We have started a movement for the establishment of a District Council for this section of the State, and we trust that all sister Local Unions in this region will realize the benefit to be derived from working under one central head and come under its jurisdiction. The outlook for work in this city is only fairly good at present. There are plenty of journeymen here to supply all demands. J. I. D., L. U. 1110.

A Boast, and its Effect

Because of the refusal of the carpenters and other building crafts to work with men employed by a scab painting firm of this city, we were locked out on July 2. This contracting painter and employer of scab labor boasted that he would "bust" the Building Trades Council, which had espoused our cause. In conjunction with the greater number of contractors in the building line, he succeeded in the formation of a Builders' Exchange, whereupon the men were notified that the employers would no longer recognize the Building Trades Council and that any man refusing to work with non-union men would be discharged. Hence the lockout on July 2. The fight is now over and we have won the day, thanks to the excellent bearing of all the men involved. The provisions of the following agreement, signed on July 14 by all the members of the Builders' Exchange, clearly illustrates how ridiculous and overbearing was the attitude assumed by the scab contractor and the utter failure of his threat:

1. It is agreed that the members of the Builders' Exchange guarantee to employ union labor and to give no contracts to any sub-contractor who employs non-union men and is antagonistic to union labor so far as unions exist in LaFayette, Ind.
2. That members of the Builders' Exchange guarantee the right of the Building Trades

Council to enter any building or buildings for the purpose of inducing non-union men to become affiliated with the various trades represented in the Building Trades Council, and that there shall be no interference with the trade rules and regulations of the Building Trades Council; provided, however, that there is no stoppage of work at any time.

3. If opportunity be given, members of the Builders' Exchange will recommend to owners that they let their other work to those who employ union labor.

4. The Building Trades Council may send a representative to visit all parties who contemplate building and request them to give their contracts to contractors who employ exclusively union labor.

It was further agreed that there should be no discrimination against or black-listing of any men who had participated in the controversy, and all hands resumed work on July 15.

Although the carpenters had to stand the brunt of the battle, the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters rendered us every assistance in their power and materially aided us in winning this victory.

C. M. L.,
LaFayette, Ind. L. U. 215.

Bound to Make a Grand Showing

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

After a long season of battling with adversity, the affairs of L. U. 357 have taken a new start in the right direction. New members are being initiated and lapsed ones are being reinstated.

In conjunction with L. U. 412, Sayville, we are entering upon a movement for the establishment of a wage scale of \$2.75 for nine hours, which we hope will progress and meet with success.

Local Unions 357 and 412 met at the rooms of the latter on July 26. There was a good attendance, and all present passed a very enjoyable evening. Cigars and ice cream were served, but by far the most notable feature was the expression of good will and loyalty to union principles voiced by the members.

We are moving slowly, but with such good material we are bound to make a grand showing.

H. D. MORENUS,
Islip, L. I., N. Y. Sec. L. U. 357.

Dorchester Union is Flourishing

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Having a few leisure moments, I deem it my duty to inform you that L. U. 386 is in a flourishing condition. We are initiating from five to fifteen new members every meeting night, and nearly all resident carpenters now have their names on our books.

As it is very unpleasant experience to find a non-union man on a job, some time ago we put Bro. J. E. Eaton in the field as business agent, who, I am glad to say, is a hustler who compelled the doubting ones to realize the benefits accruing from trade organization. However, we must always expect to encounter some carpenters who are blind to their own interests, and who, in fact, somewhat resemble the well-known domestic animal with the long ears. Nevertheless, we control the carpenter work in Dorchester.

L. J. GILLIS,
Dorchester, Mass. L. U. 386.

THE law of human association is as immutable as any other law of nature. It was not invented and cannot be improved upon. Its infinite manifestations, however, may be discovered and regarded so that the general law itself becomes apparent to a larger number of minds. To do this is to achieve true greatness and enduring fame.

It needs no very deep research into history to recognize in the unification of the working class the prime agency of progress and a sure premonition of a higher and broader civilization.

Amendments to General Constitution

Amendments to General Constitution offered by the Local Unions comprising the New England States Convention, held in Boston on June 16, 17 and 18, 1902:

Sec. 15: Members of Executive Board to be elected by the members of the Local Unions in the District which he represents.

Strike out Sec. 32, as it conflicts with Sec. 24 (b).

Sec. 55: That \$10 be charged ex-members for re-initiation when member lapses in failure of payment of dues.

Sec. 73: A candidate cannot join any L. U. other than the one in the district in which he resides, unless permission be granted him by the L. U. or D. C. where he resides.

Sec. 90 to read as follows: A member owing a sum equal to six months dues shall be suspended, and when he owes a sum equal to twelve months dues his name shall be stricken from the books, after which he can be readmitted only as a new member, subject to such readmission fee as his L. U. or D. C. may provide in their By-Laws.

Sec. 98: A semi-beneficial member shall be entitled to a funeral allowance of \$100, instead of \$50; provided at death he is over one year a member in good standing, and when three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all benefits until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. He shall not be entitled to the benefits specified in Secs. 94, 95, 96.

Amend Sec. 120 so as to read: Strikes not requiring financial aid from G. E. B. can be conducted on the rules and usages laid down by the D. C. or L. U.'s interested, and any L. U. or D. C. engaged in a general strike without the consent of the G. E. B. does not lay itself liable to expulsion.

Amend Sec. 184 so it will read that the amount of money to be paid yearly shall be \$150, same to be paid quarterly. (This to be inserted in place of the words, "said amount to be designated by the Convention.")

J. E. POTTS, Secretary.

Proposed by Local Union 33, Boston:

Sec. 141 to be so amended as to read: The nomination of local officers shall take place on the first regular meeting night in June and December, and shall not be reopened. The officers shall be elected by the Australian balloting system.

Local Union 306, Newark, N. J.:

Sec. 158 (d) to read as follows (the words italicized being the words changed or added):

Sec. 158 (d). The trustees shall notify all members of the Local Union to be present at the last meeting of each quarter for the purpose of comparing the member's due card with the books of the F. S. A fine of not less than 25 cents shall be imposed on each member who fails to attend this meeting and bring his card of membership.

Amendments proposed by Local Unions 52, Charleston, S. C.; 89, Mobile, Ala.; 144, Macon, Ga.; 159, Charleston, S. C.; 225, Knoxville, Tenn.; 256, Savannah, Ga.; 261, Valdosta, Ga.; 296, Ensley, Ala.; 318, Savannah, Ga.; 329, Atlanta, Ga.; 384, Asheville, N. C.; 422, North Birmingham, Ala.; 439, Atlanta, Ga.; 527, Brunswick, Ga.; 539, Hendersonville, N. C.; 542, Atlanta, Ga.; 558, Charlotte, N. C.; 696, Tampa, Fla.; 722, Birmingham, Ala.; 779, Clarksville, Tenn.; 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.; 865, Brunswick, Ga.; 993, Miami, Fla.; 1007, Sheffield, Ala.; 1010, Birmingham, Ala., and 1068, Bainbridge, Ga.:

Sec. 15 (a). The general officers of the United Brotherhood shall consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary-Treasurer and a General Executive Board of six (6) members.

Sec. 15 (b). The General Executive Board shall consist of one from the New England States (including New Brunswick and Nova Scotia), one from Middle States (including the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec), two from Southern States and two from Western States, one of which shall be from west of the Mississippi River (including Manitoba and British Columbia); one to be elected from the southwestern portion of the Southern District.

Local Union 650, Pomeroy, Ohio:

We are dissatisfied with the standing sections governing funeral benefit, and have come to the same conclusion as Bro.

P. F. Sutton in his article published in THE CARPENTER of March, 1902. We are in favor of all the members, old and young, being placed on the same footing as regards this benefit, and believe the making of a distinction between semi-beneficial and full beneficial members an injustice. Let all members pay the same amount of dues and receive the same benefits, regardless of age. We are in favor of a revision of Sec. 98 of our General Constitution in the manner suggested in the above-mentioned article.

Local Unions 483, 304 and 1082, of the San Francisco District, have adopted the following amendments and new laws for submission to this year's Convention:

(NOTE.—New matter is italicized.)

Sec. 8 (b). No member shall be eligible as a delegate unless he is a journeyman carpenter, as per Section 64, working at the trade or employed by the organization, and six months a member in good standing in the U. B. prior to his election, except when the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required. *Nor shall any member (otherwise qualified) holding a position of profit or trust under Federal, State, Territorial, County or municipal government be eligible as a delegate.*

Sec. 11. The mileage and expenses for the attendance of said delegates shall be defrayed by the Unions they respectively represent, *except that mileage for any distance in excess of one thousand miles from the convention city shall be paid from the General Fund.*

Sec. 15 (a). The general officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, two General Vice-Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer, and a General Executive Board of five members.

Sec. 48. District Councils shall have the power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities; shall adopt by-laws and rules governing local, strike and other benefits, and shall provide for and hold trials of all violations of trade rules, and may impose such penalty as the Constitution provides or the case requires, subject to an appeal to the General President, as per Sections 79, 80 and 81, and thence to the G. E. B., whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 50. Add a new sub-section, to be known as 50 (a), as follows: *Each Local Union shall have exclusive control of its affiliations with Building Trades Councils or other central organizations, and the right to affiliate OR NOT shall not be questioned by any District Council nor abrogated by any General Executive Board or general officer of the U. B.*

Sec. 51. Amend by inserting the words *be suspended* in the first line, so it shall read: "If at any time a Local Union should be *suspended*, withdraw, lapse or dissolve, all property, books, charter and funds held by, or in the name of, or on behalf of said Local Union, shall be forwarded immediately by express to the General Secretary, to be held in safe keeping for the U. B."

Sec. 55. The initiation fee of all members shall not be less than five dollars. Beneficial members shall pay not less than *seventy-five* cents per month dues, and semi-beneficial members and apprentices not less than *forty* cents per month dues. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessment, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner.

Sec. 58. Each Local Union shall pay to the General Treasurer *thirty* cents per month for each beneficial and semi-beneficial member in good standing (not three months in arrears). All moneys received by the G. T. shall be used as a fund for the general management of the U. B. and payment of all death and disability benefits prescribed by the Constitution, together with all legal demands made upon the U. B.

Sec. 68 (b). Any member *incapable (through age or accident) of earning the regular rate of wages may work for less than said rate by consent of the L. U. or D. C.*

Sec. 70 (b). A member who becomes an employer may retain his membership so long as he pays the union scale of wages, hires only union men and does not belong to an employers or contractors' association.

Sec. 122. Any member who goes into any city seeking work or who goes to work where a strike or lockout is pending shall be subject to a fine of \$25 or expulsion, or both; *said fine to be paid to the D. C. or L. U. having jurisdiction where the offense was committed.* His name shall be reported to his L. U., and said Union shall enforce this section and charge the fine on their books against him, under penalty of expulsion from the United Brotherhood.

Sec. 136 (b). Unions cannot make agree-

ments to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses other than those connected with the bosses or builders' association. *Nor shall they affiliate with any central organization whose constitution or by-laws conflict with those of the U. B., or which upholds agreements by other Unions that their members shall work only for members of the employers' association of their craft.*

Sec. 142. A member cannot be nominated for any office unless he is present on the night of nomination; nor shall he be eligible unless he is a journeyman carpenter (as per Section 64) working at his trade, or employed by the organization, and has been six months a member in good standing of the U. B. prior to nomination, unless the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required. *And provided, also, that no person (otherwise qualified) who at the time may be holding a position of profit or trust under any Federal, State, County or municipal government of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, shall be eligible to receive a nomination for any office of a Local Union.*

Sec. 160. All committees shall perform the duties assigned to them within the time specified, and shall report in writing; and no person shall be exempt from serving on a committee, when called upon to serve, unless excused by vote of the Local Union, or who is already a member of some other committee. No member can be appointed on a committee when absent from the Union; *nor shall any person who at the time may be holding a position of profit or trust under any Federal, State, County or municipal government of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, be eligible to represent the Local Union in any Council or other central organization with which it may be affiliated.*

Sec. 163. Any officer or member who becomes an habitual drunkard, or who is guilty of any improper conduct, or who wrongs a brother member or defrauds him, or commits an offense discreditable to the U. B., shall be *finer or expelled.*

Make a new Section, to be known as 163 (a).

Sec. 163 (a). *Any member who endeavors to create dissension among the members, or who works against the interest and harmony of the U. B., or who advocates or encourages division of the funds or dissolution of any L. U., or the separation of any L. U. from the U. B., shall be expelled and shall be forever debarred from membership in the U. B.*

Sec. 173. *Nominations shall be made by the Union until eleven members are secured who cannot be successfully challenged by either side on the ground of biased opinion or utterance. The R. S. shall place the names in the ballot box, and the V. P. shall draw the same from the box and call the names aloud until he has drawn five, who shall constitute the committee without further challenge.*

Resolved, That the best interests of the United Brotherhood demand that, wherever possible, standing decisions be incorporated in the part of the Constitution affected, and in cases where this is not advisable that reference be made to the decision in any clause affected thereby.

Amend the Order of Business by providing that nominations and election of officers shall be made and held at the time when the greatest number of members are present in the meeting.

MR. FRANK DUFFY, G. S. T.:

DEAR SIR—Inclosed you will find recommendations to our Convention in September. We submit these for the consideration of all the brothers in the U. B., and hope that they will receive such. These recommendations are not perfect, we know that, but we would ask that the brothers will think, reason, and if they find that these articles can be improved, do so, for only by discussing questions of importance can we get the best that is to be had. All of us need stirring up, and by making each brother take a more direct interest in his Union, attend his meetings and study; in other words, put his thinking cap on, the questions that arise daily as to the betterment of our condition, will we succeed in doing it. We ask you to publish this letter along with the recommendations, and we will feel that all of us are doing our best for our Brotherhood.

Yours fraternally,

F. X. WALDHORST,
W. H. MITCHELL, Pres.,
H. N. RANDALL, Sec.,

Committee.

Birmingham, Ala. Local Union 75.

Amendments submitted by Local Union 75, Birmingham, Ala.:

Sec. 15. The general officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, General Secretary and Treasurer, and five (5) General Vice Presidents, who shall be elected from the different sections of the country (East, West, North, South, and the Middle States); said General Vice Presidents shall act as general organizers for the U. B.; if called upon by the

General President or General Secretary-Treasurer to settle disputes and other matters, and an Executive Board of five (5) members selected from different sections of the United States.

Sec. 24 (b). He shall receive a salary of \$125 per month, and expenses if traveling on business of the U. B., and must devote his entire time to the U. B.

Sec. 28 (b). The journal, THE CARPENTER, to be published twice a month—on the 1st and 15th—and to be in a more convenient form—about 5 inches by 7½ inches.

Sec. 28 (c). An editor to be elected at each biennial convention, said editor to be part of the general office force, at a salary not exceeding \$100 (one hundred dollars) per month. The Executive Board to take all necessary steps to buy and start a printing plant, to belong to and be used exclusively by the U. B. to issue THE CARPENTER and furnish all our Locals with stationery from the General Office.

Sec. 40. The election of all the general officers shall be by the referendum. All members shall on the dates specified vote for said officers, and a majority of all votes cast shall be necessary for election. The convention in September, 1902, shall nominate the officers for the year 1903; said nominees to be submitted to the members, as in other general elections. The old officers to hold over until the newly elected officers shall qualify and be ready to assume their duties, which shall not be later than January 1, 1903.

Sec. 40 (a). On the 1st of September of each year the Locals of the U. B. shall nominate on blanks furnished by the General Office all the general officers of the U. B.; said blanks shall be duly filled out and signed by the officers of each Local Union, and shall be in the hands of the General Secretary-Treasurer by the 1st of October. G. S.-T. shall submit to the membership of the U. B. all names nominated by the different Locals for election, on election blanks, which shall be, after election, duly filled out and signed, giving the votes cast for each candidate, be in the hands of G. S.-T. by the 1st of November, who shall then give the total of all votes cast for each candidate; also a complete list of all the election sheets of each Local Union of U. B., showing the number of votes cast by each Local. The members so elected shall take charge of their respective offices, after having made bond where required, and which shall not be later than January 1 of each year. All laws applying to a general vote in the Constitution shall also apply to these elections.

Sec. 58. Each Local Union shall pay to the G. S.-T. twenty-five cents for each beneficial, and fifteen cents for each semi-beneficial, member per month.

Sec. 77. We recommend that this section be printed on all application blanks for the instruction and agreement of the candidate.

Sec. 118 (b). Any member who resigns, and said resignation is accepted, a withdrawal card may be granted to show that he left his Local Union honorably, but if said member applies for readmission, he can only be admitted as a new member.

Sec. 167. Any member of the U. B. entering the meeting of any L. U. of C. and J. of A. in a state of intoxication, or who disturbs the harmony thereof, or who uses profane or unbecoming language during the meeting, shall be admonished by the chair; and if he again offends he shall be excluded from the room and fined fifty cents; for the second offense, one dollar; for the third offense he shall be suspended for three months, and the L. U. of any visiting brother thus fined or suspended must charge and collect such fines according to the Constitution as soon as officially notified by the offended L. U., provided such notification is received within three months after said offense was committed. The President must strictly enforce this section.

Sec. 185. On and after July 1, 1903, the G. S.-T. shall declare an assessment of five cents per month for three (3) months, said assessment to form a strike fund, to be used only to assist striking members of the U. B.

Sec. 186. In paying strike benefits the general fund shall never be brought below the average expenditures of the last five years, for death and disability claims, and the expenses of the General Office, with 10 per cent. added.

At a regular meeting of Local Union 567, Stapleton, N. Y., held May 19, 1902, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That inasmuch as a per capita tax of 20 cents per member is paid to the general fund for semi-beneficial members, we deem it but just that they receive some return in benefit in addition to those they are now entitled to. We therefore recommend that the following amendment to Sec. 98 of our General Constitution be submitted to our next convention for action thereon:

Sec. 98. A semi-beneficial member shall be

entitled to benefits specified in Sec. 94, but not to those specified in Secs. 95 and 96.

JAS. W. McNAMARA, Pres.
PETER J. KLEE, Fin. Sec.

New section proposed by Local Union 316, San Jose, Cal.:

Any member of this U. B. holding any political office or appointment shall not be eligible to any office in this U. B., nor as a delegate to any council, central body or committee; nor shall he be employed by his L. U. or the United Brotherhood.

Proposed by L. U. 270, Waterbury, Conn.:

Sec. 6. All Unions shall be entitled to one delegate, said delegate to be entitled to one vote for every one hundred members or major part of one hundred members in good standing at first of quarter previous to the meeting of the convention.

Resolutions

Resolutions passed by the Local Unions comprising the New England States Convention, held in Boston on June 16, 17 and 18, 1902:

Resolved, That we most emphatically protest against the action of the International Wood Workers, inasmuch as their members are taking our places for less wages and more hours, and they are upheld in their action by the American Federation of Labor, and the State Organizer of that body has been notified to have all men in shops and mills join the Wood Workers' Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the General Convention the advisability of inviting conference with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and that the United Brotherhood appoint a committee to hold themselves in readiness to act in accordance with defined instructions looking to the amalgamation of the two societies.

Resolution:

Sec. 1. That we, the carpenters of New England, ask the coming General Convention of the United Brotherhood to legislate the right to the districts to hold yearly conventions, to be held on the second Monday in January of each year, for the purpose of considering matters of interest to the said districts. Representation in the District Convention to be governed by the sections governing same in General Convention.

Sec. 2. That representatives to the General Convention be elected at District Conventions immediately preceding the General Convention, to be elected on following basis: One delegate for 1,000 members or less, two for every 2,500 members, three for every 5,000 members, and one additional for every 2,500 over the 5,000 members. The elected delegates to represent the districts from which they are chosen, and the expense outside of mileage to be borne by the district. The mileage to be paid from the general fund by the General Secretary-Treasurer.

Resolved, That the name of the Local Recording Secretary be inserted in THE CARPENTER with the Financial Secretary's name, and that all communications be sent to the Recording Secretary except those containing funds, which shall be sent to the Financial Secretary.

Resolved, A member shall not receive the quarterly password unless he can show a due card paid up to date at the beginning of quarter. Any officer of the U. B. violating this section shall, upon satisfactory proof being furnished, be removed from office and stand suspended from all benefits for three months. This section will be enforced.

Resolved, All resolutions signed by five Local Unions shall have a hearing at the General Convention.

Resolved, That there be an apprenticeship system established whereby the apprentice shall be controlled by the U. B. in the locality having jurisdiction in which the apprentice is employed, and a contract made with the employer to that effect.

Believing one of the essential features of success to our growing movement is management, we the delegates of the New England Convention recommend to the General Convention of the U. B. that the practice of large business concerns of the country be adopted by the U. B. This is to keep in training an officer with ability to take the place of the head of our organization (the General Secretary-Treasurer) should requirements demand the same, said officer to be known as Assistant General Secretary-Treasurer, to be under the instructions of the General Secretary-

Treasurer, and to be assigned to the financial department of the General Office. In the event of the General Secretary-Treasurer being called away from headquarters, wherever they may be located, the Assistant General Secretary-Treasurer shall have entire charge of office. His duties shall be confined at all times to the office, and in case of the death or suspension from office of the General Secretary-Treasurer he shall assume the duties of the said officer until such time as a successor is elected. He shall be bonded for the faithful discharge of his duties, the said bond to be filled out as demanded by the General President and General Executive Board. The salary of this office to be \$1200 per year.

Resolved, That our parliamentary rules and all standing decisions of the G. E. B. be translated into French and inserted in the French Constitutions. Also that all correspondence in French be printed as sent by brothers, and translated into English and all other languages as spoken by members of the United Brotherhood.

J. E. POTTS, Secretary.

Proposed by Local Union 33, Boston:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the delegates in convention assembled in Atlanta, Ga., that a suitable due book be adopted for members.

Resolution offered by Local Unions 52, Charleston, S. C.; 89, Mobile, Ala.; 144, Macon, Ga.; 159, Charleston, S. C.; 225, Knoxville, Tenn.; 256, Savannah, Ga.; 261, Valdosta, Ga.; 296, Ensley, Ala.; 318, Savannah, Ga.; 329, Atlanta, Ga.; 384, Asheville, N. C.; 422, North Birmingham, Ala.; 439, Atlanta, Ga.; 527, Brunswick, Ga.; 539, Hendersonville, N. C.; 542, Atlanta, Ga.; 558, Charlotte, N. C.; 696, Tampa, Fla.; 722, Birmingham, Ala.; 779, Clarksville, Tenn.; 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.; 865, Brunswick, Ga.; 993, Miami, Fla.; 1007, Sheffield, Ala.; 1010, Birmingham, Ala., and 1068, Bainbridge, Ga.:

We, of the several Locals of the southern portion of the Southeastern District of the South do hereby make application to your honorable body for one extra member on the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. We believe that it will be of great interest to our craft, having one member more of said Board in the southeastern part of the Southern States.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the Third Quarterly Session of 1902

JULY 10.

Present—GRIMES, BEEGLE and MILLER. (Owing to the absence of Bros. Cattermull, Walz and Miller the Board could not enter into session on July 7, the day set for its opening, which had to be postponed until the above date.)

Application of Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. for sanction of eight-hour movement, 30 cents minimum, and for financial aid. Movement sanctioned, and \$750 appropriated with the proviso that only such members receive strike pay as were out two weeks beginning July 1. Further instructions to be given to the D. C. by G. S.-T. as per decision of G. E. B.

Application of L. U. 356, Marietta, Ohio, for financial support of strike; \$150 appropriated, and L. U. 356 advised to assess their members employed in aid of those on strike.

Application of L. U. 867, Milford, Mass., for appropriation in support of strike for eight hours and minimum rate. L. U. 867 not having been in existence a year when strike was inaugurated, appropriation is not in accordance with Sec. 132 of Gen. Con., and the G. E. B. suggests that the L. U. assess their members working in aid of men out. Case to be reconsidered in the event of prolongation of strike.

Application of L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill., for further appropriation in aid of strike. In the absence of detailed reports from the L. U. as to number of men out, etc., the G. E. B. can not make further appropriation at this time.

JULY 11.

Application of L. U. 607, Hannibal, Mo., for appropriation in support of strike begun May 1. Fifty dollars were appropriated and L. U. called on to keep G. E. B. informed as to progress of movement.

Application of L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., for appropriation in aid of strike. Papers in the case showing that only one firm had not agreed to new schedule and the strike having been declared off, the G. E. B. holds that \$250

will suffice, and that amount is appropriated.

Application of L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., for appropriation in support of strike, voted adversely upon by the members of G. E. B. by mail, is reconsidered. After reviewing all papers pertaining to the case, the G. E. B. fails to see any necessity for changing the vote.

Application of Buffalo, N. Y., D. C. for strike relief. It appears from records that when G. E. B. sanctioned this strike it was with the distinct understanding that no financial assistance would be granted, and further, considering that a settlement was reached on June 13, the appropriation adversely voted on by the members of G. E. B. was again disapproved of.

Application of Local Unions of Shreveport, La., for appropriation in support of members locked out. After carefully reviewing the case the G. E. B. is of opinion that the matter can be attended to locally, but should it develop into a serious conflict the G. S.-T. is ordered to notify the members of G. E. B.

Application of L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., for appropriation in aid of members involved in a sympathetic strike ordered by the Rockford Building Trades Council. The information on hand being very meager regarding cause of controversy and nature of grievances, the G. S.-T. was instructed to secure more definite information.

Application of Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. for appropriation in aid of movement for increase in wages, to take effect September 1. Correspondence pertaining to the case is carefully considered, and the G. E. B., finding that the vote of the membership on the question was not a two-thirds majority, as required by the Gen. Con., sanction is withheld.

Request of L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa., for financial assistance to members thrown out of employment on account of the miners' strike. After due consideration the G. E. B. finds that the men are neither locked out nor on strike, but merely idle in consequence of suspension of work, and the Gen. Con., not providing for cases of this kind, request can not be granted.

Request of L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., for aid in conducting a law case to secure damages for a member injured in a mill. The G. E. B. decides that the member having been in arrears at the time the accident occurred, the Union acted illegally in loaning money to him, and the General Office cannot be held responsible for their action. Request is not granted.

Communication from L. U. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., requesting G. E. B. to render a decision making it compulsory for all cabinetmakers to join Local Unions composed of cabinetmakers. The Gen. Con. not covering the points in dispute, the G. E. B. deems it best not to decide this matter at the present time, but in order to arrive at a definite settlement of the question, the matter shall be placed in the hands of the Committee on Constitution, with instruction to submit a law to the next convention covering the same.

Applications from the American Parquetry Floor Company, Philadelphia; H. Porter, Son & Co., Norwich, Conn., and Newburg Planing Mill Company, Newburg, N. Y., for the union label being submitted in due form; label is granted provided that an agreement has been signed by these firms governing use and possession of same.

JULY 12.

In compliance with decision rendered by the G. E. B. in April session, L. U. 309, New York, submits reasons and explanations for large amount of expenses incurred in defense in court relative to death claims of Furchtenicht and Ernst. The G. S.-T. is ordered to pay this bill.

Appeal of L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, from decision of G. S.-T. in disapproving death claim of Mrs. Kinzie. Decision of G. S.-T. is reversed, and he is ordered to pay the claim.

Request of L. U. 432, Atlantic City, for sanction of movement for advance in wages and financial assistance. The G. S.-T. is ordered to ask the L. U. for information on condition of trade and report of their conference committee. Action deferred.

On application of L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., the sum of \$1,000 is appropriated in support of members locked out by the builders who are making an attempt at reinauguration of the ten-hour workday.

Request of Mill Men's L. U., Philadelphia, for sanction of movement to obtain nine hours and financial aid. The G. E. B. advises the Philadelphia D. C. to submit this matter to the Local Unions of that city for a vote, and, should the returns show that the carpenters are prepared to stand by the mill men in this movement, the G. E. B. may sanction it later on.

JULY 14.

Members present: GRIMES, BEEGLE, CATTERMULL and MILLER.

Application of Wilkesbarre, Pa., D. C., and L. U. 401, Pittston, for financial support of members on strike in sympathy with miners.

The laws of the U. B. not providing for such cases, the G. E. B. decides that the matter lies entirely with the District, and suggests that a vote be taken on the proposition to strike. An appropriation cannot be made.

Appeal of L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., from decision of G. P. in case of L. U. vs. H. L. Hicks and others. The G. E. B. finds that there is no proof of violation of working rules in this case and decision of G. P. is upheld.

Appeal of A. M. Callam from decision of G. P. in case of Brother vs. Richmond (S. I., N. Y.) D. C. The brother having failed to place copy of appeal with D. C., action is deferred until the laws are complied with.

Appeal of J. G. Hunter from decision of G. P. in case of Brother vs. L. U. 119, Newark, N. J. This controversy being the result of charges preferred against H. G. Long, under Sec. 113 a of Gen. Con., for not taking out a clearance card, decision of G. P. is reversed and G. E. B. decides that Bro. Long must take out a clearance card within thirty days.

JULY 15.

Members present: WALZ, GRIMES, CATERMULL, BEEGLE and MILLER.

Application of L. U. 657, Sheboygan, Wis., for appropriation to pay strike pay to members. The strike having been declared off on May 17, after lasting seventeen days, the G. E. B. holds that the granting of financial aid is not justified and deems it unnecessary to make any appropriation.

Appeal of George Barnstorff from decision of G. P. in case of Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. vs. Brother. The G. E. B. upholds decision of G. P. and decides that Bro. Barnstorff, having pleaded guilty to charges, must pay the fine placed against him. The brother having been suspended by L. U. 375, New York, before expiration of time for payment of fine, the G. E. B. decides that upon payment of fine to D. C. all moneys paid by appellant for readmittance to L. U. 375, must be remitted.

Appeal of M. Calligan of L. U. 257 from decision of G. P. in the case of Palmer & East, St. Louis D. C. vs. Calligan. The G. E. B., finding a slight violation of Sec. 9 of Trade Rules in the brother's action, decision of G. P. is upheld, but the D. C. requested to reduce the fine from \$10 to \$5. In regard to Sec. 10, the decision of G. P. is not sustained. The non-union man referred to having shown his willingness to pay initiation fee, and the same being offered but refused by business agent on job, no law was violated and the fine of \$4 must be refunded.

Appeal of Chicago D. C. from decision of G. P. in the case of L. U. 647, LaGrange vs. Chicago D. C. The G. E. B. finds that the L. U. fell in arrears on July 1, and decides that they have no jurisdiction in the case in its present status.

Appeal of Bro. Parvis from decision of G. P. in the case of appellant vs. L. U. 122, Germantown, Pa. Decision of G. P. sustained.

Appeal of C. D. Monroe from decision of G. P. in the case of appellant vs. L. U. 247 and Brooklyn, N. Y., D. C. Decision of G. P. sustained.

Appeal of John Blum, of L. U. 10, Chicago, from decision of G. P. in the case of L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., vs. Appellant. Decision of G. P. sustained, and L. U. 10, Chicago, is requested to comply with order of G. P. in regard to collecting and forwarding fine.

Communication from L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., asking G. E. B. to compel New York City Local Unions to cease their strike with Brotherhood painters. The G. E. B. being unable to comply with request, recommends that the L. U., if directly interested, submit the matter to the coming convention.

Complaint of John Hackman of L. U. 534, Burlington, Iowa, relative to fine imposed on him by L. U., is referred to G. P.

JULY 16.

The quarterly audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. is commenced and occupies this day's session.

JULY 17.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

In disposing of further information submitted relative to strike or lockout in Rockford, Ill., the G. S.-T. is instructed to send a representative from the U. B. in the vicinity of Rockford and report fully on situation as soon as possible to General Office.

Further correspondence is read from Norfolk, Va., giving details concerning lockout. The sum of \$500 is appropriated, and the G. S.-T. instructed to secure from the Norfolk Local Unions statement of moneys received on circular appeal sent out by them.

JULY 18.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Application of Baltimore D. C. for sanction of strike and financial aid. Action deferred until information as to number of men out, etc., is forthcoming.

JULY 19.

Application of Bronx Borough, N. Y., D. C. for appropriation in support of members on

strike. The same having lasted seven weeks, \$1,000 is appropriated.

Appeal of J. J. Garbrandt from decision of G. P. in case of Appellant vs. Manhattan D. C. The G. E. B. sustains G. P. in ordering fine reduced to \$25, but no further, and insists that D. C. withdraw order forbidding appellant to work for the involved firm for the period of one year.

In further consideration of strike condition in Jacksonville, Fla., \$750 is appropriated and full instructions given D. C. as to disbursement of strike pay and other matters.

Application of L. U. 867 is reconsidered. Only one man having signed strike roll for a week, the G. E. B. refrains from taking action.

Two appropriations have been made for strike in Fitchburg, Mass., and no returns forthcoming for the last one, it is decided to make no further appropriation.

Request of L. U. 64, New York city, for permission to appropriate \$150 of the Local Union's funds in payment of death claims of parties who died while L. U. was suspended. Members of the L. U. not being in benefit during time of suspension, request is not granted.

Application of San Francisco D. C. for appropriation of \$1,000 to carry on fight made against U. B. by the Building Trades Council of San Francisco. An appropriation having already been made, but no details as to disbursement having been received, action is deferred.

Request of District Secretary Atkinson, of Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners, to appoint a committee to meet theirs in conference to try to effect an amicable arrangement between that organization and the U. B. and to investigate cause of friction. The G. S.-T. is instructed to reply and advise the District Secretary to submit any proposition he may desire to offer to Atlanta convention.

JULY 21.

Request of L. U. 534, Burlington, Iowa, for sanction of movement to fight a lumber company in the interest of teamsters and laborers in lumber yards. The G. E. B. decides that the Local must enter the fight on their own responsibility, and to withhold official sanction.

Appeal of L. U. 8, Philadelphia, from decision of G. S.-T. disapproving death claim of Thos. Smith. The deceased not having been a contributing member six months prior to his death, decision of G. S.-T. is sustained.

Communication from Attorney James F. Loughlin, of Binghamton, N. Y., in regard to claim of Jeremiah Murphy. The G. S.-T. is instructed to reply that claim had been disapproved.

Appeal of L. W. Davison from decision of G. P. in case of Appellant vs. L. U. 715, New York. Evidence failing to show that appellant had received any money as alleged, and the letter charging a Delegate Davison of the offense not being sufficient evidence to prove that L. W. Davison was the party referred to, and the letter not bearing a lawful signature, the decision of G. P. is reversed.

JULY 22.

Audit of books and accounts continued and concluded during this day's session.

JULY 23.

Application of L. U. 350, Nashville, Tenn., for further appropriation in aid of members on strike. The sum of \$200 is appropriated and L. U. advised as to settlement of strike.

Communication from L. U. 321, Connellsville, Pa., relative to circular issued by Secretary of painters. The G. S.-T. is instructed to reply as per decision of G. E. B. in disposing of communication to Ottawa, Ill.

Request of L. U. 560, Stratford, Ont., for sanction of movement for increase of pay and financial assistance. Papers in the case lacking greatly as to information and being very indefinite, sanction is withheld.

Appeal of A. H. Randall, of L. U. 211, Moline, Ill., from action of L. U. in imposing fine of \$25 on appellant. The G. P. is requested to call for evidence in the case and render decision on its merits.

In consideration of conditions in San Francisco the G. P. requests approval of suspension of L. U. 766. Suspension is approved with the understanding that a new charter be issued to the members of that L. U. who are loyal to the U. B.

Appeal of L. U. 324, Woodside, L. I., N. Y., in the case of Leith vs. Manhattan D. C., referred to the G. P. on January 24, is reconsidered. The G. E. B. being unable to find any trial proceedings in the case, and being of the opinion that no law has been violated, reverses decision of G. P. and orders the deposits made by Bro. Leith to be returned to him.

Communication from L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., complaining of L. U. 73, St. Louis, for refusing to remit fine imposed by the former on a member of the latter. In conformity with decision of G. E. B., rendered January 25, '02, L. U. 433 is entitled to the amount of said

fine, and G. S.-T. is ordered to communicate with L. U. 73 to this effect.

Application of L. U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass., for appropriation for strike pay for their members locked out in April last. The trouble having been of short duration, the G. E. B. does not feel justified in making an appropriation at this time.

Communication from W. J. Reeves, of San Francisco, desiring extension of time set for expiration of clearance cards. The Gen. Con. covering this case, the G. E. B. does not take it upon themselves to extend the time.

Appeal of Bro. Cattermull from decision of G. S.-T. and his interpretation of Sec. 21 of Gen. Con. as to appointments other than provided in that section. The appeal is taken by reason of the appointment by the G. P. of an additional delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention. The G. E. B. sustains position taken by G. S.-T.

After consideration of later information received from Baltimore, the sum of \$600 is appropriated in support of the movement.

Application of Hedden & Son in Newark, N. J., for the union label. Shall be supplied as soon as the proper form of contract has been agreed to by the firm and general officers are satisfied that conditions specified are all right.

Application of J. E. Paterson & Co., of Pittston, Pa., for union label is laid over pending arrival of further documents in the case.

Papers submitted showing that Brotherhood union label had been registered by the Kings County D. C., and the request of the G. S.-T. to have the registration document secured by them turned over to the General Office not having been complied with by D. C., the G. E. B. decides that this document is the property of the U. B., and the G. S.-T. shall demand that it be forwarded to the General Office.

The bond of G. S.-T. expiring on the 15th of August, he is instructed to have it renewed prior to that date.

JULY 24.

List of members of Norfolk, Va., L. U. who received strike pay being on hand, \$500 was appropriated in their support.

Application of L. U. 365, Marion, Ind., for further appropriation. The G. E. B. defers action until detailed account of money already paid out in support of members on strike shall be forthcoming.

Request of L. U. 877, Worcester, Mass., to remit per capita for May and June is not granted.

The G. E. B. resolves to meet again at Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th of September, at 8 A. M., to transact business that may come before them.

Adjournment.

J. R. MILLER, Sec. G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, G. S.-T.

A Letter from Toronto

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the April number of our journal you very properly call the attention of the U. B. to the approaching General Convention, to be held in September, and the necessity for making preparation, so that all matters may receive intelligent discussion. The warning note is a timely one, and should be carefully considered by every Union in the U. B., and such measures adopted as will insure the elimination of all contradictory sections in the Constitution and the adoption of others well calculated by their nature to add stability to the organization.

For the purpose of arriving at a just conclusion as to what is really necessary we should first ask ourselves what are the objects of our society, and then proceed to adopt measures to attain those objects. The fact of being enrolled in one vast body will not insure their attainment, though it is a very advanced step in the right direction. Briefly stated, our objects may be said to be to better our condition as carpenters and afford aid in case of death or disability. How, then, are we going to better our condition as carpenters? This is the first question for us to consider, and upon the proper consideration of it depends very largely our success or failure as a society.

It may be accepted as a fact that the employers will place no higher value on us than we place upon ourselves, and no concession will be obtained from them until they see that we control the situation and are in a position to enforce our

requests or demands. The first step in this direction is organization. This we have by means of the U. B., but there we practically stop and place ourselves in a position like unto soldiers storming a stronghold and finding themselves without ammunition. Brave they may be, magnificent their courage, but it can end only in retreat or extermination.

Now, having the organization, the next thing is to prepare the sinews of war in case of need, and a fund should be raised and set aside, to be used only in legally authorized strikes of a general character, and our Constitution should be very definite as to what is a general and what a local strike, and only general strikes taken cognizance of by the G. E. B. or governing body, while all local strikes should be under the control of the Local Union or Unions in the locality of such strike.

The fund for strike or protective purposes should be raised by per capita tax, and should not be less than 10 cents per member per month. I do not know the strength of the U. B., but place it at 100,000. This number, contributing 10 cents per month, would raise a fund of \$120,000 per year, which seems a large amount, but is in reality smaller than should be, for were six thousand men (the limit allowed by the Constitution) to be on strike and drawing an average of \$4.50 per week it would mean a weekly pay-roll of \$27,000, and in about four and a half weeks would exhaust one year's accumulation. Thus it may be seen that the amount above mentioned is not at all too large to set aside for protective purposes. Until we have provision made by Constitution for such fund we fall far short of attaining the first of the two prime objects of our society, viz., to better our condition as carpenters.

Now a few words as to the second of these objects, viz., to afford aid in case of death or disability. It seems to me the amount of those benefits is arrived at more by sentiment than any knowledge of the actual cost to the society to pay them. A member to be on the beneficial list must be not under 21 or over 50 years of age, and hence we may select 35 as being the average age of the beneficial member. According to the Constitution he is carrying an insurance of \$200. The expectancy of life at the age of 35 is about thirty-one years. The "present value" of \$200 thirty-one years hence at 4 per cent. interest is about \$59.28, and the "present value" of 20 cents per month for thirty-one years at 4 per cent. is \$42.19, thus showing us that our per capita sent to General Office is not sufficient to pay insurance alone, irrespective of general expenses and trade or other benefits. In fact, so far short is it that it would require an additional 8 cents per month to merely meet the cost of insurance. Then we have the general expenses, which cannot be met with less than 5 cents per member per month. So that unless the Unions are willing to pay more money the amount of benefit should be reduced to \$100, which would cost a fraction over 14 cents per month, leaving a trifle over 5 cents per member per month to make up the general expenses, such as salaries, organization and the many other things that enter into this account. The 20 cents per capita per month, with an additional 10 cents per capita for protective purposes, should then be all the Local Unions would have to pay to the General Office (except in case of emergency, when a general levy upon the members might be necessary), leaving the balance of their funds to be used for general union purposes and local trade matters. These various funds should be kept separate and distinct, not permitting encroach-

ments on one to make up deficits in another.

Believing the adoption of the views herein set forth would add greatly to the stability and financial soundness of the U. B., yet I also believe some other changes might be made that would be of great advantage, more especially in trade matters. No one can doubt that with a convention composed of about one thousand delegates, proper consideration can not be given the various questions arising; and if the society were divided into districts for trade purposes great good would accrue and the work be pushed more actively, because a spirit of emulation would be aroused and a greater number be in official harness. Those districts, composed of smaller areas, could exercise more careful supervision in case of labor trouble, and remedy any existing evil much more easily than under present conditions. District conventions, composed of delegates from the Unions in the districts, would be held at some time previous to the meeting of the General Convention and elect representatives, who, with the general officers, would compose the General Convention; and, instead of nine hundred or a thousand men creating more uproar than anything else, you would have thirty, forty, or perhaps fifty of your best men calmly considering those questions and giving the best of their mental and literary powers, until you would have a Constitution as near perfect as possible.

Hoping this may be received and criticized in the same spirit in which it is written, viz., with an eye single to the best interests of the U. B., I remain,

Fraternally yours,

R. GUNN,

Toronto, Ont.

L. U. 27.

CHINESE CARPENTRY

How the Buildings of the Flowery Kingdom are Constructed

The columns and rafters used in the construction of Chinese houses are rather the bars of a light cage than the support of heavy weights—the perpendicular beams serving less to support than to unite the cross timbers or horizontal rafters. The framework of the roof is only a light fabric of bamboos placed one above another, supported by ledges and diminishing in size as they rise. The ends of these transverse rafters rise either out of the column which they cross or from the walls themselves and sustain that part of the roof which overhangs the building. Columns in China have no capitals; two reasons having prevented the adoption of this universally admitted part of the pillar. The first consists in the absence of both architrave and entablature; the second in the use of double roofs. The first or lower roof being generally only a lean-to or pent-roof, the slope of which necessarily conceals the height of the column, every species of figure, whether for use or ornament, not only appears superfluous, but has not perhaps entered the mind of the architect.

Bricks are made in great perfection. The Chinese join them together beautifully, so as to form triangles, squares, circles, figures, or flowers, etc., which gives to the exterior a very finished appearance. The bricks in size are about 10 inches long, 4 inches wide, and rather more than 2 inches thick. A one-brick wall will, therefore, have a hollow of 2 inches between the stretchers of its two faces. Those of the Great Wall are reported as being 15 inches long, half that in width, and nearly 4 inches thick.

The walls are constructed of kiln-made bricks, which cost 10 shillings a thousand, or of sun-dried bricks, which cost about

2s. 6d. a thousand. The latter, after setting, make firm walls unless exposed to rain and wind and sun; so to guard against these evil effects the walls on the outside are plastered over with a double coating of chaff and mud or mud and lime, and this process has to be repeated annually. The doors have two leaves, having a pin above and another below to serve as hinges. Door sills are movable, with holes in the centre to admit cats and dogs. These doors can never be made to close tightly, so there is plenty of fresh air. The windows are made of wooden gratings, fixed in the wall to prevent their being stolen, and are covered with oiled paper. The beds are of adobe, and the quilts of all the occupants are piled upon them, while the cooking is done in a large iron pot near the bed, so as to allow the heat to curl up the flues under the bed. The only chimney is a small hole at the corner of the roof, to allow an exit for the smoke; but the rooms are suffocatingly stuffy, and the whole house is festooned with black webs, and the ceiling has a thick coating of creosote, all of which are allowed to remain, with no effort to remove the obnoxious things except at the Chinese new year, when a brushing, not by any means thorough, takes place.

The walls of their houses are generally about 18 inches thick. On the foundations they lay three or four layers of bricks entirely solid. After which they dispose them on the two faces of the wall frontways and lengthways (as headers and stretchers) alternately, so that the front ones meet and occupy the whole breadth; but between those that are disposed lengthways there remains a void space in the middle of the wall. On this first range they lay a second, disposing the bricks lengthways, observing to cover the joints of the front bricks in the first range with a whole brick in the second, and so they proceed alternately from the bottom to the top, and by this means the expense both of labor and materials is considerably diminished and the weight of the wall much lessened.

It is uncommon to see anything built even of stone besides bridges and memorial arches, which adorn the streets of the principal cities in each province; and marble is generally applied for pavements, thresholds of gates, the foundations of some of the pagodas, and the lining of canals.—*London Carpenter and Builder.*

EXPULSIONS

H. J. White, late Financial Secretary of L. U. 236, Clarksburg, W. Va., has been expelled by that Union for misappropriation of funds.

Joseph Ritter, ex-Treasurer of L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, has been expelled by that Union for embezzlement of funds.

George McEachern has been expelled by L. U. 933, Charlottetown, P. E. I., for embezzling the funds of that Union.

C. F. McDonough, the former Treasurer of L. U. 394, Memphis, Tenn., has been expelled by that Union for embezzlement of funds.

Claims for death and disability benefits should be filled out in full. Card of membership and doctor's certificate should also accompany them. If these matters are not attended to it causes delay in passing upon the claims.

Members of all Local Unions should look over the list of Financial Secretaries and the Directory of Business Agents as they appear in this journal from time to time, and note whether the names and addresses are correct.

Labor Is Our King!

Come, men of nerve, who labor long
To earn your daily bread,
Arouse yourselves, the time is here,
And to God's cause be wed.

Some think it right to starve and blight
A man because he's poor;
Be who they may, we're here to-day
To what is right secure.

Long have we felt the tyrant's heel
Without our voices heard;
But now shake off the lethargy,
And do not be deterred.

God's right is just, and so we must
Proclaim ourselves aloud;
Above the din of crime and sin
Stand firm to all we've vowed.

Perhaps the mean and selfish knave
Who barters for our lives
May stop to think, before too late,
We've fathers, children, wives.

We must not fear, though death be near,
To stand together all,
And ere the fray be passed away
Success will crown our call.

To toil we're bound the live-long day,
We drudge to get a bite
Of what is ours, before the world,
From drone and parasite.

If pain and woe we can't forego
Because we're who we are;
The time to bleed, to crush out greed
Is called before the bar.

Some may defer, but duty's plain;
Life needs no spur to give
When hunger stares one in the face,
The right to fight to live.

Sing loud the praise of coming days,
Our wreaths and trophies fling
Before our chief, of Christ's belief—
Hail Labor as our King!

Local Union 93.

JOHN H. FARRELL.

Pioneers of Progress

Rejoicing in the Present, let us not forget the
Past,
And the efforts of those noble Pioneers,
Who in Labor, and in Misery, the seeds of
Progress cast,
And watered them full often with their blood
and sweat and tears.

With solicitude, yet hopefulness, they watched
the seedlings grow,
From Prejudice and Ignorance fencing them
with care,
Letting Knowledge warm the blossoms with
a bright and genial glow,
Distributing the fruit thereof—to every man
a share.

Well the Pioneers have wrought: Forever
and forever
Their work shall ease the burden and the
toil of those who labor;
Aye, urge US in the living NOW all chains of
Wrong to sever
Till man to man the world o'er be a true
friend and a neighbor.

And Oh! when all this vast, vast world is
one harmonious scene,
And a glad and welcome surcease shall come
to woe and tears,
When kings shall be forgotten as though
they'd never been
Enfranchised, emancipated LABOR shall
bless its PIONEERS.

Local Union 64, N. Y. City.

T. C. WALSH

Organization the Only Remedy

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

With your permission I will say a word concerning the labor question, a subject of vital interest not only to the laboring people themselves, but to the great majority of the people, regardless of their social position. The labor question will never be solved unless there is a more liberal apportionment of brotherly love manifested between man and man, more than there has heretofore been demonstrated. I want to say in the outset that the laboring people themselves are the real obstacle in the way of settling the relations between labor and capital.

Were I to meet the fool-killer in the streets of Dubuque, or anywhere else, and he should say to me, "My man, you must not expect to escape me, but my time is so pressing just now that I cannot bother with little fools—I must devote all my energies to capturing the big ones," and

if he should ask me for information that would enable him to find them quickly and make a big haul, I would say: "Mr Fool-Killer, I commend you to the average laboring man of to-day. He is apparently unfamiliar with the first law of nature—self-preservation. He sees the formations of capital with a calm, I might almost say, criminal indifference. He watches the combinations and organization of the great manufacturing industries of the country without asking himself the question, What effect will all this have on my present condition, on mine and my family's future welfare? Or, if the idea suggests itself, he will say, 'Well, times cannot be much harder than they have been.' After which sage remark he will plod along in the blissful enjoyment of that soul-inspiring pastime—hunting a job."

If men of almost unlimited capital recognize the necessity of organization, that they may derive still larger profits from their enterprises, it is obvious that the necessity of the laboring man to organize is a thousand fold greater. The laboring man, whose only capital is his labor-power, should be the first to organize. He should work in unison and harmony for the promotion and advancement of his economical and social interests. The remedy for existing evils lays within our grasp and reach—it is organization for mutual protection and the elevation of our social position. Shall we not as free men and liberty-loving Americans assert our rights? We must awake from our slumber, avail ourselves of this remedy, and let our antagonists understand that we are determined to assume our rightful place as men among men.

F. N. D.,

Dubuque, Iowa.

L. U. 678.

To Friends of Organized Labor

The Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America takes this method of informing organized labor that the Keystone Watch Case Co. (makers of the "James Boss" case), of Philadelphia; the T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., of Riverside, N. J.; the Philadelphia Watch Case Co., the Crescent Watch Case Co., the Fahys Watch Case Co., the Brooklyn Watch Case Co. and the Wadsworth Watch Case Co., are opposed to organized labor.

On January 29, 1900, the Keystone Watch Case Co., manufacturers of the "James Boss" case, locked out their engravers because they attended a meeting and joined the above organization, they knowing well that the ultimate end was to abolish the "minute system," better designated as the sweating system, so well known throughout this country and employed by these firms. These firms are now employing non-union engravers, and were instrumental in having formed what is known as the "Watch Case Manufacturers' Association" for the purpose of crushing organized labor, and succeeded at that time in enrolling all watchcase manufacturers except one, who espoused our cause as a just and right one.

We are still fighting this Watch Case Trust, and you can assist us if, when you or your friends are buying a watch case, you will make special note of the above-named watch case companies and buy only watch cases with the Engravers' Blue Label attached thereto.

WATCH CASE ENGRAVERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, A. F. OF L.

The Financial Secretary is required by the Constitution to send a report to the General Office every month—not once every three or four months, as some are in the habit of doing.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters & Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:
Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY
P. O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA . AUGUST . 1902

Progress of the Coal Strike

BY HAL SCRIVER

THE Mine Workers, at their national convention in Indianapolis, decided against the proposition of a general strike in sympathy with those already out in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and voted, instead, for an elaborate system of financial assistance by assessments and voluntary contributions from all working members of the Union, and an appeal to all Unions of whatever trade, and to all sympathizers with the labor movement for donations.

It must be presumed that the delegates at Indianapolis knew what they were doing and that their decision was a wise one. The long previous notice which was given of the object of the convention gave ample opportunity for the rank and file of the Union to discuss the question in their locals; and although opinion was undoubtedly somewhat divided at the convention, there seems to have been no bitterness or discord.

The absolute confidence reposed in President Mitchell from the beginning of the conflict is still unshaken, and he seems to deserve it completely, both in the matter of good judgment and of integrity. His advice went far to shape the decision of the convention; and as he has perhaps more at stake in this strike than the humblest member of the Union—influence and reputation as well as material welfare—it can hardly be doubted that his advice was guided by an intimate knowledge of the situation and by the most earnest desire to win the strike.

The news that the British Federation of Trades Unions, through its Organizer, Ben Tillett, has offered financial assistance and co-operation as well as cordial sympathy for the striking miners, is most encouraging. We have heard a great deal about "the bond of kinship between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race" for the last two or three years—mostly from capitalists and capitalist politicians. This latest evidence of international solidarity among the workingmen is as pleasing to us as it probably will be distasteful to Mr. Morgan and his associates on both sides of the water.

Whether or not the offer of aid from the British Unions is accepted, there is occasion for the utmost liberality on the part

of workingmen of every trade in this country. The strike has settled down to a trial of endurance. The Coal Trust has evidently resolved to break the Mine Workers' organization; and it prefers to do this by the method of starvation, if possible, rather than by the too free use of injunctions, police, and militia. It is the duty and it is the interest of the working class to see that the miners are not starved into submission. Every local, central, state, and national organization of labor should promptly respond to the call for aid by systematically soliciting contributions from all its working members. The Brotherhood of Carpenters ought not to be far from the head in the list of contributors.

That the Coal Trust has not ventured, in this strike, to use the violent methods which were so often used before is doubtless due to a wholesome fear of the results. The universal sympathy with the miners among workingmen all over the country, the growing radicalism of the labor movement, as shown in the labor press and in the acts of several important organizations, the increasing sentiment in favor of public ownership of some or all of the means of production, the increase of the Socialist vote, and the success of independent labor tickets in a number of cities—all these things have served as a warning to the industrial magnates and have made them cautious about using the power they have actually in their hands.

It is being said by many anti-trust advocates who have no great sympathy with the labor movement that the Coal Trust is not losing anything by the strike—that it is making up the cost by the increased price of coal. This is not true. The reports of the coal railroad companies in the financial columns of the capitalist dailies can be trusted not to understate their profits; and these reports show every week a heavy reduction of income, with no proportionate reduction of expenses. The purchasers of coal are bearing a part of the burden of the strike, of course; but fortunately, at this time of year, the principal purchasers of coal are the manufacturing and railroad capitalists. On the whole, however, the Coal Rings are paying and paying heavily for their refusal to treat with the Union. They think it worth their while to spend millions in order to break the strike, in the hope of crushing the Union, and so discouraging other organizations of the working class. We have to meet them with equal resolution and equal unanimity of action. The miners are standing firm and united, and the question of their success or failure depends now on the moral and especially the financial support they get from their fellow-workers.

What the Census Shows

Census figures so far published—and they are now complete enough to judge by—do not bear out the cry of "unexampled prosperity." Comparing 1900 with 1890, they show among other things:

1. That the proportion of tenant farmers to independent farmers was increased.
2. That the ownership of the means of production and the consequent control of industry became concentrated in fewer hands.
3. That the proportion of the people employed as wage workers in manufacturing industry was increased.
4. That the employment of women and children as wage workers was disproportionately increased.
5. That the value of the product per employe was greatly increased.
6. That the capitalists' profits were increased.

7. That the average yearly wages of the workers were slightly reduced.

To this we may add, from the results of investigations by Dun's Agency and others, that the cost of living was materially increased.

Arrogance of the Rich—The Problem of Labor

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL

LOOKING out over the world today, it is not difficult for anyone to notice the growing and increasing arrogance of wealth. True, there are some who give largely of their means to causes more or less worthy. But still those actively engaged in commercial operations are infected with what may be called the Wall Street spirit. The same thing may be said of the distinctively fashionable classes. Despite all the charitable work that is done, the prevailing feeling among the rich is that as long as they themselves are comfortable, prosperous and happy, it does not matter greatly what happens—provided only their so-called interests are safeguarded. This spirit is the essence of cruelty, for it is the cruelty of a stolid and heartless indifference.

We hear men who for years have had their own interests well looked after by Congress and Legislature declaring vehemently that their "rights" must be respected. When they get into trouble with their employes they demand that all the concessions must come from the employes, they themselves refusing even to consider the grievances of the men for whose welfare they are for the time being responsible. There is no thought of the right or wrong of the question that may be presented. It is, in their minds, simply a question of power. They seem unable or unwilling to realize that there may be even some "rights" which it is not well to stand on. They think of their vast fortunes—of the great power which they give a man; of the tremendous influence which business has on politics at the present time, and conclude that as long as they are rich they need have nothing to fear. It all grows out of a belief which exaggerates the power of money—a belief that is likely to be strong in time of great prosperity. It is seen what money can do, what comforts and pleasures it can bring with it, and so it is then argued that it can do everything. This is a great mistake, and it may turn out to be a dangerous mistake. Those, therefore, who have the welfare of the country at heart will not fail to lift up their voices against mammon worship. Church and school, if they do their duty, will boldly raise and hold fast to the old and high ideals, and denounce the evil and corrupting tendencies of the times. Honor, truth, justice, kindness, love of mankind, a willingness to serve rather than a desire to be served—it is these things that should be preached with all the emphasis that eloquence and sincerity can command. Simplicity, a reverent love of what is true rather than of what is splendid and fashionable, and a patient and humble bearing of one another's burdens are yet the marks of Christianity and patriotism. No patience should be shown toward those who hold that the sole duty of government is to make men prosperous, and who insist that when that is done all is done. Prosperity cannot be pleaded in bar of sin. It is not enough to show that men are well-to-do. The money standard does not apply when we come to measure the uprightness and justice of the case. The thoughts of the rich are mostly of the earth, earthy, and when one talks of the folly of laying up

treasures on earth they wave the warning aside as one not intended for our enlightened age. Our rich people seem to be quite as stupid as those of other ages.

Count Leo Tolstoy, the greatest of humanitarians, even in his retirement breathes forth the true spirit of sympathy for the world's people. He sees that all over the world the twentieth century finds the laboring masses protesting against the laws that make possible the oppression of labor by capital, while capitalists claim that these very same laws are necessary to prosperity and therefore unchangeable. He thinks that if these laws were changed we should see no modern slavery, the labor question would be changed, but is of opinion that we have become so used to submission to these laws that we consider them absolutely necessary for the existence of human society.

But just as, some years ago, there came a time when humanity saw the cruelty and injustice of the laws that supported and gave strength to slavery in its old form, there will certainly come a time in a very near future when we shall see the injustice of many existing laws that produce a slavery no less cruel than that of former days.

The older of us still remember the time when it was considered perfectly just and right that some human beings should belong to others, and not only have nothing that they could call their own, but even be forced to give up the product of their toil to their owners. And in these former times we not only used the slaves to do our work, but used, if necessary, a whip to make them work fast enough. We do not do this now, but instead of the whip we use compulsion by starvation. In former times the slaves were clothed and doctored and fed, so that they would not deteriorate in value. Now no one cares how they are housed and fed. All that is wanted is their work, and, when they refuse, the troops are called out to compel them.

Tolstoy says that the laws that allow these conditions must be changed, and he thinks this can be done by abolishing the private ownership of land and by establishing courts to settle difficulties between the laborer and employer; but that these courts must be so composed that they will command confidence, and that confidence will only come as a result of justice, and that it is not justice to give all privileges and rights to one class and nothing but slavery and starvation to the other when the two are equally necessary to the progress of society.

His provision for the establishment of proper courts and compelling the two sides to obey their decision is the creation of a public opinion strong enough to compel action. He argues that in these days even the most despotic monarch dares not, for the sake of his dynasty and his personal safety, brave public opinion beyond a certain limit. If the public call for a change in laws spreads throughout the whole people, the will of the people will be carried out even in countries where the people have no legal representation—that is, if the "upper classes" do not think themselves strong enough to control the people with the help of the army.

But you must hear Tolstoy in his own words, and judge for yourself of the possibilities and how much of it applies to our own situation and conditions. He says:

"The enormous standing armies in modern countries are a menace to liberty, and the sooner we abolish these armies the better for the people. But the armies will not disappear until all over the Christian world the people realize that

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President
W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
W. D. MICHLER, 29 East Thirty-first Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

General Executive Board
A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 North Taylor
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N½ St., Galveston, Tex.

FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford,
Conn.

A. L. BEEGLE, 122 Second St., Newark, N. J.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be mailed to the Secretary of the Board.

there is no necessity to have armies; that wars seldom, if ever, are the people's wars, but almost always are provoked by the governments themselves.

"A nation, of course, should be ready to fight for its independence; but to do this it is by no means necessary to be continually armed to the teeth. The modern standing army must be done away with before we can hope to be free. It will, as it exists, always be used by the ruling class to keep down the masses; but when those ruling know that they can no longer fall back upon bayonets they will be much more inclined to listen to the demands of justice and right.

"Even in countries where the people have the power to make their will known and make their own laws, we will find the army or the military forces called out to protect the rich, but we still have to hear of a single case where one single soldier has been called out to protect the poor.

"But the time will come when the people will learn to use the power that has been laid in their hands in some countries (and will be given them in all, because it is part of the evolution of society). And when we reach that time, when every man shall cast an intelligent vote against the laws that keep him down and send as his representatives men that cannot be bought for money or favor, then will we see an end to this deadly strife between labor and capital. There is no other way."

This, from a retired, semi-exiled Russian nobleman, to some extent fits our own conditions, and with considerably strong emphasis, considering the source. Evolution is doing its work, and will in time, let us all hope, bring the world's people to the goal of redemption.

IF we understand what "class consciousness" means, there is a very rapid growth of it among workingmen these days. The Steel Trust gave us a good lesson last summer, the Beef Trust repeated it this spring, and now the Coal Trust is taking a hand.

THE fact that your job seems safe at present is no excuse for neglecting your duty to your craft and your class. Your friend who got laid off the other day and who is now wearily hunting for work used to think his job was safe, too.

Child Labor

FRANK DUFFY.

Do you hear the children weeping, oh my brothers!
Ere the sorrows come with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
But "that" cannot stop their tears.

AT this time a great outcry is being made against the evils of child labor. Certain instances in the cotton districts of the South and the glass factories of New Jersey have been brought to our attention, and have aroused us to a state of indignation and made us feel that we were not doing our duty to the rising generation. In these places children are forced to work under conditions anything but agreeable. Abuse is their lot, injustice their daily allowance, a few pennies their recompense.

This question of child labor is now agitating the mind of the public. It is a question that should be eagerly discussed by every man and woman in the community, irrespective of their trade or calling, or whether they are trade unionists or not. The great press of the country should take it up, investigate it thoroughly, and proclaim its evils to the world. We are all aware of the fact that on the education and bringing-up of our children depends the welfare of the coming generation and the respectability of the nation. We should therefore make this question an issue, and keep hammering at it until we force greed and selfishness to release our little boys and girls from the thralldom of the workshop, the factory and the mine, and send them back to "the sunny hours of childhood" and the life intended for them in their youth.

At this, the beginning of a new century—called the enlightened and educated century—we have thousands of little white slaves working out their young lives in the immense factories, the department stores, the sweatshops and at the workbench, eight, ten and twelve hours per day, for very little recompense, while able-bodied, grown-up men and women tramp the streets of our great cities in enforced idleness, a burden to themselves and a disgrace to a nation that is looked upon as a land of plenty and overflowing with abundance. In the race for wealth the employers of labor drive the man from work, substitute the woman in his place, and, not yet satisfied with the profits made, force the child into their service without any regard for its future welfare and education, and with no thought whatever for the welfare and protection of "Young America," and yet we stand idly by without making the slightest protest against this evil.

But the young, young children, oh my brothers,
They are weeping bitterly;
They are weeping in the play-time of the others,
In the country of the free.

The immoral and degrading influence of the workshop, the filthy language used, the bad example shown, has a tendency to mar the future of these little ones, to rob them of their birthright—innocence and purity, to steal from them their natural grace and beauty, leaving them miserable specimens of humanity, a disgrace to the civilized world. Are we as a nation taking care of our children intellectually, morally, physically? I should say not, if we are allowing this evil of child labor to exist. If the nation is so indifferent in dealing with so vital a question, then it becomes our duty as citizens and trade unionists to put down our foot once and for all, and demand in emphatic terms from the politicians—yes, from the government in power—the complete abolition of child labor. Sel-

fishness, greed and competition have gone too far, and have claimed too many of our young children already. Crime and prostitution, from bad example in the workshop, have destroyed their lives. The prisons have claimed them as inmates, leaving them, after years of confinement, outcasts upon civilization. And yet we are told that the working conditions of children have been "regulated," made more easy, congenial and agreeable; that factory inspectors have been appointed to rigidly enforce the laws of the different States on this question, and that all that could be done has been done. Still we find no improvement; things are actually going worse, with no hope for a change.

It seems to me that regulation will not regulate. It has been tried and found wanting. Therefore the only thing left is to force the issue, and force it soon, that no child labor, under any conditions, will be tolerated under the jurisdiction of the Stars and Stripes—the emblem of liberty.

Aux Compagnons Canadiens Français

CONFRÈRES—

Je suis heureux une fois de plus de pouvoir vous adresser quelques mots, afin de rallier les sentiments de Fraternité qui nous animent encore plus étroitement. Dans cette grande famille de Charpentier et menuisiers dont nous appartenons, il y a mille sujets de la plus haute importance à traiter pour induire chacun de nous à acquiescer les vraies dispositions de Fraternité qui fait un seul sentier, par lequel nous pourrions marcher vers le même but, que nous désirons si ardemment d'atteindre. Dans ces quelques lignes je ne puis qu'affleurer les points les plus pressants qui retardent encore notre marche vers le progrès et la source de nos forces. Que nous sert-il d'avoir des organisations fortes en nombre mais faibles en principes?

Je dis, forte en nombres car je sais que plusieurs et peut-être la moitié de ces membres croient avoir tout fait par la simple raison qu'ils sont membres et je dis faible en principes car il y en a qui voudraient et desirs obtenir tous sans s'imposer le moindre travail et sacrifice. Si nous ne voulons rester stationnaire dans notre oeuvre, et la rendre profitable brisons donc pour toujours cet égoïsme, qui nous retient et empêche notre volonté de comprendre toute l'importance et l'étendue de nos obligations. Le plus grand tort chez les uns est le manque de soumission au vouloir de la majorité et à ses décisions prises.

Chez les autres le petit point d'orgueil de se croire mieux avisé et plus capable de faire comme bon leur semblera, et que tout devant eux doit se courber, pour eux et rien que pour eux.

Comment voulez-vous que de tels membres puissent prémunir et accélérer les intérêts de notre cause quand ils ne le respect pas eux-mêmes?

Chers amis Que pourrais-je vous dire pour vous engager à donner votre concours et votre volonté en faisant tous vos efforts à apporter à chaque assemblée tous les rapports qui seraient de nature à faire l'avancement de notre oeuvre?

Soyons attentifs et exacts à faire tout en notre pouvoir pour remplir les charges que l'on nous donne, c'est de notre dévouement et concord qu'écoule notre force. Et pour alimenter ces forces il faut chercher à s'instruire, et cette instruction vous ne poussez l'acquiescer qu'en vous laissant persuader qu'il faut avoir, qu'un seul et même devoir à remplir, être animé du dévouement et sans hésiter obéir au vouloir de la majorité et règlements. Les syndicats les plus puissants ont trouvé leurs forces dans l'unité de leur voix et leur argent. Mais nous qui appartenons

à la classe ouvrière et dont le riche si puissamment organisé ne cesse d'exploiter. Notre retard à devenir et faire qu'une seule voie, nous a plongé dans le sommeil de l'insouciance. Pourquoi ne nous hâtons nous pas plus tôt, cesser de critiquer et se mettre de toute nos forces à ne faire qu'un seul homme, de nos convictions. Encore ici il y a tout à gagner de se ranger sous une seule bannière et c'est à nous de cultiver en harmonie les principes qui renferme tous notre progrès et Bien-Être.

C'est à nous de se laisser guider vers un parti qui saura reconnaître nos intérêts.

Dans quelques semaines chaque succursale sera appelée à élire des délégués, pour la convention de Septembre, je ne saurais trop vous engager de faire tous vos efforts à envoyer des représentants capables et dévoués à votre intérêt sans égard d'amitié ou rancune personnelle. Je ne saurais trop appuyer sur l'importance que chaque succursale envoie au moins un délégué à cette convention ou tous y puiseront des connaissances et des avantages qui en feront nos forces; c'est la qui il faudra faire naître tous ce qui pourrait rapprocher la solution du grand problème de l'avancement de notre métier. C'est aussi à ces conventions que tous y puisent des sentiments réciproque d'amitié et d'harmonie qui fait qu'un corps devient compact.

C'est la aussi pour ainsi dire que prend source de tous nos loies qui sont la base de notre prospérité. Dans ce siècle de progrès des temps modernes il ne faut pas se reposer trop confiant sur les lauriers d'une victoire, car souvent c'est au lendemain d'une victoire que l'ennemi nous attend en embuscade et si nous ne prévoyons pas à ces éventualités nous serons toujours infailliblement défait, et c'est à cette convention dis-je que nous devons adopter des mesures qui feront de notre organisation un corps, où non-seulement les membres se contenteront de faire avancer les intérêts locale du métier, mais devront s'occuper un peu plus de politique. Déjà dans plusieurs grand centre les unions ont remporté un succès éclatant et je ne puis entrevoir quelle raison nous rend si tardif à diligenter la marche d'une oeuvre si bien commencé. Après avoir affleuré les quelques sujets que j'ai traité je n'ai qu'une conclusion à faire. C'est celle que tous membres doit être soumis dévoué et actif en un mot que l'on soit un homme ferme pour la cause de la Fraternité-Union, sans jamais critiquer en dehors des assemblées et ne jamais discuter à d'autre place qu'à la salle, et vous obtiendrez le résultat des forces unies qui pourrons défier les obstacles les plus durs à vaincre et pour cela il faut commencer dès maintenant.

Vous tous qui allez lire ces quelques lignes soyez les premiers à dire à votre voisin qui viendra vous décrier tel ou tel chose ailleurs que dans la salle. Il faudra dis-je lui dire que si l'on veut faire quelques remarques de les faire en assemblée et insister qu'on impose une amende sur ces sortes d'Empereur qui sont toujours prêt à jeter la pierre à leurs officiers. Vous verrez que si vous donnez la main qu'il se fera un grand changement et vous serez certain que le secret qui vous permet l'entrée de la salle ne sera pas un vain mot.

C'est dans cette espérance que je termine, ce que je desirer ardemment voir se réaliser.

O. EMOND, Sec. Cor.,
Worcester, Mass. Locale 408.

THE trade union should be more than a social club. It should be a school for its members, training them in habits of organized action and instructing them in social and economic matters by the method of free and manly discussion of all the questions relating to them as workers.

Wichtige Bekanntmachung.

Die zwölfte Convention der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bau-schreiner von Amerika wird am 15. September 1902 in Atlanta, Ga., abgehalten und präzise um 10 Uhr Vormittags eröffnet werden.

Da Fragen von größter Wichtigkeit dieser Convention zur Erledigung unterbreitet werden, sollten alle Lokal Unions, wo immer möglich, die volle Anzahl der Delegaten senden, zu der sie laut Constitution berechtigt sind. Man sollte dieser Convention nicht, wie es früher geschehen ist, nachsagen können, daß sie nur theilweise den Wünschen der Mitglieder gerecht geworden sei, sondern die Wünsche unserer ganzen Mitgliedschaft sollten auf derselben zur Geltung kommen können.

Um Unannehmlichkeiten bei der Mandatprüfung zu vermeiden, mache ich nochmals auf Section 7 unserer General-Constitution aufmerksam, welche besagt, daß eine Lokal Union, welche mit ihren Tagern an den General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister zwei Monate im Rückstande ist, nicht zur Vertretung auf der Convention berechtigt sein soll.

Mit der Southern Railway Co. sind Vorkerkungen getroffen, wonach den Delegaten zur Convention Fahr-Certifikate zu 1½ Ratenpreise verabsolgt werden. Jeder Delegat sollte sich daher mit einem von der Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft ausgestellten Certificate versehen, welches von dem Agenten der Southern Railway Co. an dem Orte der Abfahrt erhältlich ist.

Für das Fahr-Certifikat ist bei der Abfahrt der volle Betrag für die Hinreise nach Atlanta zu entrichten, welcher auf demselben vermerkt sein muß; ebenso die Reise-Route. Dieses Certificate berechtigt den Inhaber zu einer Rückfahrtskarte zu einem Drittel des gewöhnlichen Fahrpreises.

Brüderlichen Gruß:
Frank Duffh,
Gen.-Schr. u. Schatzmeister.

Fahrgelegenheit und Fahrpreisen nach Atlanta, Ga.

Züge der Southern Railway Co. gehen täglich von allen wichtigen Verkehrs-punkten nach Atlanta, Ga., ab. Von Philadelphia gehen drei durchgehende Züge von der Broad Str. Station der Pennsylvania R. R. ab, und zwar um 7.20 Vormittags und 4.46 und 6.55 Nachmittags; Ankunft in Atlanta 6.10 Vormittags und 3.35 u. 3.55 Nachmittags.

Die Züge sind mit Pullman Schlafwagen versehen.

Der gewöhnliche Preis einer Einzelfahrt nach Atlanta beträgt von Philadelphia aus \$21.50, von Washington \$17.50. Schlafwagen nicht mit eingegriffen! Der Preis hierfür ist \$5 per Fahrt.

Um Auskunft bezüglich Erlangung der Fahr-Certifikate, Fahrpreis, Fahrplan u. f. w. wende man sich an L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut Str., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Verhandlungen
der 3. Vierteljährlichen Sitzung 1902 des
General-Exekutiv-Boards.**

10. Juli.

Die anwesenden Mitglieder sind: Grimes, Beegle und Miller. In Folge der Abwesenheit Cattermull's, Walz's und Miller's konnten die Sitzungen nicht am 7. des Monats, dem dazu festgesetzten Tage, eröffnet und mußten auf obigen Datum verschoben werden.

Gesuch des D. C. in Jacksonville um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für acht Stunden und 30 Cents Minimal-Lohn, sowie um finanzielle Unterstützung. Die Summe von \$750 wird bewilligt, mit der Bedingung, daß

nur solche Mitglieder Strike-Gelder erhalten, welche zwei Wochen, beginnend mit dem 1. Juli, im Ausstande waren. Dem D. C. werden fernere Instruktionen erteilt.

Gesuch der L. U. 356, Marietta, D., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer ausstehenden Mitglieder. Es werden \$150 bewilligt und der L. U. empfohlen, ihre Mitglieder im Interesse der Ausstehenden zu besteuern.

Gesuch der L. U. 867, Milford, Mass., um Geldbewilligung zur Führung ihres Ausstandes für acht Stunden und Minimal-Lohn. Wird nicht gewährt, da die L. U. nicht ein Jahr lang besteht und eine Bewilligung laut Sect. 132 der Gen.-Const. nicht statthaft ist. Es wird der L. U. 867 empfohlen, ihre beschäftigten Mitglieder zu besteuern, und im Falle einer längeren Andauer ihres Ausstandes soll die Angelegenheit nochmals in Erwägung gezogen werden.

Gesuch der L. U. 360, Salesburg, Ill., um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ihrer Strike-Bewegung. Da die nötigen Ausweise über Verwendung früher bewilligter Gelder fehlen, hält sich der Board nicht für berechtigt, jetzt weitere Bewilligungen zu machen.

11. Juli.

Gesuch der L. U. 607, Hannibal, Mo., für finanzielle Unterstützung ihres am 1. Mai begonnenen Ausstandes. Es werden \$50 bewilligt und die L. U. aufgefordert, den Board über den Verlauf des Ausstandes zu informieren.

Gesuch der L. U. 492, Reading, Pa., um Strike-Unterstützung. In Anbetracht, daß nur noch eine Firma die Forderung noch nicht bewilligt hat und der Ausstand beendet ist, wird die Summe von \$250 als genügend erachtet und bewilligt.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn., um Strike-Unterstützung, wurde von den Mitgliedern des Board, vor dessen Zusammentritt, brieflich verworfen, und nach Einsicht der vorliegenden Schreiben bleibt der Board bei der Entscheidung seiner Mitglieder.

Gesuch des D. C. in Buffalo, N. Y., um Strike-Unterstützung. Aus dem Protokoll des Board's geht hervor, daß der Ausstand in diesem Falle unter der Bedingung sanktioniert wurde, daß keine Ansprüche auf finanzielle Unterstützung gemacht würden, und ferner in Anbetracht, daß der Ausstand am 13. Juni beigelegt wurde und die Mitglieder des Board's bereits eine Geldbewilligung brieflich abgelehnt haben, bleibt es bei dieser Entscheidung.

Gesuch der Lokal-Unions in Shreveport, La., um Geldbewilligung zur Deckung der Kosten ihres Lockouts. Der Board ist der Ansicht, daß lokaler Beistand in diesem Falle hinreichend ist; sollte sich jedoch der Kampf zu einem hartnäckigen entwickeln, so soll der Gen.-Sekretär die Mitglieder des Board benachrichtigen.

Gesuch der L. U. 792, Rockford, Ill., um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ihrer an einem, von dem dortigen Building Trades Council angeordneten, Sympathie-Strike beteiligten Mitglieder. Da die vorliegende Auskunft über Ursache und Art der Forderung sehr mangelhaft ist, wird der Gen.-Sekretär angewiesen, bestimmte Information einzuziehen.

Gesuch des Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung einer am 1. September zu beginnenden Lohnbewegung. Der Board findet, daß diese Bewegung nicht die in der Constitution vorgeschriebene Zustimmung eines Zweidrittel der Mitglieder erhielt, und das Gesuch wird abgelehnt.

Gesuch der L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa., um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer Mitglieder, welche in Folge des Kohlengräber-Ausstandes ihrer Beschäftigung verlustig gingen. Das Gesuch wird abgelehnt mit der Begründung, daß die betreffenden Mitglieder weder durch Ausstand noch Lockout ihre Arbeit verloren haben, und die Constitution für solche Fälle keine Unterstützung aus der General-Kasse vorsieht.

Gesuch der L. U. 273, Yonkers, N. Y., um Geldbewilligung zur Bestreitung der Gerichtskosten zur Erlangung von Schadenersatz für ein in einer Sägemühle zu Schaden gekommenes Mitglied. Der Board entscheidet: Das Mitglied war zur Zeit des Unfalles nicht berechtigt und die Gewährung eines Darlehens seitens der L. U. war ungesetzlich, für welche Handlung die Gen.-Office nicht verantwortlich gemacht werden kann. Das Gesuch wird abgelehnt.

Schreiben der L. U. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., ersucht den Board zu beschließen, daß sich alle Cabinetmachers der Cabinetmachers L. U. eines gegebenen Ortes anschließen müssen. Da die Gen.-Constitution in dieser Beziehung keine Bestimmungen enthält, sieht der Board von einem Beschlusse im gewünschten Sinne ab, beschließt aber, daß die Angelegenheit dem Conventions-Comite der Atlanta Convention unterbreitet und dasselbe ersucht werde, eine diesbezügliche Gesetzes-Vorlage zu unterbreiten.

Gesuche der American Parquetry Floor Co.

von Philadelphia, S. Porter & Son & Co. von Norwich, Conn., und der Newburg Planing Mill Co., Newburg, N. Y., um Gewährung des Union Label. Da diese Gesuche den Bedingungen bezüglich des Labels entsprechen, wird dasselbe diesen Firmen in der Voraussetzung gewährt, daß sie den Vertrag, welcher über Verwendung und Besitzrecht des Labels Bestimmungen enthält, unterzeichnen.

12. Juli.

In Uebereinstimmung mit dem in seiner April-Sitzung gefassten Beschlusse des Board unterbreitet L. U. 309, New York, Erklärungen und Ausweise bezüglich ihrer beträchtlichen durch Gerichtsverhandlungen in den Fällen Fürchtenicht und Genst entstandenen Unkosten. Die Rechnung wird gutgeheißen und der Gen.-Sekretär und Schatzmeister angewiesen, den Betrag an die L. U. 309 abzugeben.

Appellation der L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Präsidenten, das von Frau McKinzie beanpruchte Sterbegeld betreffend. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und die Auszahlung der Forderung angeordnet.

Gesuch der L. U. 432, Atlantic City, um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für Lohn-erhöhung und um finanzielle Hilfe. Der Gen.-Sekretär wird angewiesen, die nötige Information einzuziehen, und Beschlüßfassung wird vertagt.

In Erledigung eines Gesuches der L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., wird die Summe von \$1000 zur Unterstützung der von den Kontraktoren, welche den Zehntuntentag wieder einzuführen versuchen, ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder bewilligt.

Gesuch der Maschinenarbeiter L. U. von Philadelphia um Genehmigung einer Forderung für neun Stunden und um finanziellen Beistand. Der Board beschließt, dem Philadelphia D. C. zu empfehlen, über die Frage eine Urabstimmung vorzunehmen, und sollte deren Resultat ergeben, daß die Carpenter bereit sind, für die Maschinenarbeiter einzutreten, die Forderung später in fernere Erwägung zu ziehen.

14. Juli.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Grimes, Beegle, Cattermull und Miller.

Gesuch des Wilkesbarre, Pa., D. C. und der L. U. 401, Pittston, um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer Mitglieder, die sich aus Sympathie mit den Kohlengräbern im Ausstande befinden. Der Board beschließt, da die Gen.-Constitution für solche Fälle keine Bestimmungen enthält, also keine Gelder bewilligt werden können, daß die Sache ganz dem D. C. anheimgestellt ist und derselbe über die Frage „Ausstehen“ oder „Nicht ausstehen“ eine Urabstimmung der Mitglieder des Districts vornehmen soll.

Appellation der L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle der L. U. contra D. C. Hicks u. andere. Der Board findet, daß in diesem Falle keine Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln vorliegt und hält die Entscheidung des G. P. aufrecht.

Appellation S. M. Callam's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle des Mitgliedes contra Richmond Co., N. Y., D. C. Das Mitglied hat es versäumt, dem D. C. eine Abschrift seiner Appellation zuzustellen und wird daher der Fall vertagt bis der Constitution Genüge geleistet ist.

Appellation J. G. Hunter's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle des Mitgliedes contra L. U. 119, Newark, N. J. Diese Streitigkeiten sind das Resultat von Anklagen gegen D. C. Long auf Grund Sect. 113 a der Gen.-Constitution wegen Nichtentkommens um eine Abgangskarte. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen, und der Board beschließt, daß das Mitglied Long innerhalb 30 Tagen um eine Abgangskarte eintommen muß.

15. Juli.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Walz, Grimes, Cattermull, Beegle und Miller.

Gesuch der L. U. 657, Shebogan, Wis., um Bewilligung von Strike-Unterstützung. Der Ausstand wurde nach 17-tägiger Dauer am 17. Mai beendet, und der Board hält die Unterstützung für unnötig und sich zu einer Geldbewilligung nicht berechtigt.

Appellation Geo. Barnstorf's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle des Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. contra das Mitglied. Da dasselbe sich des Vergehens schuldig erklärt hat, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. aufrecht erhalten. Da Barnstorf aber von L. U. 375, New York, suspendiert wurde, ehe die Frist zur Zahlung der Strafe abgelaufen war, beschließt der Board, daß nach Entrichtung der Strafsomme an den D. C. alle vom Appellanten an die L. U. 365 für Wieder-aufnahme eingezahlten Gelder demselben zuzuführen.

Appellation M. Calligan's von L. U. 257 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle

des Mitgliedes Palmer und des East St. Louis D. C. contra Calligan. Der Board findet, daß sich Appellant einer geringfügigen Uebertretung der Sect. 9 der Arbeitsregeln schuldig machte, und hält die Entscheidung des G. P. aufrecht, doch empfiehlt der Board eine Herabsetzung der Strafe von \$10 auf \$5. Bezüglich Sect. 10 der Arbeitsregeln wird die Entscheidung des G. P. verworfen, da sich der betr. Nicht-Unionmann bereit erklärte, das Eintrittsgeld zu entrichten, was aber vom Geschäftsagenten zurückgewiesen wurde. Es liegt hier keine Gesetzesverletzung vor, und die Strafsomme ist zurückzuführen.

Appellation des Chicago D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle der L. U. 647, La Grange, contra D. C. Der Board findet, daß die L. U. am 1. Juli in Rückstand kam und, so wie die Sachen jetzt liegen, kein Urtheil gefällt werden kann.

Appellation des Mitgliedes Parvis gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle des Appellanten contra L. U. 122, Germantown, Pa. Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation E. D. Monroe's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle Monroe contra L. U. 247 und Brooklyn D. C. Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation John Blum's von L. U. 10, Chicago, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle der L. U. 16, Springfield, Ill., contra Blum. Der Board hält die Entscheidung aufrecht und beschließt, L. U. 10, Chicago, aufzufordern, sich der Verfügung des G. P. betreffs Entfälschung und Ablieferung von Strafgeldern zu unterwerfen.

Ein Schreiben von L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., verlangt, daß der Board Schritte thue, um die New Yorker Lokal-Unions zu bewegen, die Bekämpfung der Brotherhood of Painters einzustellen. Der Board erklärt sich außer Stande, dem Wunsche zu willfahren, und empfiehlt der L. U., die Angelegenheit der nächsten Convention zu unterbreiten.

Eine Beschwerde John Hadman's von L. U. 534, Burlington, Iowa, eine Strafe betreffend, wird dem G. P. überwiesen.

16. Juli.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der General-Office wird begonnen und nimmt diesen Tag in Anspruch.

17. Juli.

Revision wird fortgesetzt. In Erledigung weiterer von Rockford, Ill., eingelaufener Schreiben, den dortigen Ausstand oder Lockout betreffend, wird der Gen.-Schr. beauftragt, einen aus den Mitgliedern der Umgegend Rockford's zu ernennenden Vertreter nach dem Schauplatz zu senden, welcher die Lage unteruchen und über seinen Befund an die Gen.-Office berichten soll.

Nach Einsicht eingelaufener Nachrichten über den Lockout in Norfolk, Va., wird die weitere Summe von \$500 für die dortigen Mitglieder bewilligt und dem Gen.-Sekretär geeignete Instruktionen erteilt.

18. Juli.

Revision der Bücher wird fortgesetzt. Gesuch des Baltimore, Md., D. C. um Genehmigung einer Lohn-Forderung und um finanziellen Beistand. Der Fall wird vertagt bis die nötigen Angaben über Zahl der Beteiligten u. f. w. vorliegen.

19. Juli.

Appellation des Bronx Borough, N. Y., D. C. um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder. Da sich letztere bereits seit sieben Wochen im Ausstande befinden, wird die Summe von \$1000 bewilligt.

Appellation J. J. Garabrandt's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., im Falle des Appellanten contra Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. Der Board sanktioniert die Verfügung des G. P., welche die Herabsetzung der Strafsomme auf \$25 anordnet, geht jedoch nicht weiter, und beschließt, daß der D. C. die Maßnahme, welche es dem Appellanten verbietet, für die betreffende Firma ein Jahr lang nicht zu arbeiten, rückgängig machen soll.

Bei abermaliger Erwägung der Situation in Jacksonville, Fla., bewilligt der Board die Summe von \$750, und werden dem Gen.-Schr. ausgiebige Instruktionen erteilt bezüglich Auszahlung dieser Strike-Gelder.

Das Gesuch der L. U. 867 wird nochmals erwogen, und da es sich herausstellt, daß nur ein einziges Mitglied während einer Woche die Strike-Liste unterzeichnet hat, wird diese Angelegenheit als erledigt erklärt.

Nachdem für die Ausstehenden in Fitchburg, Mass., zwei verschiedene Geldbewilligungen gemacht wurden und kein Bericht über die Verwendung der Gelder einlief, wird beschloffen, von einer weiteren Bewilligung abzulehnen.

Gesuch der L. U. 64, New York, um Erlaubnis, \$150 ihrer Vereinsgelder als Sterbe-Benefit an die Angehörigen eines Mitgliedes

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 300, Austin, Tex.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from us our beloved brother, R. A. GILLIS; and

WHEREAS, We deeply deplore his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected and esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family; that these resolutions be entered on our minutes and a copy of the same forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. W. HOFFMAN, } Committee.
J. GEGGIE,

LOCAL UNION 529, Greenwood, B. C.

WHEREAS, An All-wise Providence has seen fit to take from our midst our friend and brother, B. H. BEACH; and

WHEREAS, Said B. H. Beach was a man of moral habits, strict integrity, kind disposition and noble purpose; therefore be it

Resolved, That we feel in the passing away of this member the loss of a reliable, energetic, straightforward and valued brother, whose untimely death we most sorrowfully regret; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives our most sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement and affliction; and further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a memorial of the respect and esteem in which he was held by his brother members of this Local Union; that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, also the local paper, for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

T. B. WINNETT, President,
C. W. STACK, Secretary.

LOCAL UNION 324, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take unto Himself our esteemed brother, JOHN SCHREINER; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. 324, extend to his widow and sorrowing family our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother; that they be spread on our minutes, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and one to the Newtown Register, for publication.

JOHN J. LYONS, } Committee.
GOTTFRIED KUMMER,

LOCAL UNION 702, Grafton, W. Va.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Author of our being to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, J. F. CASTLE; and

WHEREAS, We feel and mourn the loss of a faithful and loyal member of our Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their bereavement, and together bow to the supreme will of Him who giveth and taketh to Himself again; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for the inscription of this memorial, that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN K. CLARK, } Committee.
CHAS. L. WELLS,
DARSEY WARDER,

LOCAL UNION 964, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take unto Himself our beloved brother, CHARLES H. RILEY; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a brother who merited the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy with the family and friends of the deceased, who, although far away from us in body, are, we feel, near to us in spirit; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that a copy

be spread on our minutes and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

C. G. WEED, } Committee.
F. S. HORTMAN,
THOS. F. MCFADDEN,

LOCAL UNION 352, Anderson, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst our worthy brother, DANIEL W. HARTZELL; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of this memorial be presented to the family of the deceased brother, that a copy be entered on our minutes and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. E. SWAN, } Committee.
G. W. YOUNG,

LOCAL UNION 16, Springfield, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and worthy President, ALBERT JONES, the loss of whom we deeply regret; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family and present it with a copy of these resolutions, and that our charter be draped for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minute book be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our brother President, and that a copy be forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. M. GIBSON, } Committee.
JOHN DICK,
AL. SCHAMEL,

LOCAL UNION 16, Springfield, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, CASPAR GESHWEILER; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman; be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

G. M. GIBSON, } Committee.
JOHN DICK,
AL. SCHAMEL,

LOCAL UNION 208, Lancaster, Pa.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our beloved brother, BENNIE J. DOAN; and

WHEREAS, In his death we suffer the loss of a faithful member, one who merited the respect and esteem of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions as a tribute of respect to the memory of our brother, that a copy be presented to the family of the deceased, a copy sent to our official journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

ELMER E. EHLY, Fin. Sec.

LOCAL UNION 585, Port Huron, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother Vall. Stocks; therefore be it remembered that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Stocks in his affliction. May God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for three days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a record of respect.

J. M. PARK, } Committee.
SAMUEL NELSON,
W. H. JOHNSON,

LOCAL UNION 388, Richmond, Va.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Great Builder of the Universe to call from us our beloved brother, S. W. WAYNNAK; and

WHEREAS, His work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, of which he was a hearty sympathizer; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one meriting the respect of all who knew him. Therefore let us view with deep satisfaction his life; his deeds were honorable and worthy; a life commanding commendations; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of God we deeply regret the death of our friend

and brother, and tender to the bereaved family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page in our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official organ for publication.

E. M. PUSSLEY, } Committee.
W. S. QUARLES,
E. F. WOODWARD,

LOCAL UNION 388, Richmond, Va.

WHEREAS, God in His infinite mercy has called from our midst the wife of our beloved brother, W. E. BOULER; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Almighty God, we deeply sorrow and join with the grief-stricken family in mourning their sad loss; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our minutes be set aside for these resolutions, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and one forwarded to our official journal for publication.

E. M. PUSSLEY, Committee.

LOCAL UNION 746, Norwalk, Conn.

WHEREAS, In view of the sad and untimely death of our esteemed brother, WILLIAM FRUDENTHAL, be it

Resolved, By the members of L. U. 746, that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family, and may the All-Wise Creator in His infinite mercy and goodness console them in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family of the deceased brother, that they be spread on our minutes and a copy forwarded to our official journal for publication.

A. C. GOLDING, } Committee.
L. H. WATERBURY,
E. L. HOYT,

CLAIMS PAID IN JULY, 1902

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
829	Mrs. Lydia E. Ball.....	4	\$50.00
830	Mrs. Mary Godwin.....	8	50.00
831	Edward Kane.....	8	100.00
832	Mrs. Mary Smith.....	13	50.00
833	Wm. Mask.....	29	200.00
834	Mrs. Mary E. Smith.....	33	50.00
835	Charles Swank.....	37	200.00
836	Theodore Kroeger.....	45	50.00
837	Frank Teeple.....	55	200.00
838	H. P. Stevens.....	76	200.00
839	Henry W. Garrett.....	106	200.00
840	Mrs. Caroline Blad.....	109	25.00
841	Mrs. Augustina Gagne.....	112	50.00
842	Charles Metzger.....	120	50.00
843	Theo. A. Brothers.....	125	200.00
844	Gottlieb Sauerisen.....	164	100.00
845	Frank J. Nopper.....	168	200.00
846	C. O. Layton.....	183	200.00
847	Mrs. E. A. Bennett.....	223	50.00
848	J. H. Gillis.....	224	200.00
849	John Van Beck.....	297	50.00
850	Charles Stehle.....	309	100.00
851	Edward Flugel.....	309	200.00
852	Mrs. A. Julch.....	309	50.00
853	Mrs. F. Gress.....	309	50.00
854	Mrs. G. Kremser.....	309	50.00
855	Mrs. Julia A. Revell.....	331	50.00
856	Mrs. Clara B. Carey.....	348	50.00
857	Christ. Dietrichsen.....	375	200.00
858	D. Baumgartner.....	375	200.00
859	Christ. Grabau.....	375	200.00
860	Adam Probst.....	416	50.00
861	P. S. Pyles.....	727	50.00
862	Ferdinand Wink.....	464	200.00
863	Wm. Costello.....	476	200.00
864	H. K. Patterson.....	483	200.00
865	Harry F. Yunker.....	483	200.00
866	Thos. Kissinger.....	492	200.00
867	David Kier.....	493	200.00
868	Mrs. W. Christ.....	567	50.00
869	Christina Berkle.....	640	50.00
870	Mrs. F. Amann.....	651	50.00
871	Mrs. Ada Schulte.....	664	50.00
872	Mrs. Mary Rollin.....	685	50.00
873	Mrs. A. E. S. Peterson.....	715	50.00
874	John Charles.....	750	50.00
875	Mrs. Fanny Symonds.....	892	25.00
876	Mrs. C. Holligan.....	919	25.00
Total.....			\$5,325.00
Wife claims.....			\$925.00.

In sending obituary notices to the General Office, it should not be forgotten that they must be accompanied by a fee of \$2. Non-observance of this rule often causes delay in publication.

See that your Union tax is paid punctually every month, and thus avoid running in arrears and out of benefits.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Disbursements for Month Ending
June 30, 1902

Claims paid, Nos. 767 to 828.....	\$7,332.00
Salaries and clerk hire.....	603.16
Wm. D. Huber, serv. and exp.....	180.25
F. Duffy, G. S.-T., trav. exp.....	21.75
Strike Donations—	
Worcester, Mass.....	3,000.00
Pittsburg, Pa.....	2,000.00
Hartford, Conn.....	2,000.00
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	1,000.00
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,000.00
Wichita, Kan.....	1,000.00
Norfolk, Va.....	1,000.00
Silver Creek, N. Y.....	400.00
Erie, Pa.....	400.00
Nashville, Tenn.....	400.00
Lebanon, Pa.....	200.00
Fitchburg, Mass.....	200.00
Strike Deputies—	
Ford, W. J., N. Y., N. J. & Penn.....	193.45
Glass, D., Western States.....	125.00
Slayton, J. W., Penn. and vicin.....	72.40
Walz, F. C., Pawtucket, R. I.....	18.13
Swartz, A. M., Penn. and vicin.....	14.85
Organizing and investigations—	
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. and Can.....	273.25
Kent, S. J., Kan. and vicin.....	212.89
Odell, E. S., N. Y. & So. States.....	191.75
Rowland, D. P., Ohio.....	187.82
Shields, W. J., Mass. and Conn.....	140.60
Beegle, A. L., N. Y. and N. J.....	108.00
Grimes, T. C., Southern States.....	92.55
Ritson, T., Canada.....	78.50
Hughes, J. L., Minneapolis.....	50.00
Kinner, J., New Jersey.....	47.80
Griffin, O. H., Tenn. and Ky.....	35.85
Cleveland D. C., Collingwood.....	27.00
Weyrich, J., Dayton, O.....	25.00
Robinson, R., Calgary, Can.....	24.10
Smith, W. F., Ill. and Ky.....	22.36
Jordan, T., Mich. and Ontario.....	21.80
Harry, G. Y., Oregon.....	20.00
Bethaume, E., St. Jean, Can.....	16.75
Nesbitt, R. D., S. Haven, Mich.....	16.71
Kelly, J. M., Houghton, Mich.....	16.00
Kelly, M. E., Lock Haven, Pa.....	12.45
Buck, J. H., La Grande, Ore.....	9.63
Hurd, R. G., Springfield, Mass.....	9.25
Taylor, D., Baton Rouge, La.....	9.20
Spotts, O. D., Virden, Ill.....	8.50
Hanson, W., Whitman, Mass.....	7.50
Smith, H. A., Cherokee, Kan.....	6.00
Rossley, W. A., Mass.....	5.00
Grandmaison, J. B., Manville, R. I.....	4.70
Van Ness, E. M., Wash'n, D. C.....	3.75
Amey, J., Montreal, Can.....	3.00
Todd, C. E., Marion, Ill.....	2.00
CARPENTER—	
Special writings, etc.....	36.00
Printing and mailing, on acct.....	800.00
Supplies—	
Stationery and books.....	110.40
Prepaid expressage to Locals.....	74.59
Charters.....	140.00
Seals and daters.....	53.10
Emblem Pins.....	200.00
Office Expenses—	
Rent for June.....	50.00
Postage.....	76.86
Stamped envelopes.....	43.00
Telegrams.....	139.75
Sundries.....	43.35
Tax to A. F. of L. for May.....	400.00
Replacing pro'd c'k, L. U. 132.....	37.20
Total.....	\$25,054.95

RECAPITULATION

For quarter ending June 30, 1902:

DR.	
Balance March 31, 1902.....	\$109,022.25
Total receipts.....	71,832.89
	\$180,855.14
CR.	
Total disbursements.....	\$67,496.89
Cash balance June 30.....	113,358.25
	\$180,855.14

Tax must be paid on all members admitted during the month, no matter at what time they were admitted. Otherwise we are unable to determine our membership.

Financial Secretaries are requested to see that the blanks sent with the quarterly circular are handed to the proper officers of their Union.



During the Month ending JULY 31, 1902,
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary-Treasurer without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1-\$205.00	132-\$28.50	273-\$28.70			
2-99.10	133-29.80	274-30.40			
3-61.60	134-29.60	275-12.00			
4-103.40	135-21.40	276-46.70			
5-64.60	136-20.60	277-133.15			
6-22.25	137-40.00	278-19.80			
7-232.80	138-20.80	279-11.60			
8-185.60	139-31.20	280-4.80			
9-52.00	140-3.40	281-89.00			
10-192.60	141-27.40	282-11.80			
11-113.40	142-163.60	283-28.20			
12-71.80	143-12.20	284-111.66			
13-48.10	144-26.40	285-27.60			
14-20.60	145-13.40	286-22.00			
15-14.20	146-86.20	287-43.00			
16-72.20	147-19.30	288-29.80			
17-14.80	148-8.00	289-8.60			
18-8.30	149-7.50	290-38.30			
19-122.80	150-23.00	291-19.00			
20-24.00	151-21.60	292-14.60			
21-28.60	152-11.60	293-2.20			
22-46.90	153-21.80	294-10.60			
23-36.20	154-29.60	295-48.60			
24-60.40	155-3.20	296-33.80			
25-52.20	156-4.80	297-3.20			
26-91.20	157-13.80	298-34.00			
27-24.20	158-26.60	299-19.60			
28-179.60	159-8.40	300-29.40			
29-2.70	160-21.20	301-24.35			
30-48.85	161-73.20	302-23.80			
31-47.10	162-19.40	303-24.75			
32-132.60	163-69.65	304-9.80			
33-21.80	164-29.00	305-110.20			
34-10.40	165-69.00	306-12.80			
35-107.60	166-7.80	307-30.40			
36-30.30	167-103.20	308-228.80			
37-16.20	168-13.40	309-7.60			
38-18.00	169-2.00	310-37.00			
39-6.00	170-50.60	311-9.85			
40-10.55	171-13.20	312-2.35			
41-27.00	172-43.00	313-12.40			
42-97.20	173-40.70	314-2.80			
43-39.80	174-2.80	315-33.60			
44-31.20	175-26.00	316-28.20			
45-14.40	176-15.80	317-22.40			
46-62.60	177-119.50	318-12.55			
47-3.00	178-14.60	319-25.00			
48-22.00	179-55.20	320-68.40			
49-154.40	180-34.20	321-4.36			
50-47.70	181-12.90	322-9.00			
51-126.90	182-17.70	323-76.75			
52-20.00	183-30.95	324-14.20			
53-44.80	184-94.60	325-29.20			
54-168.95	185-15.00	326-12.00			
55-22.00	186-6.60	327-11.95			
56-9.00	187-28.60	328-3.75			
57-139.00	188-13.20	329-46.80			
58-25.60	189-7.90	330-12.40			
59-15.40	190-38.80	331-13.80			
60-38.00	191-142.40	332-53.90			
61-125.20	192-53.20	333-11.40			
62-37.80	193-37.20	334-7.00			
63-24.40	194-33.20	335-3.60			
64-30.70	195-68.20	336-53.20			
65-13.60	196-26.40	337-21.20			
66-18.50	197-2.60	338-25.00			
67-3.40	198-1.00	339-21.70			
68-8.20	199-39.30	340-6.00			
69-12.40	200-104.60	341-9.60			
70-4.00	201-14.60	342-5.20			
71-57.60	202-13.90	343-14.20			
72-138.70	203-61.60	344-69.70			
73-19.60	204-46.00	345-28.80			
74-63.40	205-141.80	346-16.90			
75-56.20	206-13.20	347-6.40			
76-44.00	207-20.80	348-7.80			
77-23.60	208-12.40	349-35.4			
78-81.70	209-36.90	350-19.00			
79-39.00	210-20.95	351-6.00			
80-17.50	211-23.80	352-48.20			
81-23.40	212-33.88	353-12.90			
82-15.20	213-13.00	354-149.35			
83-41.70	214-2.20	355-94.50			
84-10.00	215-13.60	356-22.00			
85-170.55	216-53.20	357-10.60			
86-31.40	217-53.20	358-22.80			
87-7.00	218-11.00	359-19.80			
88-43.00	219-11.70	360-8.00			
89-26.20	220-21.80	361-32.35			
90-13.60	221-26.80	362-23.30			
91-32.20	222-37.20	363-2.00			
92-5.50	223-19.40	364-53.70			
93-42.40	224-49.90	365-9.50			
94-1.25	225-13.20	366-24.60			
95-35.60	226-9.40	367-9.80			
96-57.20	227-15.40	368-11.00			
97-14.20	228-22.80	369-17.60			
98-2.20	229-27.90	370-18.20			
99-42.55	230-27.50	371-5.00			
100-30.80	231-47.40	372-21.25			
101-37.80	232-30.00	373-11.00			
102-2.40	233-48.00	374-40.00			
103-68.80	234-2.00	375-16.60			
104-11.20	235-13.55	376-14.00			
105-5.40	236-29.40	377-45.40			
106-56.00	237-40.90	378-22.70			
107-69.00	238-7.60	379-85.15			
108-24.00	239-39.30	380-20.40			
109-92.00	240-14.00	381-25.60			
110-1.25	241-9.60	382-14.80			
111-52.10	242-32.00	383-30.40			
112-82.20	243-26.60	384-8.00			
113-34.80	244-110.00	385-7.80			
114-7.40	245-20.80	386-2.80			
115-98.10	246-8.00	387-24.20			
116-51.20	247-50.10	388-46.60			
117-8.20	248-50.10	389-12.00			
118-10.90	249-17.80	390-16.00			
119-40.60	250-16.50	391-9.40			
120-37.15	251-12.40	392-5.60			
121-62.60	252-39.00	393-1.00			
122-18.20	253-12.00	394-44.20			
123-24.00	254-69.00	395-10.60			
124-5.60	255-15.90	396-6.00			
125-40.80	256-19.80	397-4.12			
126-14.10	257-4.60	398-25.00			
127-167.20	258-30.20				

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
414-\$18.65	575-\$26.55	740-\$0.50	914-\$38.90	1011-\$12.70	1100-\$42.20				
415-1.85	576-4.80	741-4.00	915-4.80	1012-4.80	1101-9.20				
416-55.30	577-7.00	742-8.40	916-24.40	1013-7.00	1102-22.80				
417-21.25	578-57.80	743-18.05	917-6.20	1014-18.40	1103-23.70				
418-3.00	579-19.20	744-25.40	918-5.20	1015-83.60	1104-8.20				
419-45.20	580-16.05	745-28.60	919-15.60	1016-28.80	1105-13.85				
420-6.30	581-6.60	746-5.65	920-11.40	1017-5.60	1106-2.20				
421-7.50	582-6.00	747-12.60	921-27.05	1018-11.80	1107-10.50				
422-9.90	583-5.40	748-46.80	922-9.40	1019-12.80	1108-1.75				
423-8.00	584-14.20	749-20.45	923-11.05	1020-17.58	1109-1.70				
424-11.60	585-48.60	750-8.40	924-13.40	1021-59.20	1110-12.60				
425-149.70	586-11.60	751-9.00	925-4.40	1022-15.60	1111-15.60				
427-72.90	587-3.80	755-38.00	926-20.60	1023-32.20	1112-5.20				
428-25.80	588-13.20	756-9.20	927-19.80	1024-37.80	1113-8.00				
429-62.80	590-17.40	757-12.80	929-7.40	1025-5.00	1117-4.40				
430-68.20	591-11.60	758-3.60	930-18.40	1026-12.05	1119-4.80				
431-14.40	592-33.00	759-35.00	931-18.80	1027-14.20	1120-2.00				
432-52.70	593-17.80	760-12.20	932-22.00	1028-12.60	1121-3.00				
433-21.20	594-9.40	761-24.80	934-4.60	1029-4.60	1122-4.40				
434-16.60	595-5.60	762-15.05	935-8.25	1030-8.00	1124-6.00				
435-8.40	596-7.80	763-24.90	936-22.25	1031-11.80	1125-30.40				
436-14.60	597-8.40	765-2.00	937-6.80	1032-15.40	1127-6.80				
437-3.90	598-12.90	767-25.00	938-9.80	1033-14.20	1128-10.50				
438-21.00	599-30.00	768-10.20	940-15.60	1035-45.85	1129-11.50				
439-7.80	600-14.60	769-24.00	941-14.00	1036-87.40	1130-8.00				
440-49.60	601-37.30	770-10.60	942-30.10	1037-21.20	1132-2.70				
441-38.00	602-5.60	771-12.20	943-25.00	1038-7.20	1133-2.80				
442-7.20	603-29.60	772-17.00	944-9.60	1039-2.80	1135-4.20				
443-23.50	604-9.20	773-50.80	945-11.80	1040-16.60	1136-12.70				
444-40.80	605-34.50	774-60.60	946-5.00	1041-41.60	1137-4.00				
447-12.20	606-23.45	776-4.20	948-18.40	1042-5.60	1138-11.50				
448-22.00	607-7.80	777-8.40	949-7.20	1043-10.00	1139-5.00				
450-7.00	608-5.80	778-18.50	950-9.40	1044-61.00	1140-8.20				
451-16.60	609-7.25	779-5.90	951-8.40	1045-17.20	1141-4.50				
453-45.40	610-19.20	780-20.20	952-12.70	1046-4.80	1143-5.00				
454-19.40	611-2.60	781-14.45	953-8.20	1047-8.60	1144-9.10				
455-8.40	612-15.00	782-5.60	954-27.90	1048-3.40	1145-17.05				
456-3.80	613-22.40	783-4.20	955-15.80	1049-26.20	1147-4.35				
457-60.60	614-6.40	784-4.60	956-5.05	1051-53.80	1148-1.30				
458-9.70	616-10.40	785-6.80	957-16.25	1052-6.60	1150-2.85				
459-44.50	617-15.60	786-11.80	957-35.20	1053-8.80	1154-6.20				
460-6.80	618-4.50	787-9.85	959-5.40	1054-3.40	1155-4.00				
461-6.00	619-2.40	788-5.80	961-15.80	1055-9.60	1157-11.25				
463-11.85	620-11.30	789-6.60	962-13.65	1057-15.35	1164-14.25				
464-38.00	621-46.60	790-8.80	963-2.80	1058-10.75	1165-3.20				
465-36.40	622-28.40	791-40.00	964-39.80	1059-37.05	1172-2.00				
466-8.70	623-7.00	793-6.60	965-18.45	1060-15.20	1173-9.60				
467-12.20	624-41.00	794-13.20	967-3.40	1061-9.00	1177-6.05				
468-31.40	625-22.60	795-4.60	969-3.20	1062-19.60	1180-4.00				
469-19.20	626-63.40	796-6.60	970-15.20	1063-25.30	1181-7.74				
470-61.80	627-66.50	797-6.60	972-18.00	1064-13.20	1182-2.20				
471-37.20	628-16.80	798-2.60	973-10.00	1065-28.00	1186-3.00				
472-10.00	629-23.10	799-6.00	974-29.40	1067-13.40	1188-1.20				
473-29.70	630-3.00	802-13.35	975-4.00	1068-5.40	1189-11.75				
474-7.60	631-8.95	803-2.80	976-8.60	1069-16.00	1190-.50				
475-8.00	632-274.80	804-6.60	978-10.00	1070-7.60	1194-10.00				
476-83.80	633-25.40	806-2.00	979-6.60	1072-17.70	1195-12.40				
477-9.65	635-20.40	807-4.00	980-7.00	1073-.50	1196-10.00				
478-58.00	636-4.40	808-18.20	981-16.40	1074-17.85	1197-10.00				
479-6.90	637-17.80	809-33.00	982-15.40	1075-15.40	1198-16.00				
480-2.80	638-36.00	810-19.30	983-20.40	1076-14.30	1199-10.00				
481-27.80	639-24.70	812-12.40	984-10.40	1077-9.20	1200-10.00				
482-18.60	641-3.40	813-6.00	985-8.40	1078-8.30	1201-10.00				
483-123.40	642-26.00	814-.52	986-6.20	1079-26.60	1202-10.00				
484-4.00	643-21.20	815-4.00	987-13.95	1080-9.40	1203-10.00				
485-6.80	644-18.40	816-4.80	988-23.60	1081-4.00	1204-14.00				
486-31.00	647-10.00	817-4.30	989-16.80	1082-36.00	1205-10.00				
487-3.70	648-4.40	819-34.60	991-7.20	1083-4.80	1206-10.00				
488-17.80	650-6.20	820-10.40	992-10.20	1084-8.40	1207-14.50				
489-37.70	651-27.60	822-16.70	993-9.00	1085-4.60	1208-20.00				
490-8.98	652-11.80	823-7.75	994-13.90	1086-15.80	1209-13.00				
492-79.65	653-5.00	824-3.20	996-25.20	1087-6.00	1210-10.00				
493-38.40	654-5.80	825-12.00	997-21.60	1088-13.26	1211-10.00				
494-20.00	655-18.80	826-2.40	998-5.60	1090-25.40	1212-10.00				
495-16.80	657-19.20	827-30.40	999-16.20	1091-15.80	1213-10.00				
496-23.00	658-5.60	828-6.80	1000-15.20	1092-9.80	1214-10.50				
497-36.20	659-16.70	829-5.00	1002-9.00	1093-26.95	1215-10.00				
498-7.40	660-21.50	830-23.40	1003-3.20	1094-12.20	1216-10.00				
499-20.60	661-19.40	831-8.80	1004-6.40	1095-8.70	1217-12.00				
500-12.40	662-2.40	832-11.40	1005-11.60	1096-17.20	1218-10.00				
501-8.20	663-2.00	833-14.80	1007-27.65	1097-4.80	1219-10.00				
502-14.40	664-10.00	834-4.20	1008-19.40	1098-3.40	1220-10.00				
503-8.65	665-5.05	835-4.40	1009-2.80	1099-5.00	1221-10.00				
504-10.80	666-8.00	836-13.20	1010-10.60						
505-3.40	667-31.70	838-12.60							
506-2.80	668-16.65	839-14.00							
507-13.60	669-4.50	841-8.95							
508-21.40	670-3.40	842-5.90							
509-44.50	671-4.60	843-35.65							
510-11.20	672-12.80	844-13.80							
511-16.60	673-8.80	845-14.00							
512-10.80	674-10.40	846-11.80							
513-51.20	675-3.20	847-18.00							
514-4.00	676-10.90	848-8.80							
515-107.20	677-28.30	849-22.30							
516-4.80	678-7.80	850-7.40							
517-20.30	679-14.10	851-6.40							
518-11.00	680-14.20	852-7.60							
519-8.80	681-12.20	853-14.60							
520-9.60	682-22.00	854-6.05							
521-22.20	683-52.60	855-4.40							
523-3.40	684-2.00	856-15.00							
524-8.80	685-15.00	858-27.05							
525-17.20	686-10.00	860-13.00							
526-10.00	687-11.20	861-13.65							
527-6.40	688-43.80	862-10.40							
529-4.80	689-21.00	863-19.00							
530-4.20	690-8.00	864-7.60							
531-14.20	691-27.40	865-8.75							
532-66.70	693-5.80	866-5.00							
533-7.00	695-27.20	869-3.60							
534-21.40	696-56.75	870-2.00							
536-20.80	698-17.25	871-12.00							
537-9.60	699-23.60	872-6.80							
538-29.30	700-19.80	873-30.80							
539-20.00	701-58.80	874-8.40							
540-12.40	702-8.60	875-2.00							
541-54.00	703-8.60	877-7.75							
542-7.10	705-17.20	878-30.90							
543-15.15	706-10.80	879-3.60							
544-20.10	707-22.80	880-15.00							
545-7.15	708-20.15	881-1.00							
546-10.20	709-5.30	882-9.00							
547-15.60	710-13.60	883-14.10							
548-27.80	711-6.40	884-23.80							
549-4.80	713-12.18	885-16.20							
550-53.35	714-10.65	886-5.00							
552-6.00	715-62.40	887-18.80							
553-10.00	716-37.05	888-41.70							
554-18.00	717-35.40	889-12.60							
555-11.40	718-24.75	891-33.05							
556-7.20	719-32.40	892-10.80							
557-21.80	720-19.00	893-14.60							
558-6.60	721-4.40	894-11.80				</			



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—T. H. Nammelly, 1423 Pine st.
870 Adamsville—R. F. Young.
454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 453.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
75 Birmingham—H. S. True, 1919 Ave. D.
722 "—Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 597.
1010 "—(Mill) N. Ransa, 127½ S. 20th.
452 Brookside—Wallace Wall.
372 Brighton—G. L. Farley.
296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
422 North Birmingham—B. Andrus, 1312 N. 19th st., Birmingham.
615 Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
666 Wylam—E. Turman.
670 Blockton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
623 Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
271 Gadsden—Jesse Garet.
839 Jasper—L. A. Coker.
312 Montgomery—J. C. Maxwell, 58 Simpson avenue.
353 "—(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.
89 "—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053 "—S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
92 "—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
1118 "—W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
410 Selma—(Col.) A. Womock, 303 Duke st.
1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker.

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—S. H. Woods.

ARKANSAS

- 1195 Hope—L. E. Bailey.
891 Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
595 Jonesboro—M. L. Briney.
690 Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 820 Center st.
366 Mena—J. F. Woody.
1117 Osceola—J. W. Brown.
576 Pine Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
1217 White Cliff—A. A. Austin.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchon, 814 Oak st.
194 Alameda—G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
743 Bakersfield—E. H. Sellers, Box 662.
642 East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
1040 Eureka—G. P. Hill, 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont ave.
1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall.
815 Haywards—W. T. Allen.
710 Long Beach—A. P. Nichols, Box 452.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
426 "—C. M. Stamm, Box 689.
332 "—R. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
844 Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
36 Oakland—Geo. C. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
550 "—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
668 Palo Alto—M. G. Rice.
769 Pasadena—J. N. Lancaster, 582 Buckeye.
981 Petaluma—John Boyson, 669 8th st.
235 Riverside—H. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry.
586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
925 Salinas—G. G. Mauldin.
944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, Lester Edner, 915½ Market st.
483 "—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
304 "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
616 "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
1082 "—G. Findley, 236 24th ave.
316 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262 "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—L. Huyck.
1140 San Pedro—M. S. Purdy.
25 San Rafael—Wm. Barber.
1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
829 Santa Cruz—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, 721 Slater st.
266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
704 Tiburon—Thos. Edwards, Jr., Marien Co.
180 Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
799 Brockville, Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Harry Corcoran, Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—J. B. Leak, Kent Co., Ont.
645 Collingwood Ont.—Frank Thrift.
796 Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
1012 Frank—J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1216 Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
83 Halifax, N. S.—A. Northup, 30 Edward st.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
817 Midland, Ont.—L. Beaudoin.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguiet st.
1084 "—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
1127 "—(Mill) A. Dore, 195 E. Poupard.
524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber.

- 732 North Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S.—James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.
674 Ottawa, Ont.—Wm. McDonald, 130 Queen.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
1168 Port Colborne, Ont.—T. O. Minor, Humbertstone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, 447 Rue du Roi Jacques Cartier.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—J. R. Johnson.
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. A. McDonald, Beckwith st.
761 Sorel, Quebec—H. Duhamel, Box 527.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O'Malley, Box 193.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
890 Valleyfield, Quebec—Ovila Leiselle.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Coniver st., Room 17.
553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
689 Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 230 Main st.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—James Lamb.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder, Louis Pade, 2149 Water st.
489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
417 Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 332.
515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547 "—W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
244 Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman, Box 454.
850 Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison av.
681 Loveland—L. J. Post.
362 Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
832 Salida—L. P. Bell.
267 Telluride—C. F. MacDougall.
1173 Trinidad—G. B. Schuppan, Box 733.
584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
952 Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
927 Danbury—Z. L. Brown, 51 Spring st.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 152.
196 Greenwich—B. Phillips, Box 88, Cos Cob.
43 Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 84 Columbia st.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
97 New Britain—E. Morse, 15 Pine st.
79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, Box 336.
133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
1172 "—J. Kane, 48½ Crystal ave.
1005 New Milford—E. D. Howland, Wellsville avenue.
137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.
818 Putnam—George A. Youngs, Box 604.
1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, Box 500.
210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
260 Waterbury—T. G. Smith, 31 Meadow st.
825 Willimantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

- 626 Wilmington—S. J. Lysinger, 925 Spruce st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfen, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
190 "—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. S.W.
884 "—R. M. Clift, 612 Eye st., N.W.
1103 "—(Mill) Harry E. Johnson, 121 N. Capitol st., N.W.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224 "—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
605 "—A. C. MacNeill, 1301 E. Adam st.
627 "—W. Culver, 1038 W. Duval st.
655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
1137 "—A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
71 Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zaragoza st.
107 "—(Col.) W. H. Walls, 185 Tarragona st.
864 St. Augustine—W. Edgerton, 5 Garnett av.
531 St. Petersburg—W. A. Roberts, Box 112.
420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Veearance, 1017 3d ave.
696 "—F. Pimbley, Box 111.
1185 "—(Ship Carp.) Joseph Parson.
819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.
859 "—(Col.) Wm. J. Roundtree, Box 23.

GEORGIA

- Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, M. J. W. Thompson, 25 Culberson.
317 "—(Cars) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
329 "—J. M. Vaughan, 362 W. North ave.
439 "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
283 Augusta—A. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th st.
1068 Bainbridge—R. L. Halsted, Box 77.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
865 "—Walter Girvin, 1117 S. Wolfst.
313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
793 Gainesville—T. E. Stewart.
Macon—Secretary of District Council, W. Lewis.
144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
654 "—R. J. Stevenson, 345 Flanders st., East Macon.
752 Marietta—J. A. Kile, Box 63.
411 Rome—G. L. Trammell, W. 3d st.

- Savannah—Secretary of District Council, 524 Oak st.
256 "—L. A. Harris, Box 251.
318 "—(Col.)—J. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
261 Valdosta—C. C. Winslett, 215 Webster st.

IDAHO

- 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
635 Boise City—J. B. Boutager, 1411 10th st.
220 Wallace—E. L. Wood, Box 87.
1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
1184 Auburn—J. E. Higgins.
916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
741 Beardstown—J. W. Day, Box 202.
433 Belleville—F. Brenten, 311 Kretchmer av.
975 Benton—A. H. Tedron.
63 Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton st.
894 Cairo—E. L. Riley, 210 17th st.
939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—J. V. Mungrane.
293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
841 Carbondale—G. Eaton, 159 S. E. st.
737 Carlinville—G. Murphy.
1081 Carlyle—Charles J. Snyder, Box 92.
588 Cartersville—John Henry.
367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—W. T. Jewell, 408 W. Green.
518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 20 Madison av.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13 "—T. L. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21 "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
54 "—(Boh.) J. Veba, 739 S. Loomis st.
58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
62 "—(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 "—(Moreland) H. J. Sharp, 2449 Ohio street, Chicago.
141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
181 "—K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Chicago.
242 "—(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
416 "—Chas. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn ave., Pilsen Station.
419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
566 "—(Oak Park) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st.
272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chillicothe—William Nash, Box 896.
204 Coffeen—W. A. May.
295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
1191 Coulterville—J. H. Telger.
1106 Creal Springs—J. T. Gulley.
269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
742 Decatur—C. C. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
965 DeKalb—John Halse, 417 Pine st.
1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
928 Divernon—Daniel Poland.
790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
East St. Louis—Sec. Dist. Council, A. Marr, 135½ St. Clair ave.
169 "—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois st.
903 "—Geo. Joergensen, 2812 Olive st.
378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
480 Freeburg—Henry Schick.
719 Freeport—H. H. Hincelin, Douglas ave.
1087 Galena—F. G. Eccleston, Box 654.
360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 W. Seminary st.
178 Goreville—David W. Harrell.
669 Harrisburg—W. Boatright.
805 Havana—Grant Hole.
581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
461 Highwood—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—J. L. Westray, Lake Creek, Ill.
496 Kankakee—B. Hatton, 215 Poplar ave.
154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
250 Kinmundy—A. M. Allen.
336 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 63.
La Salle—F. Gall, 605 9th st.
837 Lebanon—C. J. Moore.
568 Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
503 Litchfield—Emery Small.
603 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City.
508 Marion—Hester Hearn.
789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
1037 Marseilles—S. A. Couch, Box 598.
765 Mascoutah—Edward Hoerd.
347 Matteson—C. P. Peterson, 913 N. 20th st.
803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder.
241 Moline—J. C. Fuller, Box 267.
1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
1188 Mt. Carmel—H. Schuckers.
280 Mt. Olive—F. Garrels.
999 Mt. Vernon—J. Harlow, 700 E. Main st.
604 Murphysboro—J. Weingarh, N. 11th st.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
582 Odin—C. B. Vandercook.
745 O'Fallon—W. J. Wittig.
1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
1211 Palmyra—John Hunt.
648 Pana—W. L. Wright.
644 Pekin—Geo. P. Chase, 510 S. 3d st.
183 Peoria—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 414 W. Moulton.
189 Quincy—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—L. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 197.
1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
479 Sparta—H. C. Pilsars, Box 326.
16 Springfield—G. Thompson, 134 N. W. Grand ave.
631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts.

- 156 Staunton—H. F. Kruse.
695 Sterling—A. H. Hess.
495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 108 E. La Rue st.
748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
807 Toluca—E. A. Meredith, Box 307.
1026 Urbana—Jacob Schmitt.
1163 Virden—J. M. Ward.
448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
1193 West Frankfort—L. W. Parith.
418 Witt—John Durston.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694 Boonville—C. H. Bohrer.
431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
946 Decatur—W. E. Russell.
998 Dugger—Thomas Batey.
1110 East Chicago—Peter Kansfield, Hessville.
565 Elkhart—D. B. Hughes, 402 N. 2d st.
652 Elwood—R. H. Mount, 115 N. 18th st.
90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois av.
232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
160 Gas City—F. M. Thomas, Box 71.
908 Goshen—M. C. Uley, 108 Olive st.
599 Hammond—W. Dicks, Box 293.
213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, S. S. Willoughby, 5733 Rawles ave.
60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
909 Jasonville—S. R. Emerson.
533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller, Port Fulton.
734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
215 Lafayette—J. McKimley, 523 N. 5th st.
487 Linton—C. Strong, Box 545.
808 Logansport—W. J. French, 15 Barlett st.
365 Marion—H. Crumrine, 3605 Hamon st.
1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
592 Muncie—H. Kline, 512 W. 9th st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
932 Peru—W. G. Miller, 305 W. Canal st.
619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
935 Princeton—W. J. Curran, S. Hart st.
912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—W. Wolung, 10th and Jackson.
413 South Bend—J. Chirhart, 402 N. Taylor.
706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
205 Terre Haute—L. Davidson, 231 S. 14½ st.
658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, King's Hill.
812 "—F. Conley, 605 Portland ave.
598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
1076 Washington—E. P. Clark, 405 N.E. 1st st.
1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
1199 Durant—J. M. Reed.
1092 Haleyville—W. M. Creek.
1072 Muskogee—Cal. Wait.
986 South McAlester—C. M. Mather.
IOWA
315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—H. Chambers, 907 Washington st.
308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—G. W. Jones.
772 Clinton—Carl Soderholm, 1111 8th st.
1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1619 W. 2d st.
106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
425 "—(Mill) L. R. French, 1424 Grand av.
678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514 Hiteaman—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
523 Keokuk—H. S. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
1171 Marion—George Dye.
1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1006 W. Boone st.
1069 Muscatine—R. Rowland, Monroe st.
1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
1116 Newton—Bruce Satter.
767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCall, Leo ave.
879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948 Sioux City—Geo. Witzigman, cor. 4th and Iowa sts.
552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas.
1156 Cherokee—George Windle.
1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 724 Ransom.
1198 Independence—O. C. Chamberlain.
123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 416 Maple st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCauly, 217½ N. 5th.
1022 Parsons—W. D. King, 1921 Johnson st.
561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 315 W. Forrest.
1001 Scammon—Edward Lewis.
158 Topeka—R. M. Vaught, 628 Adams st.
1220 Wellington—Harry Brown.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
1183 Winfield—J. H. Cain.
KENTUCKY
472 Ashland—D. M. Brickley.
684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
725 Bowling Green—R. Carter, 5th and Park.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785 "—J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
1218 Ludlow—W. Slaick.
Louisville—Secretary of District Council, O. Gregory, 615 W. Broadway.
103 "—J. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.
214 "—(Ger.) C. Wellenborg, 702 E. Madison st.
1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
811 Mayfield—A. O. Hughley, 321 Camp st.
698 Newport—J. Cronin, 903 Washington av.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

- 1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
929 Crowley—O. E. Gregg, Box 582.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Harry Price, Box 426.
868 Monroe—W. G. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 " —(Col.) J. H. Beckwith, Box 489.
New Orleans—Secretary of District Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76 " —F. Duhkap, 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.
764 " —A. B. Sears, Box 239.
995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

- 914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. W. Cheney, 20 Holland avenue.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st., Woodfords.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
787 Skowhegan—F. L. Pooley.
348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

- 1126 Annapolis—A. T. Basil, West st., ext'd.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. S. Rawleigh, 950 N. Washington st.
990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 " —(German) Harry Bosse, Patterson Park, Eastern ave.
1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.

MASSACHUSETTS

- 395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
831 Arlington—S. P. Clough.
1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 40 53 Essex st.
Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder street, Dorchester.
33 " —D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
954 " —M. Umas, 113 Brighton st.
1096 " —(Floor Layers) B. L. Baker, 50 Clarkson st., Dorchester.
889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—O. Boulby, 367 Beacon st.
443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
625 Malden—Geo. R. Belliveau, 7 Webber st.
959 Mattapan—C. Morgan, E. Milton, Mass.
777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—J. S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
982 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 John st.
838 West Roxbury—J. Smith, 105 Arundel st.
821 Winthrop—F. S. Campbell, 37 Main st.

- 1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 16 Laurel st.
1123 Cohasset—W. I. Bean.
950 Danvers—T. Mac Rae.
920 Dedham—Reuben Carleton, 22 Church st.
1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
860 Framingham—E. F. Switchell, Ashland, Mass.
570 Gardner—Joseph E. Cormier, Box 15.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.

- Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
390 " —D. Laplante, 529 Sumner st.
656 " —M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.
400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 " —M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
924 Manchester—H. A. Hall.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 41 Hawker st.
988 Marlboro—E. L. Power, 80 Highland av.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—H. Marshall, 2 Spring st.

- Newton—Secretary District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st.
275 Newton—C. L. Connors, 10 Rutland st., Watertown.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boisner, 1241 Centre st.
708 West Newton—J. Christy, 1371-a Washington st.
540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.

- 193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—J. E. Chabott, 19 Union st.
784 North Easton—E. E. Watts.
866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Foltman.
1197 Saugus—E. N. Fielding, Cliftondale.
861 Southbridge—Edmond Leppre, 27 Dean.

- Springfield—Secretary of District Council, A. G. Hurd.
96 " —(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 " —G. W. Veley, 79 Montrose st.
1105 " —(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.
685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 6 Chestnut st.

- 1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—Felix Grise, 13 Russell st.
1102 Waltham—Gus Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 1 Green ave.

- 848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.

- Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
23 " —J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 " —(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
720 " —(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11 Elizabeth st.
877 " —(Mill) R. H. Coates, 679 Main st.

MICHIGAN

- 984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown, 64 Dennis st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupliss, 415 W. Jefferson st.
871 Battle Creek—B. U. Parker, 165 Battle Creek ave.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 157 4th st.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
1095 Cheboygan—James Thomas.
1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303 " —O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
1194 Escanaba—M. Murphy, 216 N. Mary st.
643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
1122 Houghton—Victor Anderson.
651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
297 Kalamazoo—L. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
958 Marquette—D. J. Gray, N. E. cor. 3d and Crescent.
341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee, Box 107.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—Henry Byrnhold, 124 3d st.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
791 Petosky—W. H. Clark.
1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage and Centre.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 " W. Billington, 828 Bond st., W. S.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.

MINNESOTA

- Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. P. Heller.
361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 214 4th av., N.E.
992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.
Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 " —J. Franzen, 3314 Columbus av.
548 " —(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.
980 Rochester—R. Woods, 216 E. College st.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ av., S. St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—L. Seiberlich, 715 S. 7th st.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland av.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

- 1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.
354 Laurel—E. Tucker, Box 496.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) George Ruffin.
1047 " —Wm. Miller, 811 Locust st.

MISSOURI

- 922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—A. N. Gardner, 516 N. High st.
1177 Marceline—W. B. White, Box 84.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.
1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
1165 New Madrid—Jesse Roberts.
740 Novinger—R. D. Frankford, Box 185.
1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock.
978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 808 N. Jefferson st.
110 St. Joseph—C. Lesley, 19th and Seneca.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, H. Blackmore, 604 Market.
5 " —(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 " —(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.
47 " —(Ger.) C. Zimmermann, 3529 Indiana ave.
73 " G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 " —W. C. Koester, 4227a Norfolk av.
578 " —Aug. Stohlmann, 2011 Penn st.
1100 " —Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 " —W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1206 Trenton—A. K. Gooch, Box 95.

MONTANA

- 88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 1013 N. 7th av.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.
816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.
1114 Plains—J. M. Lucas.
744 Red Lodge—T. J. Dunnigan.

NEBRASKA

- 113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.
427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—A. Buckley, 25th and P sts.

NEVADA

- 971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.
538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7½ Depot st.
1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 40 Oak st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. C. Blane, 73 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—B. Beddon, 5 Wihbird st.

NEW JERSEY

- 1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. Hall, Atkins and 10th.
432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 7 Warren Terrace.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
880 Bernardsville—Geo. H. Abers.
121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
20 Camden—C. Wolverton, 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller.
594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Net Hope av.
941 East Orange—John A. McKeever, 73 Sussex ave.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st. and Passaic ave., Carlstadt.
265 Hackensack—E. M. Paton, 1st and James.
57 Irvington—G. Sahedlick, 58 Cummings st.

- Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.

- 612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 15 Tower Hill ave., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118 " —(Mill) E. C. Lussenhoph, Jr., 839 Walnut st., W. Hoboken.
282 " —Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 " —J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City Heights.
157 " —(Stairs) W. Mildnerberg, 159 Hancock ave.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W 51st st.
486 " —C. A. Griffin, 82 W 45th st.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. F. Keating.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.

- Newark—Secretary of District Council, John Sterling, 44 New st.
119 " —S. Cole, 111 Norfolk st.
120 " —(Ger.) C. Herman, 80 Hamburg pl.
148 " —L. Baumann, 279 Waverly pl.
306 " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 " —(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.

- 1124 Newton—D. S. Gray, 98 High st.
349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.

- Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, J. Fanning, 77 Ellison st.
325 " —S. Sixx, 185 Hamilton ave.
1036 " —Leonard Monroe, 322 N. 9th st.
345 " —(Mill) J. Barbour, 5 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
1157 " —Max Martey, 120 President st.
65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—B. T. Risley, Box 261.
781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 52 Wither- spoon st.
1091 Ridgewood—John D. Carlock.
455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.

- Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

- 330 New Orange—E. E. Pollock, Box 63.
537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358 Roselle—J. Brunner.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

- 1159 Alamogordo—W. M. Courtney.
840 Clondcroft—U. R. Christman.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

- 1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 " —(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prett, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—Joseph McCarthy.
24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
1107 Bayville, L. I.—A. W. Flowers.
233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
1052 Blaisdell—J. J. Jewell.

- Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 24 Arnold st.
9 " —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 " —(Mill) E. Miller, 81 Urban st.
355 " —(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440 " —Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.

- 502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
446 Carthage—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland.
368 Clayton—L. C. Purdy, Box 256.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 5 Clinton av.
503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 626 Windsor av.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 71 W. 1st st.
187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
1144 " —(Mill) C. M. McCoy.

- 1030 Gouverneur—E. H. Ethridge.
380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 428 N. Prospect st.
1075 Hudson—A. Schaible, 41 N. 5th st.
149 Irvington—Ed. Matland, Box 78.
151 Islip, L. I.—W. E. Tutill, Box 345.
603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 120 Clinton av.
727 Lake Placid—Elmer Goodrich.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Corville, 64 Jackson st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markey, 99 Mulberry st.
543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.
646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.

- New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 " —J. Gayan, 50 Walnut st.
718 " —George Booker, 191 Cedar Road.

- New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I.—N. Y.
" —Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.
51 " —K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
56 " —(Floor Layers) Jos. Hefer, 499 Steinway av., Long Island City.
64 " —E. C. Glock, 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, N. J.
200 " —(Jewish) John Goldfarb, 111 E. 108th st.

- 240 " —T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
285 " —Gus Nelson, 71 E. 115th st.
309 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.
340 " —C. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th av.
375 " —(Ger.) G. Kleinhard, 1500 2d av.
382 " John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
457 " —(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
468 " W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473 " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.

- 476 " —Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 8 Mill st., Long Island City.
497 " —(Ger.) L. Vogney, 420 E. 82d st.
509 " —T. McQueen, 1526 1st ave.
513 " —(Ger.) P. Rheinhardt, 1501 Av. A.
575 " —(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.
707 " —(Fr. Can.) J. P. Laurier, 201 E. 85th st.

- 715 " —Chas. Camp, 114 Brandhurst av.
724 " —J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774 " —J. T. Nittke, 456 W. 20th st.
" Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, O. J. Henry, 57 Butler st.
" —T. Salverson, 13 Butler st.
" —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, 346 Hamburg ave.

- 12 " —Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
32 " —M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
147 " —Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
175 " —W. P. Bostwick, 333 Roebling st.
247 " —Wm. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.
258 " —M. Spence, 211 Pulaski ave.
291 " —(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 283 Blecker st.

- 381 " —E. French, 14 Kane Place.
451 " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471 " —Fred Small, 202 58th st.
639 " —August Sohus, 166 53d st.
786 " —(Ger. Millwright) Henry Maak, 357 Linden.

- " Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, E. S. Odell, 924 Teller ave.
387 " —S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
464 " —(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
478 " —C. Nagel, 668 Courtlandt st.
40 " Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 7 River.
172 " Westchester—J. Magnuson, Main st.
212 " Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.
493 " " —Wm T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave.
593 " Williamsbridge—C. Modder, 12 4th st.

- " Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—Robert Graef, Box 6, Woodmere, L. I.
640 College Point, L. I.—P. Carroll, Jr., 52 14th.
81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—E. Ward, 265 Central ave.

- 714 Flushing, L. I.—F. S. Field, 154 Locust st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—A. Erickson, Box 267.
907 Great Neck, L. I.—J. V. Kennedy.
613 Jamaica, L. I.—Charles Stout, Box 46.
34 Long Island City, L. I.—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.
507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
983 Freeport, L. I.—S. P. Shea.
601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—C. Schultz, Box 90.
128 Whitestone, L. I.—Henry Hev.

- 901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Thomas Tutill, Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
324 Woodside, L. I.—John Fargeson, Box 92.

- Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
606 Port Richmond—William Houseman, 68 Columbia ave., West New Brighton.

- 567 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
322 Niagara Falls—J. Beall, 1414 18th st.
1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, Massena, N. Y.
369 North Tonawanda—F. Nicheuse, 25 Rum- hold ave.
310 Norwich—Ira Robb, 26 Mitchell st.
474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.

- 101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—B. Mead, Box 32.
447 Ossining—D. E. Johnson, 27 Maurice av.
747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
995 Penn Yan—Evert Brown.
1115 Pleasantville—Otto Erler.

- 77 Port Chester—J. Hoffman, 211 Chestnut st.
1135 Port Jefferson—Jerome W. Denton, Setan- ket, L. I.
1145 Port Jervis—Frank R. Starret, 7 Fall st.
203 Poughkeepsie—F. Quaterman, Box 32.
72 Rochester—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.

- 179 " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 " —Adam Fey, 28 Vale st.
1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Box 283.
1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pau, 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard.
412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—(Mill) George Dagert, 914 Emmett st.

- 963 " —H. Glenn, Mohawk av., Scotia.
835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Edward Jersey.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.

- Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
15 " —(Ger.) Martin Ohlmann, 151 Mary st.
26 " —E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
192 " —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.

- 1162 Suffern—Herbert Rutherford.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wilder.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65, Green Island, Troy, N. Y.
636 " —(Mill) A. Bufo, 10 Lark st., Co- hoes, N. Y.

- 918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.

- 125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
278 Watertown—A. Wager, 28½ Elizabeth st.
337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.

- 273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 " Fred. Saarup, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

- 384 Asheville—G. C. Lumly, 51 Blanton st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
530 Hendersonville—C. P. Hall.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—G. W. Williams.
1210 Southport—J. A. Edens.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—F. P. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 " —Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.

NORTH DAKOTA

- 1176 Fargo—C. Benson, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

- 84 Akron—G. Reichad, 106 Euclid ave.
1139 Alliance—J. R. Carr.
539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel, 48 Cornell st.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Evesville—J. W. Dille.
245 Cambridge—W. Waller, Box 860.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—S. S. Duffy, 570 E. 2d st.

- Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 " —Thos. S. Jones, 1121 Fuller st.
209 " —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 " —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Berceford av.
628 " —S. Gilfillen, 4214 Langdon st.
664 " —(Stair) B. C. Menkhous, 1735 Westwood av.
667 " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676 " —O. B. Stienly, 175 Warner st.
692 " —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

- Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 " —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 " —T. W. Keller, 1140 Payne av.
39 " —(Boh.) J. Soukup, 70 Hillman av.
393 " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 " —(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 " —Rufus Treat, 2026 Loraine st.
739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.

- 1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 " —F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, 573 Mill st.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 4th st.
Dayton—Secretary of District Council,
F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
104 " —John Weyrich, 632 N. Main st.
346 " —(Ger.) J. Wirth, cor. Fillmore and Pierce sts.
1132 " —(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So. Wayne ave.

- 1009 Delhi—Morgan Helm.
328 East Liverpool—G. Beatty, 187 Avondale.
557 East Toledo—T. Moon, 812 E. Broadway.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alspach, 1221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—S. D. Day, Tiffin and Tillotson.
637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand Boulevard.
1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smart.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—A. M. Walker, Boulevard.
356 Marietta—C. A. Brahlner, 627 9th st.
881 Massillon—Robert Satterlin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Mechanic st.

- 136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
404 Painesville—C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow.
437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 35 W. Front st.
940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
660 Springfield—Wm. S. Eastwood, 131 W. Clark st.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
243 Tiffin—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
25 Toledo—Chas. Andrews, 1354 Hicks st.
168 " —(Ger.) C. Woelcher, 806 Missouri st.
1200 Washington Court House—F. P. Fultz, Box 520.
405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
171 Youngstown—W. E. Anderson, 129 Garland ave.
716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 1321 Central av.

OKLAHOMA

- 117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 765.
763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—D. F. Gerkin, Box 544.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.

- Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council,
C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
276 " —L. M. Up De Graff, Box 131.
1034 " —W. A. Lentz.
292 Shawnee—Otto Wolf, Box 248.

OREGON

- 1133 Albany—E. E. Wagstaff.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—J. Osborn, Box 415.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—J. M. Baker.
1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1219 The Dalles—H. F. Buncktorf.

PENNSYLVANIA

- 465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson.
237 " —(Ger.) A. Weizmann, 66 Troy Hill road.
135 Allentown—O. C. Knappenberger, 531 N. 8th st.
900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut st.
1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, Box 17.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
406 Bethlehem—H. S. Ehrigott, 422 E. Broad.

- 773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkensburg.
124 Bradford—W. McQuown, 14 Charlotte.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—F. J. Love, 92 Cemetery st.
1044 Charleroi—L. V. Jackman, 811 Shady av.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O., Allegheny county.

- 207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper, Mendelsohn, Pa.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—J. H. Harries, 1115 Barber st.
321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1136 Donora—Art. Roode.
768 Dorrancetown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
1099 Downingtown—Park Smedley, E. Downingtown.

- 580 DuBois—Jas. Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—H. Slutter, Box 403.
421 Elwood City—B. Adams, Box 185.
409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—M. A. Dunn, Stewart ave.
298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
287 Harrisburg—W. H. Bohnert, 222 Peffer st.
129 Hazleton—W. H. McHose, 103 S. Poplar.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. Tenth.
1186 Homewood—Miles Hann, 7421 Finance st.
795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley.
1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Menger.

- 545 Kane—C. H. Phillips, 430 Bayard st.
1129 Kittanning—J. G. Hobaugh, Rural Route 1.
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
677 Lebanon—Cyrrus Snavely, 336 Shaffers-town road.
1153 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—J. Adams, 305 E. Center.
255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—John Elise, 218 N. Vine st.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—M. S. Day, 12 W. 7th st., South Oil City.

- Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council,
W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
8 " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
122 " —(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duvel st.
227 " —(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Memphis st.
238 " —(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 " —Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th st.
359 " —(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101 Monmouth st.
463 " —(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.

- 736 " —J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
843 " —(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas, Box 133, Glenside.
964 " —Chas. Crowder, 721 N. 17th st.
972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 3516 Warren st.
1013 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) J. Clements, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 " —Chas. Gehring, 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 " —(Jewish) Frank Myers, 116 Catharine st.
1090 " —George Banes, 4504 Uber st.

- Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 " —H. G. Schomaker, 1426 Poplar st., Allegheny.
164 " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 " —J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Reynolds sts., E. E.
202 " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeweler st.
230 " —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower.
385 " —E. Mitchell, 620 Independent st.
402 " —(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st.

- Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 22 Gaylord av.
997 Pottstown—J. Geist, 72 N. Adams st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
145 Sayre—C. L. Simons, Stevenson st.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. W. Rech, 742 Locust.
699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, 316 Thorn st.
37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—J. Krowewetter, Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa avenue.

- 824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—George Tucker, 93 Brook st.
966 Uniontown—W. Smith, Morris st.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick.
1014 Warren—O. H. Kingsley, 114 Jackson st.
541 Washington—J. Hallans, 15 Washington rd.
248 Weissport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—J. H. Buffington, Dean st.

- Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District Council,
H. Gass, 75 Regent st.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
102 " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665 " —(Mill) Gus. Knops, 130 N. Washington st.

- 430 Wilkensburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—M. Harman, 2d and Walnut sts.
936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 563 Bell av., N. Braddock.
191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

- 977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—A. Lapierre, 470 Broad.
1182 Cranville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.
176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
342 Pawtucket—H. Lerose, 747 Main st.
94 Providence—J. H. Cook, 298 Lockwood.
632 " —Kempton Hunter, 594 Prairie av.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—J. L. St. Onge, rear 78 N. Main st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 " —W. E. Mosimann, 291 Rutledge avenue.

- 69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
949 " —W. J. Downs, 1818 Barnwell st.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
697 Graniteville—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant, Warrenville.
875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKoy.
947 Ridgeway—P. P. James.
960 Union—F. J. Elliot.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, Room 30, Masonic Temple.

TENNESSEE

- 759 Chattanooga—W. Hathaway, 714 1/2 Cedar.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. O. K. Williamson, 155 Hotton st.
225 Knoxville—D. Hope, 1002 Hannah av.
1178 " —J. Simson, 916 W. Clinch st.

- Memphis—Secretary of District Council,
Frank Welting, 105 S. 2d.
152 " —(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219 " —T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson.
394 " —J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
350 Nashville—J. H. Graves, R. R. 1.
1003 " —P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

- 770 Amarillo—F. D. Cordray.
300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
392 Beaumont—A. Copeland, Box 306.
1170 Carthage—J. H. Hobbs.
185 Cleburne—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville.
1202 Commerce—John H. Gill.
731 Corsicana—W. A. Loving, 731 W. 3d av.
886 Delhart—T. E. Green.
198 Dallas—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 708 W. Crawford.
1151 Eagle Lake—R. L. Krath.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
738 Ennis—John Staples, Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.

- Galveston—Sec. of Dis. Council,
Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526 " —Wm. Lawes, 2125 Ave. G.
611 " —(Ger.) A. Stein Jr., 2008 Mechanic.
572 Georgetown—C. McGlamery, Box 284.
973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
856 Greenville—E. Adams, cor. Walworth and Henderson sts.
1208 Hereford—C. H. Turk.
663 Hillsboro—W. I. Dalton, Box 75.

- Houston—Sec. District Council, George H. Blake, 1408 Nance st.
114 " —J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
953 " —Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress av.

- 30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.
1097 Longview—I. E. Newton, Box 373.
855 Marshall—E. L. Boone.
445 Marlin—H. Ely.
1203 Mart—James Watts.
662 Mineral Wells—W. H. Prague.
1128 Nederland—Charles Rucker.
1028 Orange—J. A. Pitts, Box 51.
873 Palestine—G. R. Berry, 467 Reagan st.
520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
1179 Roston—W. B. Bowman.
460 San Antonio—(Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
717 " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
1071 Sweetwater—L. Faber.
596 Taylor—J. T. Petway.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379 Texarkana—H. Crabtree, 20th and Pine.
1104 Tyler—C. Brown, 1001 E. Erwin st.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—J. I. Green, Dalhart, Tex.
608 Weatherford—T. E. Love.

UTAH

- 450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
184 Salt Lake City—C. H. Chase, Box 1492.

VERMONT

- 481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590 Rutland—J. Poulin, 17 Pine st.

VIRGINIA

- 967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
1078 Fredericksburg—J. G. Hefflin.
887 Hampton—L. L. Bush.
994 Hot Springs—J. A. Trimble.
403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 " —R. W. Vaden, 1250 25th st.
331 Norfolk—B. B. Bardin, 285 Church st.
1174 " —C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.
551 Portsmouth—W. L. Vann, 1720 Worth st.
388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cony.
1180 " —E. S. Paterson.
319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jefferson st.

WASHINGTON

- 883 Aberdeen—M. M. Briggs, Box 347.
1004 Ellensburg—T. M. Pearson.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—J. A. Aeteson, Hoquiam.
756 New Whatcom—F. W. Johnson, Box 341.
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
528 Republic—Charles Coulson, Box 21.
1061 Ritzville—Wm. Krider, Box 130.
131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
338 " —(Mill) Karl Edberg, 523 Pine st.
98 Spokane—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardiner av.
1060 " —G. Holec, 128 8th ave.
470 Tacoma—A. Munden, 809 S. N st.
1214 Walla Walla—O. M. Butcher, Box 621.

WEST VIRGINIA

- 976 Bluefield—A. J. Horaker, S. Bland st.
1207 Charleston—J. C. Laughorn, 71 Wilson st.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
236 Clarkburg—J. M. Osbourne, 740 Mulberry.
428 Fairmont—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fairmount ave.

- 702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—B. Merrill, 720 7th ave.
800 Parkersburg—C. K. Pettit, 1202 Swan st.
1181 Piedmont—Harry F. Smith.
893 Wellsburg—T. W. Swaney, Box 597.
3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

- 955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
926 Beloit—Jos. M. Lathers, 403 Euclid ave.
1074 Eau Claire—J. Tighmiller, 309 Wisconsin.
776 Fond-du-Lac—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest av.
1146 Green Bay—F. Cross, 135 Oakland ave.
836 Janesville—M. C. Roherty, 54 Chestnut.
161 Kenosha—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland, Box 606.
314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
849 Manitowoc—H. Stechmesher, 727 N. 12th.
68 Menominee—Herman Valathe.

- Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council,
Joseph Gruber, 496 26th st.
188 " —Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
522 " —(Ger.) Robert Hoppe, 659 24 1/2 st.
896 " —(Mill) A. Henkforth, 1019 7th st.
252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoppe, 240 15th st.
91 Racine—H. Frederickson, 721 Racine st.
657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
344 Waukesha—Geo. F. Peffer, 401 Lake st.
755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

- 469 Cheyenne—L. E. Prey, Box 553.

Financial Secretaries, Attention!

The quarterly password, with necessary blank forms for Financial Secretaries and Treasurers for the months of July, August and September, as well as instructions as to the election of delegates to our next Convention, railroad conveniences to Atlanta, Ga., and so forth, were forwarded from the General Office on the 15th of June to all Local Unions in good standing. Financial Secretaries who have not received the above will please notify the General Secretary-Treasurer at once.

Bear in Mind These Hints

It is the duty of every member of the Union to see that their tax is paid and the receipt for same read at the meeting.

When Local Unions grant clearance cards, two months' tax should be sent to the General Office in order to avoid errors and mistakes.

When sending in list of officers the Recording Secretary should give their street addresses plainly, or number of their postoffice box.

When a member goes to work outside the jurisdiction of his Local, he should live up to the Union rules of the city wherein he is employed.

Local Unions should send in reports on the condition of trade more frequently. In some issues our Mail Bag is rather small. This is not creditable to the Local Unions.

The Citizens' Alliances

Some people have funny ideas about citizenship. When a lot of "public-spirited gentlemen" and "respectable business men" get together in a secret association whose purposes are to refuse credit to strikers, boycott union labels, and persecute labor editors—as at Scranton last year, at Terra Haute more recently, and now at Wilkesbarre—they always call it a "Citizens' Alliance."

But, after all, this is quite reasonable. The country belongs to these people. They own the land, the mines, the forests, the railroads, the ships, the mills and factories—all the means of production. Thanks to the neglect and apathy of the workers, they own the government, too. Why shouldn't they count themselves the only citizens?

In face of the fact that even during the best of times the average wage barely suffices to supply the necessities of life, and that, at the best, employment is but intermittent, it is an insult to the working class to charge their poverty to intemperance and lack of energy and thrift—simply a mean, base insult.

Recipe for a Good Union

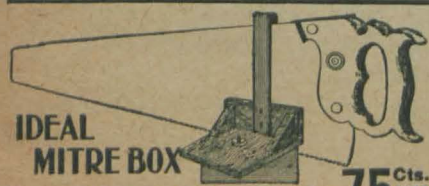
Grit.
Vim.
Push.
Snap.
Energy.
Morality.
Cordiality.
Talk about it.
Write about it.
Speak well of it.
Help to improve it.
Subscribe for its papers.
Aid all labor organizations.
Make the atmosphere healthy.
Faith exhibited by good works.
Fire all loafers and scandal-mongers.
Let your object be the welfare, growth and ever-increasing influence of the Union.
Speak well of its members, and encourage all to put forth their highest endeavors.

Convict Labor Legislation

It has long been a question for serious consideration as to how convict labor may be employed so as to come into competition as little as possible with free labor. In fact, it is not just that convict labor should ever be allowed to compete with free labor. Poverty is the most prolific cause of crime that we have, and it should be the policy of the State to encourage the wage-earning element, as they compose the great mass of the people. To bring the laborer into competition with the convict is not only to degrade him in his own estimation, but it is to deprive him from the opportunity of receiving as great amount as he would otherwise receive for his labor. Convict-made goods are prohibited from sale in many of the States, but New York has adopted a system which seems to come nearer than any other in reaching the desideratum. In that State the convicts are kept busy manufacturing goods for the use of the State institutions.

A measure, which is designed to reach the evil, is now before Congress. It provides that all goods which are the product of convict labor shall be marked as such, and when carried into a State other than the one in which the goods are made, the goods shall be subject to the laws of the State, with reference to the sale of the goods. Statistics show that while the amount of prison-made goods are small compared with the total output of the country, yet when the work is confined to a limited number of articles it has a deranging effect on the market and honest labor. The law that is before Congress seems to be a step in the right direction.—*United Mine Workers Journal*.

THE method of regulating the wage rate by the hour is merely a convenience for estimating the sum due for any period short of a day—nothing more. Hence a demand for a reduction of the hours of labor without a proportionate reduction of wages does not imply the payment of unearned wages. It implies, first, that the day's necessities being as great, or greater, under the shorter workday rule, the sum needed for subsistence remains the same; and, second, that wages bear no relation whatever to the value of the work, but are fixed by the cost of maintaining the general standard of living, be it high or low, good or bad.



IDEAL MITRE BOX
Directions for Use: To be used on any material, at all angles, with any old saw.
75 Cts. POST PAID
IDEAL TOOL CO., 3753 High St., Denver, Colo.

Before You Build

ask for our Catalogue,
No. 145 C, of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Equally good for the individual
Home Builder or the Contractor.
Send 10 cents to cover postage.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.
NEW YORK CITY
SINCE 1848

"Gives the Best Methods" HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE

Or, House and Roof Framing

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timbers for houses, together with an easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen. Twenty-eight chapters, 96 pages, and 100 engravings.

Cloth, 7x10. **ONLY ONE DOLLAR.**
Send name, address and cash for books to
OWEN B. MAGINNIS, 310 W. 128th St., New York City



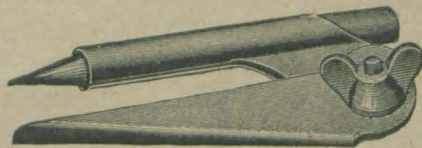
THE CELEBRATED BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.

49 LINDUS ST. CLEVELAND, OHIO

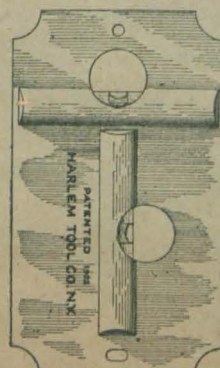
PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted

The ROE LEVEL

Patented June 24, 1902.

Cut 1/2 Actual Size
3 1/4" x 5 1/4"



A very popular tool with all mechanics, especially Carpenters. Can be attached to any plumb-rule or straight-edge at a moment's notice.

Very simple to adjust; always held rigidly in place. Far quicker and more accurate than the common bob. No need for the heavy wooden or iron level, thus saving space and weight in tool-chest.

Send for circular.

A Guarantee given with every Level.

For sale by principal hardware dealers, or will be sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Sole Manufacturers

75 Cents

The HARLEM TOOL CO.

244 W. 124th Street, NEW YORK.

BETTER PAY —FOR— CARPENTERS

WE CAN QUALIFY ambitious carpenters to earn more money. We train men already at work to do better work and get better pay.

If you want to learn to draw plans, to make specifications, or to undertake general contracting and building, write to us today, stating what class of work you wish to take up.

We will promptly explain how we can train you by mail, in your spare time, and at small expense, for any position in the architectural field.

Carpenter Becomes Successful Architect

I learned the carpenter's trade while quite a young man. I soon felt keenly the need of a technical education, to master the problems of my work. Not being able to attend college, I had about concluded to give up when a friend handed me one of the circulars of the Schools. I at once decided to take the Architectural Drawing and Designing Course. The Course has been worth several times the cost to me. In a very short time I was able to master difficult problems, my business became more remunerative, and my prospects brightened. I now have an architect's office in this city, and am doing a good business. I intend to take another Course as soon as I can. I will gladly reply to any letters regarding the Schools.

F. L. LINDSAY,
Box 34, Watertown, Wis.



Carpenter Becomes Contractor and Builder

I cannot recommend the International Correspondence Schools too highly. I had twelve years experience in carpenter work previous to enrolling in the Architectural Drawing Course, but found that I was very much in need of more education. I saw an advertisement of the Schools, and at once decided to take up the above mentioned Course. When I received my Instruction Papers, I found they were just what I wanted. The Course has been a great help to me; the benefits received from same are worth many times what it cost me. I am now a contractor and builder, and am able to put up all kinds of house plans. What the Schools have done for me, they will do for others.

JOHN T. LATRELL,
Ticonderoga, N. Y.



Successfully Studies Architecture at 53

When I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course I was 53 years of age. I have found it of great value to me. The instruction is so practical that I have been able to design and superintend the construction of a large six-story brick-and-stone building, which is to be used as an apartment house, and will cost about \$150,000. I could not have done this if I had not taken the Course. My only regret is that I did not know of the International Correspondence Schools twenty years ago. If I could have studied their Course then, I would have attained my present position long ago. I would advise every man to get a technical education in his work, and thus acquire more knowledge than can be gained from ten years' experience.

JOHN McAULIFFE,
11 Hayes St., Cambridgeport, Mass.



Became Draftsman and Doubled Salary

I consider the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., one of the grandest institutions in America. The knowledge I have gained from the Architectural Drawing Course has enabled me to compete with some of the best architects and contractors in the State. I am now holding a position as draftsman for one of the leading lumber and manufacturing companies in Memphis, Tenn., and can honestly say that I never could have secured this position had it not been for the knowledge gained from the Schools. My salary has more than doubled since I enrolled. I cannot say too much in praise of such a grand institution.

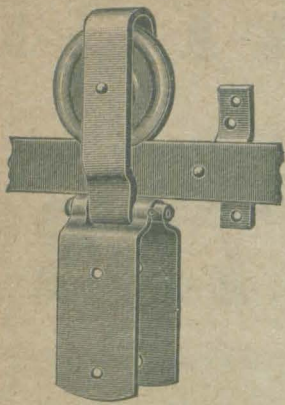
A. D. PAINE,
Desoto Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.



International Correspondence Schools

Box 1069 Scranton, Pa.

LANE HINGED HANGER



HINGE JOINT
FLEXIBLE
ALL STEEL FRAME

TIED ON RAIL
ROLLER BEARINGS
DETACHABLE

SOLD BY THE HARDWARE TRADE

Lane Brothers Company

MANUFACTURERS

422-54 Prospect Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ANCHOR YOUR FAITH TO THIS TRADE MARK



If you made only a single sale to a single customer you would not long remain in business.

You can build up a permanent trade only by selling goods which satisfy first, last and always.

Plumb's Tools

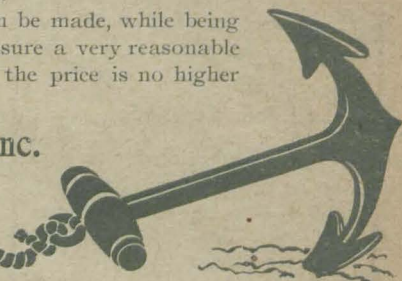
are like no other tools that are made.

They represent individual attention and supervision in connection with a large output.

Each tool is as good as it can be made, while being made in such quantities as to insure a very reasonable price. Quality comes first, but the price is no higher than it need be.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.

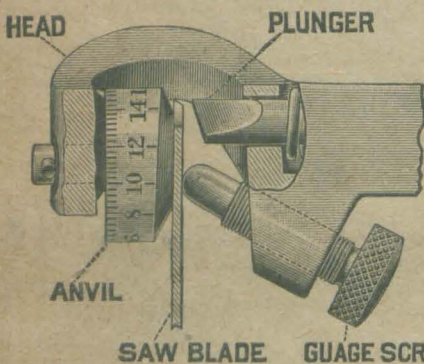
Philadelphia



No. 95 SAW SET

Can't Break the Saw Teeth With It

Always Sets the Teeth Just Right



Skilled Workmen

NOT
REQUIRED

In Its Adjustment
or Operation

ASK FOR CATALOGUE
OF HARDWARE SPECIALTIES



Registered, Pat. No. 30,572
This Trade Mark is stamped on
all Hardware Specialties
of my make.

CHAS. MORRILL

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET

New York

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

This Work is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

Price, Cloth, Two Dollars

Sent post paid on receipt of price. Address

G. D. INSKIP 226 Hobart St., West Philadelphia

Sworn Circulation
of
The CARPENTER

72,000
COPIES MONTHLY

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men.

Not Much Money

Is needed to trim your house if you make use of wrought bronze hardware. We make such wrought goods in a number of tasteful designs and in all finishes. These are made with no less care than our more expensive cast bronze hardware, quality and durability are alike above reproach.

Let us send you booklets which show these goods, or refer you to dealers in your neighborhood who can show you samples.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

New Britain, Conn., New York, Philadelphia

The "Genuine" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by R. H. BROWN & CO. from the Best Quality

JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

R. H. BROWN & CO., New Haven, Conn.

ATKINS HIGH GRADE SILVER STEEL HAND SAWS

ARE THE BEST



ATKINS PERFECTION
No. 53

Our High Grade Hand Saws are made especially for High Grade Workmen, who buy only the Best Tools and know a Good Saw when they see it. Atkins Saws always please. All Up-to-Date Dealers handle them.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

LEADING SAW AND TOOL
MANUFACTURERS

Factories: Indianapolis, Ind.

CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 9
Established in 1881

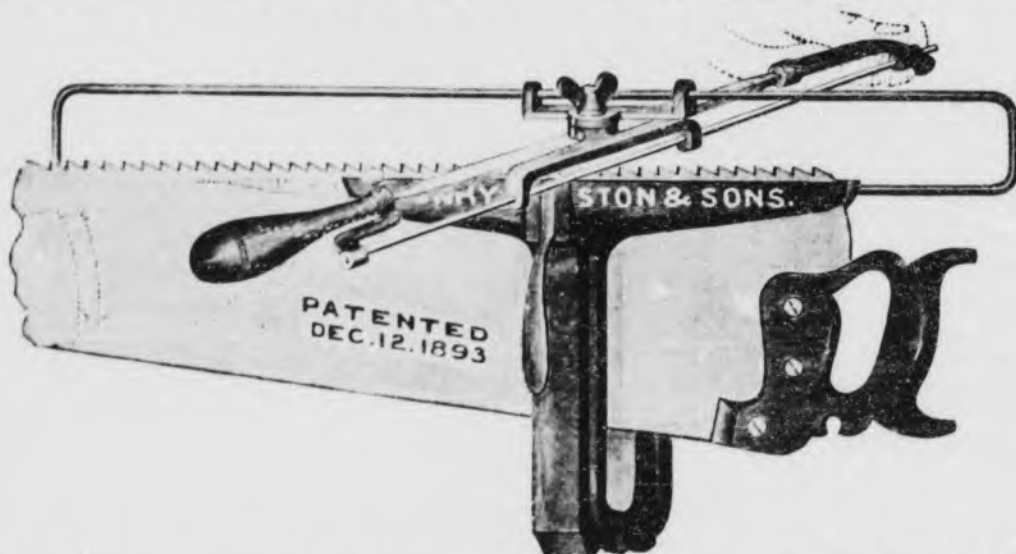
PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy

DISSTON SAW FILING GUIDE

For Those
Not Skilled
in the Art of
Saw Filing,
We Fully Recommend
this Clamp and Guide

We Manufacture
the Finest
and Largest Line of Saws
in the World



With the Aid of this Guide
the Saw Can be
More Accurately Filed
and in Much Less Time
Than by Hand Alone

Send a Postal
for Our Pamphlet,
"Practical Hints to Mechanics"
Mailed Free

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, inc. Philadelphia, Penna.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

Thousands of this tool have
been sold, and they are high-
ly recommended by ALL who
use them.



If your hardware dealer
does not handle them, don't
take an inferior set because
some may say "it's just as
good."

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK

... CROUCH'S ... IMPROVED SASH CORD IRONS

FASTENS CORD TO SASH WITH-
OUT KNOTS

Used by Up-to-Date Carpenters
and Builders

Saves Labor and Cord
and Lots of Trouble
to Housekeepers

Patented
Aug. 24, '97

Also Pliers to Adjust
Same

Manufactured & Sold by

... THE ...
Connecticut Cord Iron Corp.
NORWICH, CONN.

Write for Prices ...



The "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round of each bit

.. For Sale by All Hardware Dealers ..

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

ARE THE STANDARD

Consider the Quality—when

buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware
perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring
Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893
Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Pan-Am., Buffalo, 1901

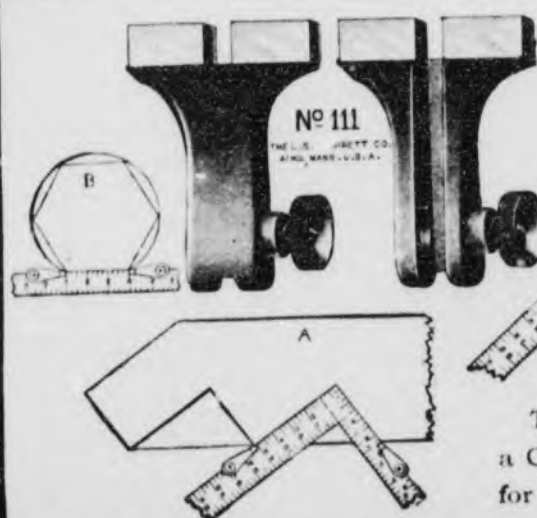
For Sale by Hardware Dealers

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

STAIR GAUGE FIXTURES

Price:
75c Per Pair

These fixtures can be readily clamped to
a Carpenter's steel square to form a gauge
for various uses.



Sketch A shows the gauge applied for laying out a stair stringer; sketch B, lay-
ing off hexagon angles; sketch C, as used as a center gauge or in quartering a circle.
Send for catalogue No. 16V, of Fine Mechanical Tools.

STARRETT'S
TOOLS ARE
UNION TOOLS

The L. S. Starrett Co. ATHOL, MASS.
U. S. A.

THE GRAND PRIX

ESTABLISHED 1832

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**



Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.

**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
COUCES | PLANE IRONS & C.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"

THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFGS. MILLBURY, MASS.

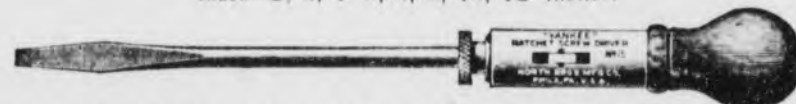


OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT —

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES

Copyrighted Planes of various sizes, with
rubber handles of unvarnished wood.



LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough temper. Solid (angled) handles. Heavy metal. Flared handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade mark CHAMPION is on each blade.

**Foot and Hand Power Machinery
COMPLETE OUTFITS**

Carpenters and Builders with steam power
can successfully compete with the large shops
by using our new labor saving machinery.
Sold on trial. Send for catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.
22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



A Brand New Tool

Requires brand new methods to introduce it.

Have you seen our

POCKET MAGAZINE SCREW-DRIVER

It has four detachable blades, of various widths and thicknesses, to suit different size screws. Blades are kept in magazine formed by handle. Tool weighs only two ounces, and can be carried in pocket. Made of steel, handsomely polished and nickel-plated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price \$1.00.

UNION TOOL COMPANY

Box 3312

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Printing by Union Workmen

Who Put the Union Label On
is the Kind You Want

Estimates furnished
cheerfully, and orders by
mail filled in a jiffy.

The NEW ERA CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

1308 Drury Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

U. S. A.

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 9
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



COLUMBUS, O.—Local Unions 61 and 494 are steadily increasing in membership. Each Union initiates from four to six new members every weekly meeting night.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Business is not rushing in this city at present, and everything is very dull. We believe, however, that after Labor Day there will be some stir among the contractors and that business will pick up again.

WEST NEWTON, Mass.—Local Union 708 is slowly but surely growing in membership, and we are receiving new applications nearly every meeting night. Whenever we run against an odd non-union man we push him into line.

SIDNEY, O.—We are getting along all right. We have now a membership of thirty in good standing, and are holding lively discussions on trade matters and hope that the result will have a tendency to advance our interests and condition.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Lately our meetings have been rather slimly attended, but now we seem to be on the road to prosperity. At our last meeting we initiated ten new members, which had a very encouraging effect on our membership. We are getting into a hustle now and everything points to success.

SANDUSKY, Ohio.—Local Union 940 is booming and work is good, but wages are rather low and we are badly in need of advancement in this respect. On July 30 we held a special meeting, called for the purpose of arousing the interest of non-union carpenters. Brother McFarland, of Buffalo, N. Y., delivered an address that put new life into the craft here. As a further result of his effort we gained twenty new members, and more are expected to follow.

PORT HURON, Mich.—At our regular meeting on August 12 we had General Organizer Brother McFarland with us, who gave us much valuable advice, and pointed out many things to us which, if taken heed of, will enable us to build up our Local Union on sounder lines. We have been greatly benefited by Brother McFarland's visit, and believe that had he been with us in the spring we would have obtained more signatures of contractors to our new agreement. Still, we hope to be more successful in this respect in the near future.

LAKE CHARLES, La.—This city is a fine place for carpenters to stay away from at present. While there are quite a number of buildings under construction, there are plenty of men to do the work and a good many to spare.

DENVER, Colo.—Our city is overrun with carpenters, and great numbers are still coming in. Our own members are walking the streets in vain search of work. It will be better for those now here and for all if carpenters will stay away from Denver for the present.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Taking advantage of the presence of General Organizer McFarland in this city, we called a joint meeting of the three Local Unions on August 2, when he delivered a very able address. We are confident of good results from his plain exposition of union principles.

TUXEDO, N. Y.—Wages are low in this city and the hours long. The nearest boarding-house is three miles from the only place of employment here, and the only way of getting to it is by walking. Besides this unfavorable state of affairs, there is a probability of difficulty arising in regard to trade matters. We would therefore ask all carpenters to stay away from Tuxedo until further notice.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Our Local Union is all O. K. We have nearly all work here under control, and are now making an effort to thoroughly unionize the shops. The three Unions existing here, the bricklayers, tanners and carpenters, are working harmoniously and will soon make old Lynchburg an all-around union town. We have sixty members in good standing and all are working. The men employed in one of our shops have already applied for admission, leaving but two more shops to conquer.

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—Our Union is getting along nicely. Nevertheless, we are having a hard time here, and the rumor that there is a boom in Gainesville is without any foundation. It is true that there are two cotton mills here under construction, but they are a curse to mechanics, and carpenters should stay away from this city. These mills are working 11½ hours per day, and so far we have been unable to put a stop to these outrageous proceedings.

SALEM, Ill.—We have a nice Local in this town, and our members take an active interest in labor matters, attend our meetings regularly and strictly uphold the eight-hour system. Any newcomer is at once taken care of, and if not a union man we make him join in short order. If not in possession of a clear card of membership, we compel him to put himself in good standing without delay. Swartz & Rogers, a firm running an apple house and dryer here, has refused an advance in

wages demanded by their employees, and they also refuse to recognize the local labor federation. In all probability this firm will be placed on the unfair list. A victory over this firm means recognition of labor organization in this entire county.

PETERBORO, Ont.—Considering prevailing conditions in this locality, we can say we are getting along pretty fairly. The best mechanics in town are members of our Union, and preference is given them every time by the contractors when requiring help.

ASHLAND, Ky.—We are glad to say that our new Union, not quite a month old, is arousing the interest of the craft here. We have this moment enrolled thirty-five good working members, and we expect to have all the carpenters in town with us by the first of the year.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—On petition of Local Union 685, of Chicopee, we have taken that body under our jurisdiction, and there is no question but that in a short time we will be obliged to take in East and West Longmeadow. The District Council of Springfield now comprises the city of Springfield, Chicopee, West Springfield, Agawam and Ludlow. Our new Local Union, 1105, is doing nicely.

TAMAQUA, Pa.—Owing to the scarcity of work in this city quite a large number of carpenters were compelled to seek employment in other localities. Whenever brothers meet any of them not in possession of a membership card, they should treat them as enemies, because they failed to avail themselves of the opportunity to become members of our Brotherhood while in Tamaqua. We request carpenters to remain away from this locality for the present.

HARRISBURG, Ill.—Our Union is getting along very well. We have at present about forty-five members, and others have signified their intention to join. The contractors have treated us very nicely so far, and we anticipate little trouble in getting their signatures to a new scale of wages. Work is somewhat dull at present, and, as we are endeavoring to more thoroughly organize the craft here, we would advise carpenters to stay away until further notice.

No Boom in McKeesport, Pa.

On account of the prospective building of the largest tube works in the world in the city of McKeesport, Pa., unscrupulous contractors and land agents are at present advertising far and near a great boom in the building industries in this locality. Brothers will please take notice that all rumors to this effect are false or, at least, premature, since the work on this plant will not be started up within a year. Carpenters or other building crafts-

men coming on here in the expectation to secure employment will meet with disappointment. Many carpenters are daily leaving this city on account of scarcity of work. Stay away.

Stay Away from Chicago

The attention of all carpenters is hereby called to the fact that there is not the slightest sign of a boom in the building industries in the city of Chicago, Ill. All advertisements stating that such is the case are false and misleading. They emanate from unscrupulous contractors, whose object is to flood the city with idle men, and thus force down wages. Chicago is overstocked with men, hundreds of whom are walking the streets in vain attempt to secure employment, hence there is no show whatever for new comers. Keep away!

Look Out for Them!

Local Union 162, San Mateo, Cal., is anxious to locate Charles W. Smith, formerly their Treasurer, who absconded with a large portion of the Union's funds. Any information regarding his whereabouts will be thankfully received by the General Office.

Smith is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, weighs 140 pounds, dark complexion, has small grayish eyes, small moustache and short, small side whiskers; combs his hair à la pompadour, and wore gray gray clothes and white shirt when he disappeared.

On August 23 D. W. Deane, a contractor of Birmingham, Ala., jumped town, leaving his carpenter wages unpaid. He is 37 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, has red face, sandy mustache, light complexion, weighs about 175 pounds, left eye out, front upper teeth gold crowned. Any brother or reader locating said D. W. Deane will please notify Robert E. L. Connolly, Secretary D. C., Box 55, Birmingham, Ala., or the General Office.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

Chicago, Ill.	Denver, Colo.
St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Independence, Colo.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Paterson, N. J.	Divernon, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.



CIRCULAR LETTER

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions and District Councils

GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

I wish to call the attention of our District Councils, Local Unions and our members in general to the fact that it is an utter impossibility to answer all communications the same day they are received at this office. Some of our local officers imagine all they have to do is to write us on the last moment and that they will receive a reply immediately. It appears that the distance from Philadelphia, in many instances the delay in the mails, and other causes, are never allowed, nor even taken into consideration. If a reply is not forthcoming promptly, fault-finding is the result. Let me here state that within the last two years this organization has doubled itself both numerically and financially. It is now a big institution, requiring particular care and attention in all its departments, yet we have only the same help cramped up in four small rooms in the Lippincott Building, corner Twelfth and Filbert Sts.

In order to transact business with as little delay as possible and in a business-like manner, we should be allowed a little leeway. Make your communications as short as possible, but give all the facts clearly and concisely; grant a little time in which to reply, and above all have your communications come through the regular official channel of your organization—the Recording Secretary. In this way matters can be attended to promptly, and in better shape, which no doubt will give better satisfaction to all.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK DUFFY,
General Sec.-Treas.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

On General Vote on P. J. McGuire's Proposition

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1902.

William D. Huber, General President,
United Brotherhood, C. & J. of A.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—We, the undersigned committee appointed by you to count the votes of the Local Unions on the proposition of Brother McGuire, beg leave to submit the following report:

The vote of the following Locals was rejected, having been mailed after August 1st: 42, 152, 189, 322, 364, 393, 406, 501, 599, 614, 633, 679, 680, 833, 858, 881, 882, 885, 955, 1006, 1018, 1043, 1069.

The vote of Locals 771, 951, 998, 1119, 1152 and 1148 was not counted, they having returned a unanimous vote—no figures given to show the number of votes cast.

The following Locals did not vote on the question, recommending that it be referred to the convention for final action: 52, 112, 404, 413, 453, 537, 586, 664, 716, 849, 555, 999, 1002, 1037, 1070, 1145.

We find that the total vote cast was 25,059. For, 7,305; against, 17,754.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,
Local 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.
J. H. CLARK,
Local 964, Philadelphia.
PHILIP KEIL,
Local 29, Baltimore, Md.

RESULT OF GENERAL VOTE ON P. J. MCGUIRE'S PROPOSITION

LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST	LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST	LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST	LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST	LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST	LOCAL UNION	FOR	AGAINST
1.....		230	203.....	26	19	398.....	21	1	620.....	5	10	883.....	8	17	1040.....		17
3.....		69	204.....		8	399.....		19	262.....	42	14	884.....		39	1041.....		57
4.....	32	79	205.....	66		400.....	1	6	624.....		60	887.....		41	1042.....		10
8.....		74	206.....		27	401.....	40		625.....	7	27	892.....		20	1045.....	5	25
10.....		56	207.....		18	403.....	22		627.....	13	27	894.....		19	1049.....	2	20
11.....	3	52	208.....	29	2	405.....		16	628.....	38	9	895.....	2	49	1050.....		14
12.....	1	115	209.....		75	407.....		8	631.....		14	897.....	16	38	1051.....	53	4
13.....		33	210.....	56	4	408.....		127	632.....	24	163	898.....	6	15	1052.....		19
15.....	1	59	211.....	28	63	410.....	12	3	634.....		30	900.....	8	34	1053.....		19
16.....		27	212.....		63	414.....		15	635.....	1	26	902.....	14	1	1054.....	11	
17.....		19	214.....		28	416.....		41	636.....		9	905.....	21		1055.....		23
18.....		1	215.....		46	417.....	22	5	638.....	50	1	905.....	9	1	1056.....		12
19.....	18	87	216.....		24	421.....		13	639.....		78	906.....	18	5	1058.....	5	25
20.....	5	17	217.....	31	10	422.....		10	641.....		7	908.....	12		1059.....	2	7
21.....		23	218.....	11	15	424.....	8	1	642.....	19		910.....		36	1060.....		20
24.....	9	36	219.....		14	426.....		1	643.....	1	15	911.....		16	1061.....		21
25.....		48	220.....		9	427.....	5	56	644.....	3	41	912.....	4	14	1062.....		22
26.....		41	223.....		11	428.....	7	37	646.....		9	914.....		22	1063.....		19
28.....		41	224.....	59	3	430.....		65	648.....		17	915.....	10		1064.....	19	
29.....	174		225.....	3	15	431.....		18	650.....		13	916.....	2	29	1066.....	1	
32.....		133	226.....		20	432.....	31	2	652.....		16	917.....	6	5	1068.....		63
33.....	64	34	227.....	25		435.....	12		653.....	1	16	919.....	52	2	1073.....	28	
34.....		56	228.....	27	4	438.....	20	1	655.....		9	923.....	1	7	1074.....	16	4
35.....		16	230.....	33	33	439.....	14		657.....	1	61	924.....		12	1075.....	50	2
36.....	8	39	231.....	7	48	440.....	26	3	658.....		10	925.....		12	1077.....		57
37.....		35	232.....	1	25	442.....	18		659.....	1	37	927.....	3	45	1078.....	4	15
38.....	6	26	233.....		17	443.....	4	22	660.....	16	33	929.....	5	7	1080.....		15
39.....	84	3	237.....	23		444.....	31	5	661.....		57	933.....		10	1081.....		9
40.....		18	238.....	5	17	447.....		37	665.....		27	934.....		7	1082.....		59
41.....	17	2	239.....		78	448.....	3	30	667.....		40	935.....		12	1083.....		21
42.....	93	1	241.....	3	63	450.....	13		668.....	37	3	937.....	11	9	1084.....		13
43.....	40	14	244.....		9	454.....	1	35	673.....		23	938.....		15	1086.....		20
45.....		26	245.....	1	20	455.....		11	676.....		33	941.....	34	1	1087.....		14
47.....		39	246.....		16	458.....	4	6	678.....		12	944.....	6	3	1088.....		30
48.....	7		247.....	1	97	459.....	5	45	681.....		18	945.....		29	1090.....		31
49.....	19		248.....	4		460.....		16	682.....		19	950.....		17	1091.....	6	24
50.....		75	251.....	1	13	461.....		18	683.....	50	8	952.....	5	27	1092.....		13
51.....	1	94	252.....		21	463.....	44		684.....		10	953.....	16	1	1093.....	1	66
53.....	47	20	254.....	17		464.....		90	685.....		14	956.....		9	1094.....		8
54.....	1	159	255.....		29	465.....	1	30	688.....		35	958.....	31	3	1095.....	14	
55.....		64	256.....	1	21	466.....		33	690.....	7	1	961.....	1	25	1096.....	6	26
57.....		199	257.....	1	110	468.....	48	2	691.....		63	962.....		16	1099.....	3	14
58.....		43	259.....	1	21	470.....	3	60	692.....	1	19	964.....	21		1101.....		13
60.....	4	34	260.....	57		471.....	2	91	696.....	25	18	965.....		36	1102.....		35
61.....		4	261.....	4	11	473.....	3	48	698.....	29	13	966.....		18	1104.....		14
62.....	1	22	262.....	92	15	474.....		14	699.....	17	4	969.....	13	3	1105.....	5	27
63.....	5	46	263.....	3	14	475.....			701.....		20	970.....	33		1107.....		14
64.....	10	40	264.....		50	476.....	170	12	702.....		11	975.....		12	1110.....		31
65.....	25	15	265.....		47	478.....	188	4	703.....		23	976.....		14	1111.....	1	19
66.....		15	267.....	12	6	481.....		17	705.....		18	980.....	13	13	1113.....		12
67.....	7	12	268.....		69	482.....	7	23	707.....	10	47	984.....		18	1116.....		22
71.....		7	271.....	15		483.....	3	185	709.....		11	985.....		7	1117.....	6	5
72.....	10	70	272.....		39	484.....	1	12	711.....		9	986.....		19	1120.....		7
73.....	39	28	273.....	39	14	486.....	15	13	712.....		34	987.....	1	22	1121.....		9
74.....		9	274.....	5	10	487.....		25	714.....	18	1	989.....	1	19	1123.....	2	14
76.....	2	84	276.....	20	15	488.....	1	9	715.....	69	29	991.....		16	1129.....		18
77.....	8	62	277.....	50	7	489.....		38	717.....		69	993.....		26	1131.....		20
78.....	22	1	278.....		12	490.....		47	718.....	30	25	997.....	10	10	1132.....		12
80.....	1	79	282.....	9	53	491.....	4	18	719.....		58	1001.....		8	1133.....		9
81.....	18	2	283.....		17	492.....	3	85	722.....		51	1003.....	16		1135.....		13
82.....	3	13	284.....		23	493.....	64	17	723.....	1	36	1005.....		28	1137.....	11	1
83.....	2	41	285.....	4	19	494.....	1	29	726.....		17	1007.....		20	1138.....	9	10
84.....	3	18	286.....		29	495.....		37	728.....	12		1008.....	15		1140.....	21	
85.....	2	29	287.....		43	496.....		16	729.....		16	1009.....	1	9	1141.....	4	5
86.....	10	1	288.....	21	17	498.....		13	731.....	9	3	1010.....		35	1142.....		17
87.....	23	51	289.....	1	54	499.....	12	18	733.....	3	4	1011.....	29		1143.....	8	
88.....		17	291.....	25	75	502.....		22	735.....		14	1012.....		3	1144.....	13	
89.....	3	13	292.....	1	27	505.....		9	738.....		18	1013.....	3	20	1146.....	14	6
90.....		45	293.....	17		509.....	7	25	740.....		8	1015.....		24	1147.....	22	
91.....	41	9	294.....	5	1	511.....	5	18	741.....		14	1016.....	58		1151.....		15
93.....	1	59	295.....		15	513.....		117	742.....	8	1	1019.....		20	1154.....	15	2
96.....	3	99	296.....	36	14	515.....		112	744.....		9	1020.....	21		1155.....		60
97.....	2	41	297.....		22	516.....	11		746.....		44	1021.....		42	1160.....	12	
98.....	4	60	299.....	62	1	517.....	9		747.....	29		1022.....		27	1161.....	14	
99.....	23	13	300.....	25	27	518.....		29	749.....		23	1024.....	43	4	1162.....		21
100.....		16	301.....	33	5	519.....	19	2	751.....		26	1028.....	30	2	1163.....	12	6
101.....		12	302.....	41	9	521.....		6	753.....	13	1	1029.....		14	1164.....	10	
102.....	1	23	303.....	95		522.....		86	755.....		64	1031.....		18	1165.....	9	
103.....	6	24	304.....		48	523.....		13	757.....		30	1032.....	5	23	1166.....		16
104.....		64	305.....	1	7	524.....		10	758.....		17	1035.....		45	1167.....	13	2
106.....	23	6	306.....	17	5	526.....	22	2	759.....	17	3	1036.....		30	1173.....	20	
107.....	11	2	307.....		13	527.....	6	1	760.....		13						
109.....		2024															

General President's Quarterly Report

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 1, 1902.

TO THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD,
Greeting:

Our organization is still on the increase, 141 charters having been granted in the last three months, and the outlook for the future is good. Most of the movements for better conditions this spring have met with success—not one defeat so far having been reported to this office. Some few places, however, had a stubborn fight, and in a number of the cities it is still on, notably Hartford, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Norfolk, Va., and Nashville, Tenn. I feel confident that if sufficient aid is given them they will also meet with success. They have certainly shown a strong determination, and have at all times been willing to take into consideration any fair proposition from their employers, and the general spirit shown is to be highly commended.

On April 30, 1902, Brother McGuire signed a release from any and all moneys for salary as General Secretary-Treasurer, whether due or to become due, and also tendered his resignation as General Secretary-Treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, all of which was referred to our attorney on the above date. On June 6 he also paid \$1,000 on account of the \$2,000 which he has agreed to pay in compromise of our claim of \$10,074.93 shortage in his account as G. S.-T. of the U. B., all of which has been submitted to your honorable body, accepted, and sent for a referendum vote of the Local Unions as per your instructions, which proposition I trust will be approved by them, and thus settle the controversy which has caused so much dissatisfaction among our members. I accepted the proposition offered by Brother McGuire, believing that it was the best that was possible to get, as he has no money so far as I know, and to further prosecute him in the courts would do us, as an organization, no good, nor would it give us the full amount of the shortage claimed, as in the opinion of our attorney the bond is worthless, some of the provisions not having been lived up to, and that it would be useless expenditure to try to collect from them even if we did convict Brother McGuire, which there is no doubt would have been done if the case had been tried in court. Hence, I hope this proposition will be accepted and the matter dropped for the good of our organization as well as the labor movement in general.

I have visited quite a number of places in the interest of the organization, and have found them in a flourishing condition. I visited Detroit at the urgent demand of the Manhattan D.C., in an effort to settle the dispute on the Stokes Hotel in New York, the material coming from Detroit. I met with partial success, but was unable to effect a satisfactory settlement. If the proper course is pursued by the District Council, however, they will eventually get what they desire.

I feel proud of the organization and its standing, and the growth it has made in the past year, and I trust that the same energy and interest to which the present excellent standing of our U. B. is due, will be displayed in the future by the members and their officers.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. D. HUBER.

THE boss has no real love or respect for a scab or a sucker—no more than the self-respecting union man has. He uses him while he needs him, and then gets rid of him as quick as he can.

Our Coming Convention

By the time this issue of THE CARPENTER reaches the Local Unions and members the highest representative and legislative body of our United Brotherhood will once more be assembled and our Twelfth General Biennial Convention be in session in the city of Atlanta, Ga.

While we might go too far in our aspirations should we expect to see each and every one of our Local Unions so entitled represented in this convention, we earnestly hope to meet the delegates of the greater portion of them on September 15, in Odd Fellows' Hall, McDonald Building, 117½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

We trust that the Unions will have chosen the ablest, most devoted and most intelligent of their members to represent them in this gathering, which promises to surpass all general conventions hitherto held by the Brotherhood in regard to number of delegates in attendance and otherwise.

As all our members are aware, there is a vast amount of business to be transacted by this convention. Many and very important matters relating to our trade and matters of the utmost importance to the future welfare of our organization will be considered and decided upon. It is therefore to be hoped that the delegates will come to Atlanta with a determination of duly sharing, to the best of their ability, in the work confronting them.

It is also to be hoped that the delegates will arrive in Atlanta at such early time as to be present at the opening session, and that no suspension of the regular order of business will be required by the seating of belated comers.

May the deliberations of the convention be pleasant and peaceful, and may the result of its labors be to the best interests of our United Brotherhood and beneficial and profitable to our entire craft.

In Aid of the Anthracite Coal Miners

The following contributions in aid of the coal miners on strike have been received by the General Office from Local Unions and have been forwarded to W. B. Wilson, in Indianapolis, Ind., the Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers:

Local Union 51, New York City.....	\$25 00
" " 56, "	15 00
" " 200, "	5 00
" " 309, "	150 00
" " 375, "	100 00
" " 478, "	10 00
" " 707, "	12 20
" " 724, "	10 00
Total.....	\$327 20

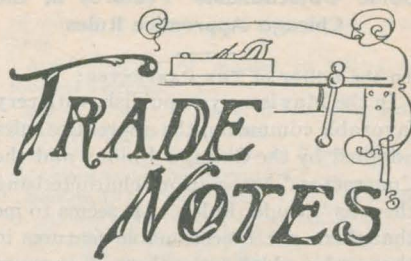
Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Franklin, N. H.	Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.
Emporia, Kan.	Baton Rouge, La.
Manestec, Mich.	Waltham, Mass.
Augusta, Ga.	Mystic, Conn.
St. Albans, Vt.	Cleveland, O.
Fort Smith, Ark.	Providence, R. I.
Girard, Ill.	Warren, O.
Washington, N. J.	Galion, O.
Michigan City, Ind.	Wooster, O.
Lindsay, Ont., Can.	Sumter, S. C.
Cleveland, O.	Oneida, N. Y.
Montreal, Can.	Newport, R. I.
Marquette, Wis.	Mason City, Iowa
Frontenac, Kan.	Groversville, N. Y.
Corydon, Iowa	Batavia, Ill.
Neenah, Wis.	Tamarod, Ill.
New Iberia, La.	Beltzhoover, Pa.
Gladstone, N. J.	Harbor Springs, Mich.
Chillicothe, O.	Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Silverton, Col.	Cleveland, O.

Gardner, Me.

Total—41 Local Unions.

MEN and roosters sometimes lose their heads by crowing too soon.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 867, MILFORD, MASS.—The situation here has not changed materially; we are still on the war-path for the eight-hour day. We have been out now for over two months, and are as determined as ever that this fight shall go on to a successful finish. In the meanwhile all carpenters should stay away.

LOCAL UNION 133, NEW LONDON, CONN.—Prospects being favorable to the move, we have decided to enter upon a campaign for the recognition of our Union. There are twelve master carpenters in this city, eight of whom employ union labor exclusively and stand by our organization; hence our movement is directed against the four others. While we are confident of success, we would advise all carpenters to remain away until the difficulty is adjusted and our town made strictly union.

LOCAL UNION 319, ROANOKE, VA.—Our contest with the contractors who refused to sign our agreement, and with those who signed it but afterward broke it, is still being carried on in a lively manner. As may have been noticed in the August number, our fight is against a return to the ten-hour day. The fair contractors, who employ the bulk of our membership and still adhere to the nine-hour day inaugurated on April 20, are in sympathy with us, and even the balking ones are now anxious to have the trouble settled. About half of the men thrown out of work have secured small contracts for themselves, while some thirty are still on the strike roll. Backed up by all the other trades of the city and having the support of the public, we are making a stiff fight and are confident of final triumph.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, DAYTON, O.—The mill firm of O. L. Boucks notified their men recently that they would require ten hours per day. Mill Men's L. U. 1132 passed a resolution insisting upon the maintenance of the nine-hour system, and four of their members employed in the mill were discharged for failing to report at 6.30 A. M. Our District Council took action on the matter at once and sent a committee to wait upon the firm. Before the committee reached the office, however, the mill employees had been informed that the nine-hour day would again be observed, beginning with the following day. The mill has been run on the nine-hour system ever since. Two of the discharged men were not reinstated, and the efforts of our committee to adjust the difficulty entirely failed. We have decided to insist upon their reinstatement, and will not relinquish our demand.

DISTRICT COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—For some time past the Building Trades Council, as well as the Federal Trades Council, has been negotiating with the Brewers' Association with a view to reaching an agreement regarding the wages to be paid to the 150 carpenters employed in the different breweries in this city. The efforts of the two bodies having failed, and the men in question deserving and needing an advance in their wages, the District Council has

finally taken this matter in its own hands. We notified the brewers that we demand thirty-five cents an hour for the carpenters in their employ, but received a very unsatisfactory reply. As the situation is at present, the negotiations between the District Council and the brewers may be broken off at any moment and a strike may ensue.

Successful Trade Movements

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Since June 30 we have been working nine hours, and we may say right here that the success of our movement for the reduction of one hour was to a great extent due to the valiant efforts of our friend and brother, A. L. Beegle, of Newark, N. J. We are getting along nicely now, and there is scarcely a carpenter here in this city who is not a member of our Union.

VALLEJO, CAL.—Since August 1 we have been engaged in a hard contest. The trouble was precipitated by the action of the Builders' Exchange in breaking their agreement, entered into with our Union on June 2, and serving notice on all carpenters in their employ that on and after the above date the maximum scale would be \$3.50 per day, a 50c. reduction. Through the good management of L. U. 180 and the intelligent action of the 27 members actually locked out, the contractors finally came to the conclusion that they were wrong, and they now have again signed an agreement granting our full demands, holding good for one year.

From Pawtucket, R. I.

For the last two years our Local Union 342 has had a hard struggle to keep its membership together, which was to some extent due to the remarkable headway made by L. U. 632, of Providence, who took in many of the carpenters residing in Pawtucket and Central Falls who were employed at the time in the former city. We have no grudge against them on that account; on the contrary, we are elated over the splendid progress of our sister Union, and take great interest in its welfare as well as in that of our entire United Brotherhood. Now that L. U. 632's dispensation has expired, and it has raised its initiation fee to \$5, there is more opportunity for L. U. 342 to gain new members. There are quite a large number of non-union men as yet in Pawtucket employed by contractors who work nine hours. They are a constant menace to the eight-hour system. We are using all honorable means to get these non-union men to join, and hope that after Labor Day we will be more successful in this endeavor, and thus be in a position to better control the craft in this city and to advance the condition of our trade.

G. P. H.,
L. U. 322.

Findlay Union is Prospering

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

Believing that a few words from this part of the country will be gladly received and appreciated by the brothers of the U. B., Union 822 (Findlay, Ohio) sends you the following:

In May, 1901, seven carpenters of this city became impressed with the idea that in a city of 20,000 inhabitants the formation of a union of their trade was a step in the right direction and that organization was the only means of promoting the interests and welfare of their craft. A week later we had seventeen level-headed men together, organized a Local Union, applied for a charter and began the work of agitation for labor's cause

in earnest. With intelligent management we succeeded in building up a Union that has a membership of eighty at the present time and the most competent carpenters in the city in its ranks. Certainly, our work is as yet incomplete. There are still some on the outside, and we are very anxious to win them over; but no doubt they will soon open their eyes and become good union men.

Speaking of the results and achievements of our organization, we would say that before our Union was organized our average wages was \$2 for a day of ten hours. Now we have an agreement, to remain in operation until April 1, 1903, which provides for nine hours and a scale of from \$2.25 to \$2.70 per day, and all has been gained without a fight and without encountering the opposition of our employers. A good talk with them convinced them of the justice of our demands and of the power of our Union to enforce them.

With a view to combining work with pleasure, as by so doing work is performed more cheerfully, we gave our first annual excursion on June 18 to Cedar Point, one of the finest bathing beaches in the country. Nearly all our members and their families participated and enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. The proceeds of the affair was a good clear balance for the benefit of our treasury. And in addition we gained the credit of having given the finest and most pleasant excursion that ever went out of Findlay.

If these few lines don't tire the brothers they will hear from us again.

G. A. WEISLING,
Findlay, Ohio. L. U. 822.

West Newton Union in Good Shape

Our Local Union is now in good shape. We have a membership of ninety-eight, which will reach the hundredth mark by next meeting night. Thanks to the business agent we have had in the field for the last two months, sixty-eight per cent. of the non-union carpenters here have joined our fold since the middle of June last. Our business agent has also been instrumental in organizing a new Local Union, whose membership we expect to raise up to our own number in a short time.

We are now getting pretty well organized in this district, and I am pleased to note that some of our newly-gained members, realizing that the Union is a benefit to themselves, as well as to others, are becoming red-hot union men.

We have issued circulars to the master builders, asking for an advance in pay from 31½ cents to 35 cents an hour. We may even make a demand for still another advance next season, because we find 35 cents an hour yet insufficient to meet the increased expenses caused by the advance in the price of all means of subsistence. As some of the builders are at this moment paying 34½ cents per hour, and cannot get men to work for them, we anticipate little or no trouble in getting our demand granted.

We are very much alive, and will certainly be heard from in the near future. We are keeping a strict control over our jobs; our members refuse to work with any non-union men, and whenever we corner one of them we make him join the Union. This week, for instance, our business agent found four union and eight non-union men on a certain job, and the result was eight applications for membership at our next meeting.

Brothers, keep on hustling in the good work and still greater success will crown our efforts.

ARTHUR M. STRUM,
Local Union 708.

Some Objectionable Features in the Chicago Apprentice Rules

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

In the May issue you publish, with very favorable comments, the apprentice rules adopted by the Chicago Unions and the Contractors' Association, characterizing them as "Model Rules." It seems to me that there are objectionable features in those rules which make them, in some respects, far from "model." The apprentice subject is an important one, and one which deserves much more attention than it usually receives from either Unions or contractors. Conditions have changed so much in our trade that the system which was satisfactory twenty-five or thirty years ago does not at all fit conditions as they now exist. Therefore, while we should pay heed to the experience of the past, we should also be thinking for ourselves and constantly on the lookout to see where the rules we have inherited from the past are now outgrown and a hindrance. In approaching the subject of apprentice rules there are several principles that should guide us. Among those are: First, a desire to do only what is right and just, both toward the men who are now working at the trade and those who desire to learn it; and, second, a desire to respect the natural right of every person to improve his condition in life just so far as it can be done without injury to others, any infringement of which is sure in the end to work to the injury both of individuals and society at large. When we apply these principles to the Chicago rules we find that the provision of Section 2, restricting the age of entering apprenticeship to 17 years, is objectionable because no Union or association of contractors has any right to say to any man: Because you did not commence to learn a trade before you were 17 years old you must be an unskilled laborer all your life, and because there is no good reason why a man may not commence to learn the trade at 20 or 30 or even at an older age and become an excellent mechanic. And, further, because the demands of the present day require a more thorough technical education for a thoroughly competent mechanic than ever before. Our city schools are arranged for continuous attendance, and no place is left in them for the boy who only goes three months in a year. The requisite technical education cannot be obtained before the age of 17 years, and to restrict the apprentices to partly or poorly educated boys is not the way to elevate our trade.

The provision of Section 10, restricting arbitrarily the number of apprentices to two for each contractor, seems to me also to be unwise and unjust. Unwise because it does not take into account at all the ability of the contractor to provide proper instruction for the boys, and unjust because it is an arbitrary and unreasonable infringement on the right of the boy to learn the trade if he can secure competent instruction. So far as the Union is concerned, I think there are only two questions it has a right to ask of any person desiring to learn the trade: Does this person really desire to learn this trade? and can he be given proper instruction? In case of an affirmative answer the man or boy ought to have a chance to learn the trade. Of course, I can understand there is danger of some bosses trying to fill the ranks of their employes with unskilled or boy labor under the pretense that they are "apprentices," and this the Union has a right to prevent by proper legislation—craft legislation I mean, not state or municipal legislation. I also think the Union has a right to insist that men desiring to become mechanics shall become members of the Union and assist in bearing the ex-

pense of maintaining conditions which make it desirable for them to learn the trade, and that boys learning the trade should be encouraged to join and become familiar with union principles.

In conclusion I desire to say that, granted the principles I stated at the commencement are correct, I think the rules adopted by L. U. 470 for the government of apprentices, while not by any means claimed as perfect, are more in accord with the present state of society and with the American idea of "equal privileges to all and special privileges to none" than the Chicago rules. We have no agreement with the master carpenters, and make our own rules for ourselves.

GEO. L. McMURPHY,
Local 470. Tacoma, Wash.

APPRENTICE RULES OF L. U. 470

Sec. 1. None but carpenters and apprentices shall be permitted to do carpenter work under the jurisdiction of this Union.

Sec. 2. Apprentices shall be classed as "indentured," "non-indentured," "minor" and "adult."

Sec. 3. Minor indentured apprentices shall be persons under 21 years of age, regularly indentured to some responsible contractor for a period of not less than three years, and whose indentures have been approved and countersigned by the President of this Union. They may become members of this Union, paying regular initiation fees and semi-beneficial dues, and shall become beneficial members and pay full beneficial dues upon arriving at the age of 21 years, without paying further initiation fee. But the indentures of no apprentice shall expire before he becomes 21 years of age. The pay of minor indentured apprentices shall be as agreed upon between the contractor and apprentice, and must be stated in the indenture.

Sec. 4. Unindentured apprentices must be members of this Union, paying full initiation fees and regular dues, semi-beneficial in the case of minors, and full beneficial in the case of adults. They shall become full beneficial members without further fee after three years of apprenticeship, during which they must have worked at carpenter work at least ten months each year. Provided, minors may not become full beneficial members until they reach the age of 21 years.

Sec. 5. Indentured adult apprentices must become members of this Union the same as unindentured apprentices, and on the same terms, except that those whose indentures have run one year or more, during their minority, need not become members until the expiration of their indentures.

Sec. 6. Persons vouched for by at least two members of the Union, competent to act as foremen, and one reputable contractor, may, by two-thirds vote, be admitted as apprentice members of one or two years, as the case may be.

Sec. 7. Apprentice members shall not be allowed to vote on any questions concerning trade rules, hours or wages, but may debate on the same, and vote on all other questions coming before the Union.

Sec. 8. The total number of all apprentices employed on any job, or in any shop, shall not at any time exceed one-third the number of journeymen employed on the same job or in the same shop.

Sec. 9. Any apprentice member employed on any job shall have the right to ask of any member of this Union for any information he may desire in regard to any work upon which he is employed; and it shall be the duty of said member to give said apprentice such information if in his power, taking only reasonable time to do so, however. Provided, that the employer of said apprentice may assign any competent workman as instructor of said apprentice, in which case no other workman shall be expected to neglect his work to give instruction to said apprentice.

Sec. 10. Any apprentice, feeling that his instructor is incompetent or unwilling, may appeal to the employer for exchange, failing which, he may appeal to the job steward or the Union, when such action as may be necessary to secure proper instruction shall be taken.

Sec. 11. It shall be the duty of this Union and its members to see that its apprentice members are given full opportunity to learn the trade in all its branches, and it is hereby made the duty of all job stewards on work where apprentices are employed, to see that the provisions of this article are carried into effect.

The Union may impose such penalties as it may see fit on job stewards failing to comply herewith.

Sec. 12. No member of this Union shall be required to furnish any apprentice with tools.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this article shall be so construed to prevent any minor son working with his father and under his instruction—said father being a member of this Union.

Proposed Amendments to Constitution

The amendments to Section 15 a and 15 b, recommended by Local Union 52, Charleston, S. C., and others, (see page 5, third column, August CARPENTER), have also been endorsed by the following Local Unions: 107, Pensacola, Fla.; 627, Jacksonville, Fla.; 759, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn., recommends amending the Gen. Con. as follows:

Sec. 13 a. Strike out on third line, "the G. P." and insert "the Convention," and strike out the words "unless otherwise ordered."

Sec. 13 b to be stricken out.

Sec. 13 c to read: "The Finance Committee shall be elected at the convention, and shall audit the accounts of the G. S. T. and examine the audits of the G. E. B."

Sec. 15 b. Add the words "and shall be elected by the delegates from the district he represents."

Sec. 15 c. Substitute the word "at" for "by."

Sec. 68 a. Add the words "except apprentices, who shall not be entitled to hold office as per Sec. 142."

Sec. 73. Strike out the word "works" and substitute the word "resides."

Sec. 120 to be so amended as to read, "does not lay itself liable to expulsion."

Sec. 122. Add the words, "Said fine is payable to L. U. whose rules were violated."

Sec. 169 c. Add the words, "and said fine is payable to L. U. whose rules were violated."

Sec. 179. Insert after the end of fifth line the words, "and such sick or disability benefit as a two-thirds vote shall decide."

Submitted by Local Union 401, Pittston, Pa.:

New Section: Neither the G. P. nor the G. S. T. shall have the power to order any member of the U. B. on a sympathetic strike without the sanction of the G. E. B. Any member called out on such strike shall be entitled to the regular strike benefits, provided he is in good standing on the books of his L. U.

New Section: Any member of the U. B. in good standing out on a strike sanctioned by the G. E. B. shall be paid from the general fund the sum of one dollar (\$1) per day after the first week of the strike. Any member in arrears shall agree to pay out of his first week's strike pay all his arrearages, and then be entitled to strike benefits same as members in good standing.

Sec. 57. No member other than the Financial Secretary shall be allowed to collect and receipt for dues, under a fine of \$5.

Sec. 98. A semi-beneficial member shall be entitled to one-half of the benefits allowed full beneficial members, funeral or disability, and to full benefits in cases of strikes or lock-outs, providing he has been in good standing one year. When three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all benefits until three months after all arrearages have been paid in full.

Proposed by L. U. 392, Beaumont, Tex.:

Sec. 113 c (new Section): Any member leaving a place to seek employment in some other locality and securing employment with an unfair contractor, or any such member failing to obtain a clearance card or to deposit the same in the locality in which he secures work, shall be fined not less than \$25, or expelled, or both. His name shall be reported to his L. U., and said L. U. shall enforce this section and charge this fine against the member on their books, under penalty of expulsion from the U. B. When said fine has been collected it shall be forwarded to the L. U. under whose jurisdiction the offense was committed.

Offered by L. U. 96, Springfield, Mass.:

Sec. 139. Strike out the words "six months" and insert "one year."

We believe that six months is too short a time for an officer to become properly acquainted with his duties if not re-elected.

Recommended by L. U. 668, Palo Alto, Cal.:

Sec. 40 b. No member shall hold the same office more than one successive term.

Sec. 40 c. No member shall be eligible to

office in the U. B. of C. and J. of A. who holds any political office or appointment.

We believe that the McGuire and San Francisco troubles were due to continuous office-holding.

Recommended by Local Union 416, Chicago, Ill.:

Sec. 16. The headquarters of the U. B. to be removed from Philadelphia westward.

Reason: We believe that the headquarters have been too long in Philadelphia for our pockets or the advancement of the United Brotherhood.

Secs. 24 b and 31. The convention shall fix the salary of the G. P. and G. S.-T.

Reason: We want these salaries fixed by the convention in order to allay suspicion and remove ambiguity. The members have a right to know where they are at.

Sec. 49 a. Add the words "two-thirds" before the word "majority" on first line.

Reason: We believe the District Councils in Chicago and elsewhere are assuming too much power and have too little respect for the rights of the minority. The above words should be inserted for the minority's protection.

Sec. 118. A member who has been in good standing in the U. B. for three years or more and who has occasion to leave the territory of the U. B., or who leaves the carpenter trade, can withdraw by offering his resignation in writing. A member so resigning may resume his membership within two years without re-initiation, provided he has committed no act unworthy a brother of the U. B. It shall require a two-thirds vote at a regular meeting to accept the resignation or reinstate the brother. No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks can be admitted or reinstated as a member.

Reasons: It appears to us that the section in its present reading makes that portion referring to resignations totally inoperative; and by the concluding sentence, which probably was added as the result of some abuse, that portion is made ineffective. In view of this last sentence referred to, an ex-member can only be reinstated as a new member. It appears to us that it would have been much wiser to have eliminated Sec. 118 than to have added those words, a member obtaining no earthly advantage by resigning. The section was surely adopted in the interest of our Order, but if it was not it had better be erased.

Sec. 158 d. The Trustees shall be present at the first meeting night of each quarter for the purpose of comparing the members' due cards with the Financial Secretary's books. A fine of twenty-five (25) cents shall be imposed on any member failing to have his card examined.

Reason: This section in its present reading is impracticable and conflicting because the R. S. has to notify the members to attend the same meeting. If amended as above it would enable a member to send in his card for examination.

Sec. 165. The last nine words to be erased.

Proposed by L. U. 98, Spokane, Wash.:

Sec. 4. Add the words: "The place designated shall be alternately a city east of the Mississippi River, a city between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, and a city west of the Rocky Mountains."

Recommended by Local Union 381, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Sec. 8 a. Strike out the word "second" and insert the word "first," so that it shall read: "The election of delegates and alternates shall be held at the first meeting in July preceding the convention."

Recommended by Local Union 416, Chicago, Ill.:

Sec. 15 d. Officers having served for two consecutive terms shall not be eligible to any office for the ensuing period of four years.

Offered by L. U. 396, Newport News, Va.:

Sec. 55. The numeral "30 cents" to be stricken out and "40 cents" inserted.

Sec. 58. Each Local Union shall pay to the G. S.-T. twenty (20) cents per month for each beneficial member and ten (10) cents per month for each non-beneficial member in good standing (not three months in arrears). All money received by the G. S.-T. shall be used as a fund for the general management of the U. B., and payment of all death and disability benefits prescribed by the General Constitution, together with all demands made upon the U. B.

Reason: Sec. 58 in its present reading provides that each Local Union pays 20 cents per capita for semi- as well as for full beneficial members. Hence there is not a sufficient pro rata amount left at 30 cents per month per capita to justify Local Unions in paying sick benefits.

Sec. 64 (a). A candidate to be admitted to membership in any Local Union of this U. B. must be not less than 21 and not over 50 years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair builder, ship joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker or running wood-working machinery. He must be of good moral character and competent to command standard wages. No candidate shall be admitted to membership who belongs to any military organization, the National Guard excepted, and any member joining or affiliating himself in any manner with any military organization forfeits all rights to membership and benefits in this U. B.

Sec. 96. All beneficial and semi-beneficial members shall be entitled to disability benefits, which shall be \$50 on one year's membership, \$100 on two years, \$150 on three years, and \$200 on five years' membership.

Sec. 98. A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 67) shall be entitled to a funeral allowance of \$50 on one year's membership and \$100 on two years' membership, payable from the general fund, provided, etc.

Sec. 142. A member cannot be nominated for any office unless he is present on the night of nomination and has been a member in good standing six months prior to the nomination. This shall not, however, apply to Local Unions not in existence the time herein prescribed.

Recommended by Local Union 513, Manhattan borough, New York.

Sec. 38. It shall be the duty of the G. E. B. to prepare the bonds for the G. S.-T. and hold them in trust for the U. B. After receiving the quarterly report of the Trustees they shall engage an expert accountant for the examination of this report, and in case there should be found any difference in the balance of this and the previous report they shall make an investigation and act according to the General Constitution.

Proposed by Local Union 32, Brooklyn borough, New York.

Sec. 9 a (new). Any delegate not recognized by the Credential Committee shall, immediately after the opening of the convention, have the privilege of the floor to establish his claim as a delegate to the same.

Sec. 19 a (new). In case of sickness of an accused general officer he shall be represented by counsel.

Sec. 23. The General President shall examine all local rules and by-laws, and shall approve of the same if not in conflict with the constitution, and shall decide all points of laws arising under the jurisdiction of the U. B., and all grievances and appeals, except as to disapproved claims, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., as per Secs. 79, 80 and 81 of the constitution.

Sec. 27. The G. S. T. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the convention, preserve all important documents, papers, letters received and copies of all important letters sent by him on business of the U. B. He shall conduct all official correspondence between the U. B. and the local unions.

Sec. 45 a. Where 75 or more journeymen in one of the branches of the trade (as per Sec. 64) are members of the U. B. they must be members of one Local Union.

Sec. 47 a. Amend by striking out the words "Or borough thereof."

Sec. 47 b. Strike out the first sentence, and begin with: "It shall supervise their collective," etc.

Sec. 88 a (new). No new members are to be admitted to the L. U. of any district while there are unemployed members of the U. B. in that district, excepting where the locals of that district cannot furnish an employer with journeymen in such branch of the trade as desired by him.

Recommended by Local Union 478, Bronx borough, New York:

Order of Business. Election and installation

of officers to follow initiation of new members.

Appropriation of monies to follow unfinished business.

Sec. 8. Place a, b and c, in following order, in one paragraph: b, a and c.

Sec. 12. Last line to read: "One-third of delegates seated in convention."

Section 13 c. Change G. S.-T. to "G. S., and G. T., and shall verify the audits," etc.

Sec. 14. "The G. P., G. S., G. T. and R. S., of G. E. B., shall be required to attend," etc.

Section 15 a (new section). "The General Officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, seven General Vice Presidents, a General Secretary and a General Treasurer. The seven Vice-Presidents shall compose the G. E. B., and shall be selected from the following States or Provinces:

"One from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

"One from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.

"One from the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.

"One from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

"One from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

"One from Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

"One from Canada."

Sec. 15 b (new section). "The First Vice-President shall be selected from the group of States paying the largest amount of per capita tax to the organization at time of election. The Second Vice-President shall be selected from those States paying the next largest amount of per capita tax, and each of the other succeeding Grand Vice-Presidents to be selected in like manner."

Sec. 19. Change the word "investigation" for "trial," and after the letters "G. E. B." add "all charges against any general officer must be submitted in writing to the G. E. B."

Note.—Hereafter substitute for "G. S.-T." in present Constitution, "G. S.," unless otherwise stated.

Sec. 22. Last line, substitute "G. T." for "G. S. T."

Substitute for Sec. 24 b. "The G. P. shall appoint organizers on recommendation of a G. V. P., D. C. or L. U. The G. P. shall otherwise supervise the work of organization. Organizers shall be members in good standing in the U. B. The G. P. shall receive such compensation for his services as may be determined by the convention and approved by a general vote of the members of the U. B."

Substitute for Sec. 25. "The G. V. P.'s shall act as organizers for their respective groups of States, and render such assistance to the G. P. as he may require, and they shall transmit a quarterly report of their actions to the G. E. B. They shall submit monthly to the G. P. a written report of their work on organization, and shall submit to the G. S. an itemized bill for services rendered, which, if found correct, shall be paid by the G. T."

Sec. 28. Seventh line, omit "by him."

Sec. 30. Instead of "pay all bills" substitute "draw orders for all bills."

Sec. 31. Strike out "at reasonable salary, payable from the General Fund." Insert "Who must be members of the U. B." Substitute "\$15,000" for "\$30,000."

Sec. 32. Strike out whole section.

Substitute for Sec. 34. "The G. S. shall not hold in his possession any money or its equivalent for more than twenty-four hours after receipt of same."

DUTIES OF GENERAL TREASURER.

New Sec. "The G. T. shall be located at headquarters. He shall assist in publishing THE CARPENTER, giving therein a monthly report of all moneys received and expended by him, and the sources from which they have been received."

New Sec. "The G. T. shall receive all moneys through the G. S., due from L. U. and other sources, giving his receipt therefor to the G. S. He shall pay all claims and bills legally due by the U. B., and also those authorized by the G. E. B."

New Section. "The G. T. shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by the convention, and shall employ his own clerical assistance, who must be members of the U. B. He shall give bond to the C. E. B. to the amount of \$15,200 for the faithful performance of his duties."

New Sec. "The G. T. shall submit to the convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements made by him during his term of office."

New Sec. "The G. T. shall not hold in his possession more than \$75. All over that

amount he shall deposit within twenty-four hours after receipt in some bank designated by the G. E. B., and his bank book shall be submitted daily to the G. P. or G. S. for their inspection. All money shall be deposited in the name of U. B., and the same be withdrawn only upon an order of the G. S. All checks drawn by the G. T. must be countersigned by the G. P."

Sec. 64 a. Insert after word machinery "For any one working at the wood-working industry."

Sec. 64 b. Strike out last part of section beginning, "Whether on the building," etc.

Section 65. Add to section, "And as soon as the law will permit shall become a citizen of the country wherein he resides."

Sec. 69. Add to section, "Unless by a special dispensation granted by the G. P."

Sec. 73. Add to section, "Ex-members must rejoin the Local Union to which they formerly belonged (see Sec. 69)."

Sec. 79. And to section, "But in no case shall an appeal act as a stay of proceedings except in a case where a monetary penalty is imposed."

Sec. 81 a. Third line after D. C. add, "Within fifteen days after notification by the C. P."

Sec. 113 c (new section). "A general officer, while employed by the organization, shall not be required to take a clearance card from the Local Union of which he is a member at the time of his election or appointment."

Sec. 129. Strike out "The G. S.-T. shall then, if the G. E. B. decide it necessary, deputize some suitable person." Insert "The G. S. shall then, if found necessary, order the G. V. P. of that section," etc.

Sec. 130. For Deputy insert "G. V. P."

Sec. 133. Insert "general" before word "strike." Strike out "or look-out."

Sec. 134. Strike out the words "Or look-out" wherever they occur.

Sec. 134 b (new section). "In the interim between the G. S. obtaining the votes from the G. E. B. he shall submit the case to the G. P. and G. T., and if upon their investigation immediate assistance is required they shall have the power to grant such temporary relief as they may deem necessary."

Sec. 136 a (new section). "When a lock-out occurs in any locality the L. U. or D. C. shall immediately notify the G. S. He, upon receipt of such notice, shall order the G. V. P. of that section to proceed at once to said locality. The G. V. P., upon personal investigation, shall report in writing to the G. S. the entire facts of the case, and if, by said report, the G. P., G. S. and G. T. find that it is a bona fide lock-out the G. S. shall levy an assessment of 10 cents per capita upon the entire membership. Should the lock-out be prolonged, and the fund insufficient to meet all obligations, the G. S. has authority to levy as many additional assessments as may be required. All funds forthcoming from such an assessment can only be used for relief in case of a lock-out."

Sec. 136 b (new section). "Relief in case of lock-out shall be paid on the following basis, viz.: No benefits shall be paid for the first week of lock-out. Second week each member shall receive the sum of \$6 (see Sec. 134). For each additional week \$2 shall be added to the amount, up to and including the fourth week. After the fourth week each member shall receive a day's wages, according to the rate in the locality where the lock-out occurs. The G. S. shall draw on the general fund for any amount that may be required until the special lock-out assessment shall be received at the general office. All moneys drawn from the general fund for this purpose shall be replaced upon receipt of assessment. Non-union men will receive like benefits providing that out of their first benefits they pay the initiation fee and join the U. B."

Sec. 136 c. Insert present Sec. 136 a.

Sec. 136 b. Strike out.

Sec. 139. Strike out "And at least three Trustees." Insert three Trustees and three Auditors."

Sec. 139. After "Can act as a Trustee" add "or Auditor."

Sec. 160. Strike out last sentence.

Sec. 170. In second sentence amend to read "May fine, expel or suspend any of its own members," etc.

Sec. 180. Strike out the section.

Sec. 182. Strike out last sentence.

Recommended by Local Union 513, Manhattan borough, New York:

Sec. 38. It shall be the duty of the G. E. B. to prepare the bonds for the G. S.-T., and hold them in trust for the U. B. After receiving the quarterly report of the Trustees they shall engage an expert accountant for the examination of this report, and in case there should be found any difference in the balance of this and the previous report they shall make an investigation and act according to the Gen. Constitution.

Proposed by Local Union 566, Oak Park, Ill.:

Sec. 115. On entering a Local Union with a clearance card a member shall hand the same to the F. S., who must examine it, and if the member was initiated into the U. B. less than twelve months prior to the time of depositing his card, and if the initiation fee was less than that charged in the Local Union receiving his card he shall pay the difference to the F. S. The President shall then appoint a committee of three, who shall retire and examine the applicant and report at once, whereupon a vote shall be taken, and if a majority of the votes are favorable he shall be admitted.

Proposed by Local Union 32, Brooklyn borough, New York:

Sec. 9 a (new). Any delegate not recognized by the Credential Committee shall, immediately after the opening of the convention, have the privilege of the floor to establish his claim as a delegate to the same.

Sec. 19 a (new). In case of sickness of an accused general officer he shall be represented by counsel.

Sec. 23. The General President shall examine all local rules and by-laws, and shall approve of the same if not in conflict with the Constitution, and shall decide all points of laws arising under the jurisdiction of the U. B., and all grievances and appeals, except as to disapproved claims, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., as per Secs. 79, 80 and 81 of the Constitution.

Sec. 27. The G. S.-T. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the convention, preserve all important documents, papers, letters received and copies of all important letters sent by him on business of the U. B. He shall conduct all official correspondence between the U. B. and the Local Unions.

Sec. 45 a. Where 75 or more journeymen in one of the branches of the trade (as per Sec. 64) are members of the U. B. they must be members of one Local Union.

Sec. 47 a. Amend by striking out the words "Or borough thereof."

Sec. 47 b. Strike out the first sentence, and begin with "It shall supervise their collective," etc.

Sec. 72 a (new). No new members are to be admitted to the L. U. of any district while there are unemployed members of the U. B. in that district, excepting where the locals of that district cannot furnish an employer with journeymen in such branch of the trade as desired by him.

Resolutions to be Submitted to General Convention

Local Union 97, New Britain, Conn., offers the following resolutions:

1. There shall be an apprentice system established whereby the apprentice shall be controlled by the Local Union having jurisdiction over the locality in which the apprentice is employed, and a contract shall be entered into with the employer to that effect.

2. Inasmuch as the present staff of general officers are working on a very partial and defiant basis, an entire new set of general officers and Executive Board shall be elected at this General Convention, thereby establishing a new administration.

Offered by Local Union 513, Manhattan borough, New York:

Resolved, I. In order to in the future avoid errors, as have been made in the General Office, by which it was possible to make a shortage in the G. S.-T's account of over \$10,000, there shall be created a Board of Trustees. This board shall be elected at every convention, and shall consist of three members in good standing, who must be experienced in book-keeping. It shall be their duty to inspect and make a quarterly audit of the G. T.-S's books and accounts, and examine the bank books and all bills. They shall also perform such duties as may be assigned to them by any convention.

In consideration of the fact that in a great many towns, even in the vicinity of Greater New York, a day's work (in our trade) consists of more than eight hours, and by that and unjust competition employers as well as carpenters are constantly threatened by this inequity of working hours and unjust competition; be it

Resolved, II. That the General Executive Board be instructed by this convention to make a demand for the inauguration of an eight-hour workday throughout the United States and Canada, to take effect without delay.

Offered by Local Union 32, Brooklyn borough, New York:

Resolved, To request the convention to take proper steps to sever the official duties of General Treasurer from that of the General Secretaries, and transfer them to an official elected General Treasurer.

Resolved, That we sever our connections with the American Federation of Labor.



Help the Miners.

In the remotest parts of our continent, aye, throughout the entire civilized world, the great contest in which the miners of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania are engaged is almost as well known as in the district in which the strike is in progress.

We have so often, in these columns, referred to the awful conditions under which the miners work and how they, their wives and little ones eke out a miserable existence, that it is not necessary now to dwell upon the subject. Sufficient for us all at this time to realize that they, to the number of nearly 150,000, have been engaged in a strike for the past sixteen weeks for the purpose of securing amelioration in the condition of themselves and those dependent upon them for sustenance.

These miners are face to face with the greatest corporations of our day, the managers of which have contemptuously spurned all conciliatory overtures or propositions to submit the matters in dispute to impartial arbitration.

They want the miners to unconditionally surrender, hoping thereby to crush out the organization, the only hope and safeguard the men have against their debasement by the unchecked and unbridled greed of the corporations.

The enemies to labor strongly entertained the hope that the United Mine Workers of America, at its recent special convention, would have ordered a strike of the miners of the bituminous regions in which the organization has agreements.

The opponents to organized labor knew if these agreements had been broken by a strike it would have justified the attitude of the mine-owners in the anthracite field. They could then find justification in refusing to enter into an agreement with the miners in their organized capacity. They would then have shown that an agreement with the organization would be worthless, for they would declare that "unions have no regard for agreements."

The action of the convention, however, has confounded labor's enemies and cheered the hearts of its friends, who anticipated the honorable, consistent and winning course pursued. That is, that agreements will be faithfully fulfilled. Every employed miner will contribute liberally toward the support of the men engaged in the contest.

They are APPEALING, TOO, TO THEIR FELLOW-WORKERS AND SYMPATHIZERS FOR NOT ONLY MORAL, BUT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

THIS APPEAL HAS BEEN STRONGLY INDORSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

All should bear in mind that the 150,000 miners have not only themselves, but more important still, their wives and little ones, to sustain.

THESE MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN MUST BE PROVIDED, AT LEAST, WITH BREAD.

In spite of the great wealth of the cor-

porations, the miners can win this strike for justice, right and a fair chance in the industrial, economic and social struggle if all workers will respond promptly and generously to the miners' appeal.

Resolutions of sympathy are good in their way, but all should remember that—

Sympathy without relief,
Is like mustard without beef.

To all unions the appeal is urgently made to raise funds for the valiant striking miners.

Make contributions from union funds wherever possible.

Ask for donations from union workers. Union members should assess themselves a set sum weekly.

Unions and central bodies should arrange entertainments to raise funds.

The labor press should appeal for funds and publish the contributions.

Request the public press to appeal to all lovers of justice and humanity for contributions.

Committees should be formed to solicit contributions from all associations and men who love justice and fair play.

If this appeal is heeded and the suggestions faithfully carried out nothing on earth can prevent a triumphant ending of the great miners' strike.

Do it! Send all contributions to W. B. Wilson, Secretary United Mine Workers of America, Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

The Press will please copy.—*American Federationist*.

An Enormous Increase of Female Laborers in the State of New York.

The number of females employed in the various branches of industry in the State of New York, which in the year 1870 amounted to 63,795 reached the high figure of 137,455 in the year 1880 and that of 230,181 in 1900. Thus, in the last decade the increase in the number of females employed was 18 per cent. while the increase in the number of male laborers was only 11 per cent. within the same period.

New Label for Cloth Hats and Caps



This is the new label that has just been adopted by the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, the former label having been withdrawn. Indorsed by the American Federation of Labor. When purchasing cloth hats or caps see that this label is attached. Be on the lookout for imitations.

National Conventions—Date and Place

October 1, Chicago, Ill., International Association of Car Workers.

October 6, Fort Wayne, Ind., International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

October 6, Pittsburg, Pa., Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

October 13, Louisville, Ky., Coopers' International Union of North America.

October 14, Bowling Green, Ohio., International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers.

December 1, St. Louis, Mo., Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen.

January 19, 1903, Indianapolis, Ind., United Mine Workers of America.

April 29, Milwaukee, Wis., Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

May 13, the Order of Railway Telegraphers (place not decided upon).

May 13, New York, N. Y., United Hatters of North America.

Discriminate Against These Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Company, of Norwich, N. Y., refuses to recognize the Hammer Makers' Local Union of that city, which is affiliated with the International Union of Blacksmiths, and as a consequence that Union solicits the co-operation and aid of our members and asks them to discriminate against the hammers made by the above company until such time as it recognizes organized labor and agrees to put the union label on its goods. Help the blacksmiths out. Purchase none but union-made hammers.

About Bribing of Walking Delegates

Those who dislike labor unions and detest walking delegates are very much given to one particular statement.

When they have talked loftily and patriotically about "the right of every man to earn a living," about the sacred right of capital to swell up to twice its original size, about the helplessness of labor without capital, and so on, they usually conclude with a statement of this kind: "I know positively that a walking delegate was bribed."

They seem to think that this settles for ever and ever, amen, the entire question of union labor.

They believe that if they can show that one walking delegate actually took a bribe no honest man will have anything to do with union labor after that.

For the sake of argument, and further because it is perfectly true, we shall accept the statement that walking delegates have been known to take bribes.

The walking delegate is an energetic workman, unusually popular, trusted by his fellows—on the whole, a superior representative of the men for whom he works and by whom he is trusted.

His pay is small, and his responsibilities are large.

We sincerely believe that his average of honesty is as high as that of any class of men in the country.

But we know that United States judges and other judges have been bribed. We know that mayors of great cities, governors, officers in the army, one or more presidents of the United States, many policemen, some ministers of the gospel, a great many journalists, a crowd of critics, have been bribed.

We know that in every line of human responsibility bribes have been offered, that they have sometimes been accepted, and more often refused.

It is, of course, certain that walking delegates have taken bribes, that Supreme Court judges have taken them, and that office boys have taken them.

But what has that to do with the cause of union labor?

What has Benedict Arnold's moral character to do with the spirit underlying the American Revolution?

Incidentally, what of the man who bribes the walking delegate?

He is a business man, a respectability. He is rich, one of the lucky.

Yet he uses his money to bribe a poorer man, and he bribes that man in order to persuade him to betray and swindle men even poorer than he, who have trusted to his honor.

If a walking delegate is bribed occasionally, that fact has no bearing whatever on the merits of the labor union system.

It simply proves what did not need proving—that there are some very contemptible curs among the prosperous respectabilities who denounce union labor for selfish motives, and occasionally bribe its representatives through criminal instinct.—*New York Journal*.

How Some of Our Public Servants Treat Organized Labor

With a view to exposing the hostile attitude toward organized labor, and in condemnation of the treatment by Park Commissioner Eustis of a committee appointed by our Bronx Borough District Council to wait on him, that body has addressed the subjoined circular to the press of New York City:

BRONX BOROUGH D. C., U. B. C. & J. OF A.
NEW YORK, August 4, 1902.

To the Editor—Dear Sir: The above organization desires the following statement published in your valuable paper for the benefit of organized labor:

In compliance with instructions from the Bronx Borough District Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, their two representatives visited his Eminence, Park Commissioner Eustis (of Bronx Borough), in reference to the non-union carpenters in his department, asking him whether he would not use his endeavors to have the carpenters join the organization. He not only refused, but the reception accorded was far from even respectful, and all this coming from a so highly respectable reform official.

The representatives having scarcely stated their errand, the commissioner requested them to leave his office immediately.

As citizens and taxpayers our members thought they had, or at least should have, the right to present a grievance of fifteen hundred (1500) carpenters of this borough, and upon reminding the commissioner of this fact the representatives were forthwith ordered from the building under threat of dire punishment. They withdrew, at the same time informing this would-be Czar that the Brotherhood of Carpenters would not let an insult of this description go by unnoticed.

The Council then protested to the Mayor regarding this matter. He informed us that the city government was not allowed by law to make any distinction between union and non-union men; but he failed to mention the arbitrary conduct of the commissioner toward organized labor in general. The Council then resolved that the conduct and the actions of the so-called reformers be given the publicity it demands.

GEORGE LAMSON, President.
A. H. PARKER, Secretary.

Organization

Brother Editor: In olden times men learned a trade, and learned it well. Boys were bound out to secure a knowledge of trades, and when they set out upon the world they were self-dependent and able to secure in proportion as they consumed. But stagnation took place, wages were cut until I have known a good mechanic to have to work at his trade for less than we pay our common laborer to-day. How often have I heard these well trade-learned old folks say: "No, sir; I don't want my boy to be a carpenter, harness-maker, printer, etc. Trades have gone to the dogs." I have heard them blame machinery, the masterpiece of the mechanical mind, blame political parties, blame this and that, etc., and even blame the Lord, and say, "If I had the management of human affairs I certainly would place things in a line of equality." Now, old fellow, the Lord helps him who tries to help himself. So don't you think if they had been smart enough to look upon their labor as a commodity upon the market to be bought and sold, and had formed a trust by gathering all the labor into organization that they could have held their price up, learned their boys a

trade and handed the example on down the line, and the present mechanical element would be much more loved. But the trades union principle remained for the present generation to devise. Will you help it along? Do you wear union clothes, buy union tobacco, groceries, etc.? If so, you see the point at issue, and are using the most effective weapon you have. So let us attend our Locals, watch our Congress and our officials; they are our servants—we are not theirs. You can win a beautiful home here on earth. Just push on and be present when roll is called in your lodge-room.

Well, brother editor, I guess you are tired of my pen, but being a kind of Josh Billings philosopher, I guess I can go on and ask, did you ever acquaint yourself with a tribe of bees? If so, you know how they work (yes, on honey). First, they have a government; they live by law and order, except when they swarm (or strike) for better conditions, for poor conditions of labor are always their curse. They practice economy with what they produce. If something is left over in the spring it is cared for, and is usually eaten before the new, which they carefully store away. When the tribe becomes too large they split up and it is mostly the young bees that leave. Each one takes a supply, never to return, and he knows where he is going before he takes his final. Now, it is an old saying that every flock has a black sheep. So every bee-hive has its drones, and, say, they have a jolly good time while they live, eating the fat of the land and never doing a tap of work, for work is against their religion. (Well, I suppose it is.) But, mark you, there comes a time, and usually when provisions grow short, in seasons hot and dry. Then, when poverty stares the honest, hard-working fellows in the face, they simply combine, sting all the drones to death and drag them out of the house.

Now, brother, what a grand thought: If every human being produced accordingly as they consumed, it seems to me that no one person would have to labor more than three hours daily, keeping the Sabbath, and that would give them all the luxuries of life. "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." But how about those holding advantage over the commandment. Was it addressed to the workingman alone?

When we contemplate the vast horde of drones living off the busy bees by theft, schemes and methods too numerous to mention; men with incomes to exceed one dollar per second. Who is piling it up for him but the busy bee? Call for volunteers to go to Cuba. Does he go, or does he go to Europe if war breaks out at home?

I say again, there are thousands who never produce one dollar (in a sense) of real production. Wealth makes one man the slave, the other the owner. Say, brother, take the right of organization away from the slave and what weapon will you give him—the battle-ax. In any country when labor is well paid general conditions are good. Stick to your Union, boys. Through the laws of trades unions will grow the child that will win from bondage the slave and the serf. I sometimes think if organized labor could send missionaries to foreign countries as the churches do it would shut off cheap production from American competition. But common sense teaches us that we do not fear to get overstocked. There is no such thing as over-production, and if there was it would not be detrimental to the laboring man. I dare say, next winter, in the city of Chicago, when the shoe-stores are filled with shoes, some cheap laboring man's child will be seen barefooted, and so long as an article is needed by human beings there can be no over-production, but give the fellow the wages

and he will buy and your factory wheels may roll on. Henry Ward Beecher can quote one dollar a day for the workingman, and he can stay single until he accumulates—No, no, old head, let the workingman, thoroughly aroused to the state of his surrounding, get organized—leave none out, then demand sufficient to support a family. No man of the free American spirit can afford to stay out of the Union of his craft or calling. And now, in conclusion, let me admonish the members of the thirty-one locals of our city. Go to the local meeting, strive to be a good and useful member, putting your head in touch and tone of the times; then you will not have cause to grumble at one another and kick at something some well-meaning member has done. With this, I will say again, buy union goods, patronize union establishments.

C. L. MILLHOUSE,
Murphyboro, Ill. L. U. 604.

Literature as a Means of Promoting Our Organization

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

A more complete organization of the men engaged at carpenter work throughout the country would no doubt result in greater benefit to all concerned. And the ways and means of obtaining the desired result should receive the undivided attention of every man. With the intelligent, systematic and constant efforts of our membership, there is no reason why our Brotherhood should not become the strongest and most efficient trade organization in the United States and Canada. We are essentially a reading people and live in a reading age. Our trade is composed of men of intelligence, men who are perfectly competent to place our U. B. in the position of strength and honor to which it must attain in order to accomplish the objects that prompted its organization and to protect those for whose benefit it was organized. To attain this end we must adopt a system of education by which the non-union man will be shown why it will be to his advantage to become a member of the Union. Let the carpenters in the organized cities of the country, by means of appropriate literature, enlighten the non-union men as to our objects and principles and show them the good that has already been accomplished by organization, and we will obtain their applications for membership and gain thousands of members. If we know of a carpenter who is not a member we should approach him and induce him to join. Failing to do this we are committing a crime against ourselves and our fellow men. If we want to be strong in the future we must be active in the living present, and to be successful in our missionary work we should study the methods applied every day by men in business enterprises. They advertise and obtain the names and addresses of people and send them printed matter explaining and eulogizing the articles they have for sale. Why not copy this method? Every Union should try to obtain the names and addresses of non-union carpenters in neighboring towns and send them letters of encouragement and literature pertaining to our organization that would instruct them as to organizing a Union and show them the benefits to be derived by joining the United Brotherhood.

The fact that we are daily issuing charters to new Unions, among which, no doubt, are some that have organized of their own accord and without invitation from the U. B., is sufficient proof that our growth at a still more rapid rate would be assured if our Brotherhood was properly and systematically advertised in non-union localities. The carpenters have to furnish a greater number of tools, and

more expensive ones, than has any other branch of the building trade, and more skill is required than in most other trades, and yet they are the poorest paid of mechanics in many sections. Just ponder a little over the cause of this deplorable state of affairs and you will find that in the places where wages are low and the hours long the men are not at all or only poorly organized. They are imposed on by their employers at every opportunity, but when organized into a Union the impositions gradually disappear. It will also be found that the wage scale of any trade is on an even balance with the knowledge of the average member on economic questions, the degree of interest he takes in his Union, and last, but not least, with the development of his sense of solidarity in matters concerning his fellow craftsmen everywhere.

We must realize that high wages and good conditions in any locality are of benefit to all other localities, while a low scale and long hours anywhere constitute a constant menace and drawback to the trade of the entire country. Furthermore, taking into consideration the vast industrial combinations that are daily increasing the price of the necessities of life, thereby decreasing the purchasing power of wages, we should be grievously at fault were we to leave a single stone unturned that might help us in giving strength and power to the U. B. and aid in extending its protection over every town and hamlet in this broad land.

Let us, therefore, adopt a plan of agitation and organization that will reach the non-unionists more successfully than in the past. I feel that we are committing a crime by allowing vast numbers of our craftsmen to remain aloof from our Union, and would suggest that the General Office be authorized to issue circulars and other printed matter setting forth the objects of our Brotherhood, its usefulness and the benefits enjoyed by its members, this instructive literature to be mailed by District Councils, Local Unions and even individual members to any non-union man whose address is obtainable.

It is an undeniable fact that very frequently non-union men are approached by members who are not capable of giving expression to their sentiments regarding unionism, who are unable to explain its objects, and whose efforts at persuasion are consequently fruitless. What I have suggested, if carried out, would do away with all personal solicitation. The non-union man would be provided with matter which he could read at home, with the advantage that his wife and children might at the same time become acquainted with our aims and principles and perhaps urge him to make common cause with his fellow men and join the Union of his craft.

I offer the above suggestion for the purpose of giving the brothers a basis for argument of the question, and I do so in the interest of and with my best wishes for the United Brotherhood.

T. E. WORSHAM,
El Paso, Texas. L. U. 544.

Labor Aphorisms

Overtime and piecework are the twin devices by which individual greed is used to degrade the mass.

"Union Industry" stands always for happier homes; "Home Industry" stands too frequently for dirtier sweatshops.

It is only in the case of a strike that we appreciate the full depth of the employer's regard for the sanctity of contract.

You can't teach a "new" trade unionist old tricks. He insists upon learning in his own way and at the cost of his own bumps.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters & Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:
Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY
P. O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1902

The Divine Right of Coal Kings

BY HAL SCRIVER

GEORGE F. BAER, of the Coal Trust, says that Almighty God has given the mines to him and his friends, and that they have divine authority to regulate the conditions under which men may work there.

Many people have protested against this utterance of Mr. Baer as being "blasphemous." Others—good friends of his—consider it "tactless" and therefore unfortunate.

For us, we are rather glad that Mr. Baer has so forgotten his customary tact, has grown so drunk with power, as to make this astounding claim. The very insolence and hypocrisy which it exhibits make it as pleasing to us as it is annoying to Mr. Baer's more cool-headed associates.

For, after all, the claim that Mr. Baer has made puts the whole question in its true light. Somewhere in the Bible we read of the sins of men being turned to the service of God. In this case the brazen cant of a despicable tyrant serves the cause of truth.

The question is now fairly "up to" the miners and to all other workingmen. Mr. Baer has plainly stated one of the only two possible alternatives. Shall we accept his statement or shall we take the diametrically opposite view?

Shall we admit that the mines rightfully belong to the Coal Kings—whether by the "gift of God," the "bounty of Nature," the "necessities of human society," or whatever title we choose to recognize? If so, we must admit the right of the Coal Kings to do as they will with their own, to fix the conditions under which men may work or to forbid men to work at all, and, in general, to control the lives of the working class. If so, we should not grumble at the importation of scabs, the calling out of troops, the issuing of injunctions, and the persecution of union organizers and labor editors.

Or shall we, on the other hand, declare that the mines do not rightfully (but only legally) belong to the Coal Kings—that they rightfully belong to the class whose labor has made them valuable or the whole people who need them? If we accept this view, we must take some measures to carry it into effect, to reclaim

this rightful heritage of the people from the hands of its present possessors.

If we claim that the needs of the people and the toil of the miners give them a right to say that coal shall be mined under conditions unsatisfactory to the Coal Kings, then we must accept the second alternative and absolutely deny the Coal Kings' right of property in them. There is no tenable middle ground. And Mr. Baer, by putting the question on a religious basis, has made this even plainer than it would otherwise have been. It is not to be supposed that Almighty God has given faulty and conflicting moral title-deeds. If He gave the mines to the people, He did not give them to Mr. Baer; if He gave them to Mr. Baer, He did not give them to the people; and if He gave them to Mr. Baer in perpetual trust for the people (the people being in an eternal state of minority or wardship) then it is rank heresy, blasphemy, and atheism—a sort of sacrilegious "contempt of court"—for the people to interfere with Trustee Baer's divinely appointed powers of administration.

It is, of course, the opinion of the present writer, first, that Mr. Baer is a sanctimonious old fraud; secondly, that he is an industrial parasite; and thirdly, that he has, in this case, proven himself an extraordinary fool (the editor will not allow us to use the appropriate theological participle before that word) who does not know that the world has moved, intellectually and economically and politically, in the last two or three centuries.

We might remind Mr. Baer that the time when the Stuart kings of England most loudly asserted their "divine right to govern wrong" (as a historian has put it) was just the time when their power was tottering to its fall. "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell"—and to use any name in this connection with Baer might be considered as introducing politics, so we refrain.

The movement of history does not stop, even at the braying of such a colossal ass as Mr. Baer. Time-honored "divine" rights have repeatedly fallen before the organized intelligence and indignation of an oppressed class, guided and driven on by their material needs. So it will be again—this time with the industrial tyrants, as in the past with the political despots.

Even though Morgan "settles" this strike—which does not seem likely, as yet—the question will not down. No question of this sort can be permanently compromised. Whether the miners win or lose, still the question will not down. Nor is it a question that applies to the miners alone; it applies equally to the steel mills, the cotton factories, the railroads, the steamships, all the means of production and transportation of wealth—for we now have abundant evidence that all industries are capable of being monopolized, even without the aid of tariffs or subsidies, and that the process of competition itself tends to produce monopoly.

Two questions are before us—before the working class in particular.

First, Shall the means of production be privately owned by a part of the people and operated by the rest of the people, at the pleasure and for the profit of the owners; or shall they be owned by the people as a whole and operated for the common good?

Second, If the latter alternative is accepted—as seems inevitable, within a comparatively short time—shall the change be brought about by the intelligent and organized effort of the working class who now produce all and suffer all, or shall they leave it to their present masters to effect the change for them and

trust to their good will to do it wisely and fairly?

These are questions worth pondering now, before our masters have forestalled our decision.

Are Conventions a Necessity?

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

THIS is the season of conventions, and probably the most notable event in the history of the world was the assembling, at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 15, of the International Typographical Union of North America. It was notable for more reasons than one or two. First, it was the annual session of the organized printers of America, and the occasion was one commemorative of the fiftieth year of its existence as a union of wage-workers, now covering territory including almost an entire continent from Maine to Florida—along the gulf to Texas, New Mexico, Utah, over the "Rockies," through the "glorious climate of California," up into Oregon and Washington, even to the frigid zone, among the Alaskans, east through the British possessions, back to the Atlantic coast, including every intelligent, self-respecting printer in our broad and happy land—numbering nearly 500 local organizations, and a membership of 45,000 members, represented by nearly 400 delegates, and forming, if not the grandest, without question one of the most distinctive, definite, permanent and oldest trade union organizations in the world's history.

This noble body of men was organized at Cincinnati, in May, 1852, and this convention was the occasion for a golden jubilee—a half-century birthday in the city of its origin. And what a jubilation it was, too. Every afternoon and evening that could be stolen from the actual work of the convention was one continuous round of joyous festivity and endless pleasure. Boat rides, carriage rides, trolley-car rides, roaming through beautiful parks, appetizing lunches at every town, banquets fit for the gods, dancing, music—every air filled with the perfumed breath of brotherly love and affection—till all were filled to such a satiety of that which was joyous and good that only an abrupt ending afforded relief by escape from the environments of the "Queen City of the West." It will only be by means of a distracted brain that memory will fail in the mind of anyone who participated in the hospitality of Cincinnati Typographical Union, No. 3, in the rounds of convention week.

It is not the purpose nor desire at this point to discuss the work of the convention, what its members were delegated to do, or how well they performed their duties, but is there not much in it for pause and sober reflection? No one has a right to question the privileges of any man or body of men to devote a portion of their delegated time to any mode or method of enjoyment and recreation that may present or suggest itself to their desires or fancy. As old Father Lincoln said: "If they like that kind of thing, why that's the thing they like." Outside of the expenditure made by the very hospitable Cincinnatians, it is well to give some thought to the enormity of cost which attends the holding of such a convention as the one in question.

In an international convention of the printers, like all other bodies of a similar character, each and every local body is entitled to representation; the expenses of such delegate or representative are paid by the local or subordinate body which sends him. This money is taken from the local treasury, having been put

there by the membership. It may appear small in each local instance, but let us consider the aggregate. In this case, say 400 locals were represented by delegates. Various amounts were appropriated by locals to cover expenses and railroad fare, the latter regulated by distance; some having only one delegate and others having more—some as many as four. Not one of these was present at a cost of less than \$75, and some ran as high as \$200. Let us average them all at as low as \$100, and the expenditure would amount to more than \$40,000. The cost to the International office, hall rent, hotel headquarters, printing minute proceedings, daily, etc., probably \$3000, to which add the \$10,000 expended by the Jubilee Committee of Cincinnati Union, and we have an aggregate of nearly, if not quite, \$60,000, nearly every dollar of which, directly or indirectly, was paid by a membership of 45,000—over one dollar per capita. Some one will probably say that this large expenditure is the business of nobody but those who are liberal and foolish enough to make it, but it is a matter of consideration to many other large organizations besides the printers, and the question naturally suggests itself, is the outlay a necessary one? Could not the ends desired be obtained by more economical means and measures?

The printers accomplish their aim in legislation and law-making not only by the referendum, but by the initiative as well. No motion affecting the law, either altering, amending or by newly suggestive matter, can be considered by convention without first having been submitted to the Law Committee, which meets before the convention for its consideration, and even if passed by a unanimous vote of the convention does not become operative unless submitted to and endorsed by a majority vote of the entire membership.

The question then naturally arises, where is the necessity of this paraphernalia, parade and waste of money when the same end can be obtained by easier, simpler and less expensive methods? Why could not some method be devised for the appointment of a committee of, say twenty-five or even fifty-five, representing different sections of the jurisdiction, meet at a given time each year, to which all suggestions might be submitted and to which they could give their attention and decision, and submit the same to a referendum vote of the entire membership? As it is now, not many more than one-third of those who are delegated offer any voice in the discussion; there is never a full vote on any question, and many do not visit the convention meetings at all. Many delegates do not care what action the convention takes, and many of them are more ignorant of its action at the close of the session than the most ordinary newspaper reader.

This is not intended as a reflection on the printers, but will apply to all other classes of workingmen who meet in convention for the purpose of formulating laws for the trusting constituencies they are supposed to represent. There is too much of tassel and tinsel; too much of wine and wassail; too much of parade and display; too much lavish and wasteful expenditure, and not enough of sober, solid business attention given for the welfare and benefit of confiding and trusting constituencies.

All members should cheerfully assist in carrying the burdens, while enjoying the benefits and advantages of the Union.

If you are not satisfied with present conditions, organize, and thus gain the power to change them.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President
W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
W. D. MICHLER, 29 East Thirty-first Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

General Executive Board
A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 North Taylor
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N½ St., Galveston, Tex.
FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford,
Conn.

A. L. BEEGLE, 122 Second St., Newark, N. J.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be mailed to the Secretary of the Board.

Carpenters' Tools

JOHN SWINTON

[The admiration expressed by our esteemed friend and contributor, the late John Swinton, for the carpenters' tools, as pictured in the advertising pages of this journal, and his affirmation that the skilful handling of these tools required more education than that acquired by college teaching, has been so greatly appreciated by our members and readers that ever since the publication of the subjoined article, in the November (1901) issue of THE CARPENTER, numerous and frequent requests have reached us for its reproduction.—Ed.]

THE skilled carpenter may smile when a man who never in his life handled any carpenters' tools undertakes to write about them. And yet I shall try, when I get near the end, to say something on the subject that every carpenter may not have thought of. At times, I take a long look at the interesting pictures of carpenters' working tools that are printed every month in the advertising pages of THE CARPENTER. I suppose the sight of the pictures is more of a curiosity to me than are the tools themselves to the workingman who uses them daily in his trade. Some of the tools, as seen in the pictures, are altogether beyond my understanding, and others of them look as if they might be dangerous to a lubber. There is one tool that reminds me of the truncated head of a devilfish (no offence to its maker!) and there is another tool which I don't believe that either Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan or the present writer could ever learn how to use. One of Shakespeare's characters boasted that he knew "a hawk from a handsaw," but he admitted that he could tell the difference between them only "when the wind is southerly;" and I must confess that my knowledge of tools is not much greater than was Hamlet's.

Why, then, am I so presumptuous as to speak of carpenters' tools in THE CARPENTER, which is read by intelligent craftsmen who know all about them?

You shall see why if you have patience to go through this brief article to its last lines.

Before telling why, however, I should like to look again at the pictures of tools in a few of the recent numbers of THE CARPENTER.

What a shapely saw it is that appears slanting on the first page of the cover!

The mere sight of it makes me long to sit on a branch of an apple tree and saw off another branch heavy with American Beauties to which I can't reach out. Its handle is just the thing, and is of such a curve that I could get a good grip of it; its teeth are sharper than a serpent's (that's Shakespeare again!) and it is made of metal that has been warranted by the Keystone Works. I cannot say, of my own knowledge, that there aren't other saws just as good as this one; for I also see in THE CARPENTER a picture of the Simonds Saw and another picture of the Atkins Saw, both of which saws look as if they could cut anything with neatness and dispatch. Take your choice. I am not now booming the tools of any advertiser.

It is not the truncated head of a devilfish that was pictured on the first page. It is merely the Taintor Positive Saw Set, and I know it must deserve its name or so many carpenters wouldn't use it. I wonder how it goes.

I should think, after looking at the picture of the Bommer Spring Hinges that the maker of them deserved the gold medal which he won at the Paris Exposition. It seems to me that any door which swings on them ought to go easy.

I am bamboozled while gazing at THE CARPENTER's picture of the Fales' Patent Plane. I don't see how any white man can ever learn to work a machine which is described in the advertisement as "Constituting Carpenter Plow, Dado, Fillester, Matching Sash Hollows, Rounds, Beads, Rabbets, Nosings, Case Mouldings, Quarter Rounds, etc." I must inquire if all this is so, for I am unable to comprehend the meaning of the words. I imagine, after noticing that the tool (if it be called a tool) is made in Connecticut, that it must be one of those Yankee inventions which are driving poor old Europe out of its wits. It is all a mystery to me.

From a study of the picture of the "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits, I get an idea of strength and power. I should think that one of these augers might raise up my house, if put at the right spot.

Would you believe that a man like myself who has traveled over half the globe, and can explain even the Chinese riddle, would yet be unable to comprehend that picture of Starrett's Carpenter's Square, "which comprises in one tool rule, level, plumb, try square, mitre square, depth gauge, etc." I can only pay my respects to it. It is evidently another Yankee invention, for I see it comes from Massachusetts, at Athol, near which place I went to school long ago.

The pictures of the Foot and Hand-Power Machinery for carpenters make a favorable impression upon the mind of the present writer, who, however, knows so little about mechanical devices. In the advertisement of the Seneca Falls Company there is a statement which must be of interest to those men of the trade who are not large capitalists. I recently heard Mr. Elbert Hubbard tell of the successful results of handwork in certain industries, at a place near Buffalo, in New York State.

The two cuts of the Model Hand Box, made by Walters' Sons, represent a very handy contrivance for the use of the trade, I should think.

But I must hurry along, for I see many pictures of other tools in recent numbers of THE CARPENTER, which I am examining. I see Chaplin's Planes, Towers' Screw Drivers, Sargent's several tools, the Gem Scriber, the Concave Lock, Lane's Door Hangers, Morrill's Saw Sets, Jones' Ratchet Coping Saw, the Yankee Ratchet Screw Drivers, the Square-Root Delineator, and a score of other things

that I am sure I could never learn how to operate.

These advertisements in THE CARPENTER are a wonder to me.

Now, then, I have said that I would tell the reason why I here speak of tools about which I know nothing.

The reason is that I desire to affirm that a training in the use of these tools, many of which seem to be complicated and perplexing, gives one an education that has a far greater influence in developing the mind than a college education. In these times we hear a great deal about the "educated classes," meaning the chaps who have swallowed a teaspoonful of Latin or Greek, law or theology, grammar or quackery. We also hear a great deal about "cultured people," meaning those folks who have picked up a few scraps of any old kind, or have fingered some books that may be of small account. Here I am prepared to maintain that a skilled workman, who is able to operate such tools as I see pictured in THE CARPENTER, has a kind of education and culture far higher than any to be found in Greek roots, cheap logic, or literary rubbish. He does not need to hang his head in the presence of any other "class" that struts as the "educated class." His mental powers are developed; his skill, ingenuity and taste are called into play; his eye and hand are trained in the useful and practical arts; his method of study is beneficial; he often finds opportunity for the exercise of his talents; his work is, in the best sense of the word, intellectual; his thought is disciplined as it never would be in any braggart college. Let me here quote a single sentence of a sensible writer who has said: "The industrial education is, in itself, of the highest value for that mental discipline and preparation for life which is a prime object in all schooling." Let me quote also a few words from that distinguished English scientist, Huxley: "That man, I think, has had a liberal education who has been trained in his youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is clear, with all its parts in smooth working order; ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any work, to spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors, and whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great truths of nature."

So much for Huxley. I have been led into this line of thought by looking at the many pictures of carpenters' tools printed in the advertising pages of THE CARPENTER.

And I say now that the workman who can handle all these tools properly, and can skilfully use them in the work for which they were contrived, has an education far more worth having than that which I once got in the ancient classics.

Sam L. Leffingwell on the Typographical Construction of The Carpenter

In a private note to the editor of THE CARPENTER, the veteran printer, Mr. Sam L. Leffingwell, of Indianapolis, Ind., with fifty-three years of consecutive and continuous trade-union membership, a contributor to THE CARPENTER for the past four years, has this pleasant thing to say about the typographical construction of the publication:

"Permit me to especially compliment the publisher upon the neat, almost faultless, typographical construction of THE CARPENTER; remarkably free from the errors of faulty hand composition, I find, in the case of my own manuscript, pleasant satisfaction in the intelligent presentment of thought and word as skilfully

deciphered from my sometimes-called mysteriously constructed 'pot-hooks and hangers.' The printers of THE CARPENTER are worthy of commendation for the excellence of their work, and without any knowledge of personality, I view it as exemplary for others to emulate if not to excel in skillful competition."

Hatchet-and-Saw Carpenters

FRANK DUFFY

WE hear a great deal of late about hatchet-and-saw carpenters. Why they should be called carpenters at all is a mystery to me. They are not mechanics in any sense of the word, and never will be, yet I am sorry to say that we have such a class to contend with. They seem to be getting pretty plentiful, even in our large cities. They invade the strongholds of unionism and attempt to compete with good, skilled carpenters. Failing in this, which they naturally must, they go into business for themselves and figure on all sorts of jobs, from a rough-board fence up, thus competing with legitimate builders.

Before going any further we might as well explain what a hatchet-and-saw carpenter is. He is a man who has a smattering of all trades; pretends to lay brick, plaster chicken-coops, solder drain-pipes and swing a ponderous hatchet in splitting fence-rails. He believes he is the only thing—the legitimate successor in the labor world of George Washington or Carrie Nation.

With his celebrated hatchet and saw he can put up, perhaps, a passable rough job, and so considers himself an all-round man. He is very much in evidence when strikes occur or in dull times, when regular skilled mechanics are out of work. Then he offers his services at any old price he can get, irrespective of the established working rules of the Union. He has no use for the Union nor for the employer of union men. His little world is within himself. Selfishness is the predominating trait in his make-up. So long as Number One is taken care of the rest of mankind can look out for themselves. He is a source of annoyance to the lumber dealer. Being neither a skilled mechanic nor a legitimate contractor, he takes a job at any price, with the result that he comes out shy at the wind-up, or else never finishes it at all, leaving the material unpaid for, the owner dissatisfied and the work a shame to be seen.

In order to prevent such competition as this a reform is needed. If work is to be done it ought to be done right. Owners of property should give their contracts to builders of good repute, who pay decent wages and treat their men fairly. The supply men should take advantage of the State mechanics' lien laws, and hold the owners responsible for the payment of all building material delivered on the job. Contractors should refuse to hire hatchet-and-saw men, and the Carpenters' Union should make things so hot in the building trades that these men will be forced back to their original occupation—cherry picking and farming. In this way the loss and damage inflicted on all parties by the hatchet-and-saw carpenters will be removed altogether or else greatly reduced.

THE union man who neglects to attend union meetings, who neglects to inform himself and think for himself about the labor question, who follows leaders instead of advocating principles, has no right to complain if labor leaders sometimes go wrong. The rank and file can always control the leaders if they will use their own brains.

Opferwilligkeit.

Die Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung weist keinen Fall auf, wo die Opferwilligkeit eine so hohe Bedeutung gehabt hätte, wo von ihrer Bethätigung so viel Wohl und Wehe abhing, als in dem gegenwärtigen Kampfe der Hartkohlengraber.

Ihrer 150,000 an der Zahl ringen hier nun schon über drei Monate lang um ihre Existenz. Ihre Forderungen sind sehr bescheiden, eine Tatsache die selbst von den Minenbesitzern nicht geleugnet wird, die Profitschmälerung, die eine Bewilligung der Forderungen nach sich zieht, fällt bei letzteren nicht sonderlich in's Gewicht, umsomehr aber der Umstand, daß ein Sieg der Ausstehenden die Macht und das Ansehen ihrer Organisation bedeutend erhöhen und deren vollständige Anerkennung seitens der Arbeitgeber in sich schließen würde.

Während nun dieser Kampf hinsichtlich der Zahl der Beteiligten, deren zielbewußtes und einheitliches Vorgehen und der zur Führung des Kampfes erforderlichen Mittel alle früheren Kämpfe auf gewerkschaftlichem Gebiete in den Schatten stellt, so ist die Haltung der Kohlenbarone in diesem Kampfe für uns durchaus nichts Neues.

Es ließen sich hunderte von Fällen anführen in denen es sich erwiesen hat, daß die Ausbeuterklasse viel eher geneigt ist den Arbeitern höhere Löhne oder kürzere Arbeitszeit, als das Recht der Mitbestimmung über die jeweiligen Arbeitsbedingungen zu gewähren; das heißt ihre Organisation anzuerkennen. Diese Erfahrung haben wir ja selbst in unserer eigenen engeren Organisation schon häufig genug gemacht und machen sie gegenwärtig, wie Los Angeles, Jacksonville und andere Orte in Figura beweisen. Um derartige Kämpfe mit Erfolg führen zu können bedarf es außergewöhnlicher Mittel, und wenn, wie im Kohlengräber-Ausstande die Zahl der Beteiligten eine so enorme ist, so kann ein endlicher Sieg nur dann errungen werden, wenn sich alle organisierten Arbeiter, ohne Unterschied ihres Gewerks solidarisch mit ihnen erklären, ihnen in liberaler Weise Geldbeiträge zuschießen lassen und damit Zeugnis ihrer Opferwilligkeit ablegen.

Von der Opferwilligkeit der gesamten organisierten Arbeiter wird der Ausgang des Kohlengräber-Ausstandes abhängen, von ihr wird es abhängen, ob sich unsere, so heroisch kämpfenden Brüder in den Hartkohls-Regionen, den Bedingungen ihrer profitgierigen Arbeitgeber unterwerfen, oder ob sie hierfür noch Rechte besitzen sollen. Eine Unterwerfung, eine Niederlage einer so ungeheuren Anzahl, wie die der 150,000 Kohlengräber würde aber nicht nur die Existenz ihrer eigenen Organisation in Gefahr bringen, sondern auch die Position anderer organisierter Berufszweige erheblich schwächen und schädigen.

In diesem Hinblick fühlen wir uns heute veranlaßt den Werth der Opferwilligkeit hervorzuheben, sie als erste Tugend und Vorbedingung einer kampffähigen Organisation hinzustellen.

Die Opferwilligkeit ihrer Mitglieder ist der Maßstab, mit dem die Kampfs- und Lebensfähigkeit einer Organisation zu bemessen ist.

Da, wo die Opferwilligkeit der Mitglieder nicht vorhanden, ist auf die Organisation kein Verlaß. Die erste anhaltende Geschäftsstöckung treibt solche Mitglieder zur Fahnenflucht, bringt das Vertrauen in die Organisation in's Schwanken und verursacht nicht selten den gänzlichen Zusammenbruch.

Geschäftsstöckungen werden aber von Zeit zu Zeit immer wieder eintreten, da sie eine natürliche, unabwendbare Erscheinung der heutigen Produktionsweise sind und gegen die wir daher, so lange letztere fort-

besteht, gewappnet sein, ihrer zerstörenden Wirkung vorbeugen müssen.

Nachdem wir aber zu dieser Erkenntnis gelangt sind dürfen wir uns die Tatsache nicht verschließen, daß die Arbeiterbewegung Amerikas überhaupt noch jung und was unsere eigene Organisation, unsere Brüderschaft anbetrifft, diese noch jünger ist; in anderen Worten, daß wir noch manches Erziehungs-Werk zu verrichten haben, wenn unsere Organisation die Stellung behaupten soll, die ihr gebührt. Und nun auf unser eigentliches Thema zurückkommend, fragen wir uns einmal ehrlich und aufrichtig, wie ist es unter uns mit der Opferwilligkeit bestellt? Wir behaupten nicht sonderlich günstig und verweisen beispielsweise auf das Schicksal aller unseren Conventionen unterbreiteten Anträge, welche auf größeres pekuniäres Opferbringen hingen. Doch, wie sich die Zeiten ändern so ändern sich auch die Menschen und es mag auch unter unseren Mitgliedern eine Wendung zum Besseren eingetreten sein. Ist dies der Fall, so wird es sich in dem Resultate unserer Geldsammelungen zur Unterstützung der Kohlengräber zeigen und wir wünschen nichts sehnlicher als konstatieren zu können, daß wir in diesem Falle zu schwarz gesehen haben.

Zimmerhin muß es eine unserer ersten und ernstesten Aufgaben sein, uns während der Zeit des Friedens für einen hereinbrechenden Krieg vorzubereiten; wir müssen uns gegenseitig während der Dauer besseren Geschäftsganges zu größerer Opferleistung anspornen, uns an das Opferbringen gewöhnen, damit wir bei dem Eintreten einer Geschäftsstöckung, wo es größerer Opfer bedarf, um unsere Organisation intakt erhalten zu können, die Bürde nicht zu schwer finden mögen.

Damit wollen wir jedoch nicht sagen, daß es zur Erhaltung einer kampffähigen Organisation nur der Geld-Opfer bedarf, oder der Opfer, die durch Verlust der Arbeit entstehen, denen wir uns zuweilen unterziehen müssen, wenn wir uns den Anmachungen unserer Arbeitgeber nicht unterwerfen und unsere Arbeitsregeln aufrecht erhalten wollen. Wir meinen auch solche an Mühe und Zeit, — Opfer, die uns durch Uebernahme der Beamtenstellen, Comité-Dienste und durch Besuch der Versammlungen erwachsen. Wie unschönbar auch letztere wohl sein mögen, wie zahlreich sind doch diejenigen unter uns, die sie scheuen.

Wir wollen nun keineswegs behaupten, daß wir in diesen Punkten anderen Organisationen nachstehen, wir ziehen aber in Betracht, daß ein nicht unbedeutender Prozentsatz unserer Mitgliedschaft nicht aus freiem Antriebe, sondern gezwungen mittelst der Kontrolle, die wir auf unser Gewerks ausüben, unserer Brüderschaft angehört. Und wenn wir ferner den großen Zuwachs neuer, ungeschulter Mitglieder der letzten zwölf Monate in Betracht ziehen, so müssen wir unwillkürlich zu dem obigen Schlusse kommen, nämlich, daß uns noch Manches zur Kräftigung unserer Organisation zu thun übrig bleibt.

Vor allem muß das Solidaritäts-Gefühl, ohne dessen Vorhandensein an Opferwilligkeit nicht zu denken ist, und an dem es unter sämtlichen Baugewerken noch bedenklich mangelt, unter unseren Mitgliedern erweckt werden. Wir dürfen den Kämpfen der Arbeiter anderer Berufszweige nicht mehr so gleichgültig gegenüberstehen und besonders den Bestrebungen unserer eigenen Gewerksgenossen außerhalb unserer eigenen Lokalität, mehr Interesse und Theilnahme entgegen bringen. Denn die Vergangenheit lehrt uns, daß der Erfolg der Kollegen eines gegebenen Ortes ein Erfolg für das ganze Gewerks bedeutet. Wenn es vorkommt, daß wir gezwungen sind zum Ausstande zu greifen, um unseren Forderungen Nach-

druck zu geben, so müssen wir ohne Murren das geforderte Opfer bringen, aber auch begreifen lernen, daß der durch die Arbeitseinstellung entstehende Arbeits-Verlust kein wirklicher Verlust ist, daß dadurch nur höchst selten dem vorhandenen Arbeitsquantum ein Abbruch geschieht, daß aber andererseits nach einem erfolgreichen Ausstande die erlittenen Nachteile durch die gewonnenen Vortheile wieder aufgewogen werden.

Defiziter oder regelmäßiger Besuch der Versammlungen ist unseren Mitgliedern an's Herz zu legen. Es hat keinen moralischen Werth, wenn so viele unserer Mitglieder nur in General-Versammlungen erscheinen, deren Nichtbesuch mit Geldstrafe geahndet wird, sich aber im Uebrigen um die Versammlungen nicht kümmern. Es sollten womöglich alle Mitglieder zur Uebernahme der Beamtenstellen und der Comité-Dienste herangezogen, die damit verbundenen Mühen und Arbeiten nicht einzelnen, im Dienste alt und ermüdet gewordenen Kollegen aufgeschafft werden, wie dies so häufig geschieht.

Die Gewerksorganisation ist es, der wir unser und unserer Familien Wohl und Wehe anheimstellen, sie ist es, die dazu berufen ist, uns größere Theilhaftigkeit an den Lebensgütern und Glückseligkeit zu erringen.

Erfüllt von diesem Bewußtsein werden wir die Opfer, die die Organisation von uns erheischt, freudigst bringen und gegenüber den Anforderungen der Zukunft und die Nachschläge einer eventuellen Geschäftsstöckung gekühlt sein.

Mögen diese Mahnworte unter unseren Mitgliedern Widerhall und Beherzigung finden; und sollte auch der Kohlengräber-Ausstand, zur Zeit wo ihnen diese Worte zugehen, sein Ende erreicht haben, und wir hoffen durch Sieg! so wissen wir aus Erfahrung, daß auch dann noch manche Wunde, die ihr Kampf geschlagen, noch zu heilen, manche Nothlage die er erzeugt noch zu lindern und kein Geldbeitrag zu spät kommen wird. Brüder, wir appellieren an eure Opferwilligkeit! Helft den kämpfenden Kohlengräbern.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder der Lokal Union und Distrikt Councils.

General-Office, Philada., Pa.

Ich erlaube mir hiermit die Aufmerksamkeit unserer Distrikt Councils, Lokal Unions und Mitglieder im Allgemeinen auf die Tatsache zu lenken, daß es eine absolute Unmöglichkeit ist, der General-Office zugehende Mittheilungen an demselben Tage zu beantworten, an dem sie einlaufen. Viele unserer Lokal-Beamten scheinen der Meinung zu sein, daß sie selbst die Absendung solcher Mittheilungen bis auf den letzten Augenblick aufschieben, aber von der General-Office sofort Antwort erhalten können. Die große Entfernung von Philadelphia in vielen Fällen, die Verzögerung der Post in der Versendung und Verzögerungen aus anderen Ursachen werden nicht in Betracht gezogen und wenn eine Antwort nicht sofort erfolgt, werden Beschwerden erhoben. Ich erlaube mir deshalb, auf die Tatsache hinzuweisen, daß sich im Laufe der letzten zwei Jahre die Mitgliederzahl sowie die Einnahmen unserer Organisation verdoppelt haben. Unsere Brüderschaft ist heute eine Institution, deren Leitung in allen Unterabtheilungen der General-Office besondere Vorsorge und die größte Aufmerksamkeit verlangt. Und doch stehen uns nach wie vor nur dieselbe Anzahl der Hilfs-Angestellten zu Gebote, da wir uns mit demselben Beschränkten Raume — vier kleinen Zimmern im Lippincott Gebäude, Ecke der 12. und Filbert Straße, begnügen müssen.

Man sollte der General-Office doch we-

nigstens eine kleine Frist gewähren, um eingehende Schreiben und die sich daraus ergebenden Arbeiten in geschäftsmäßiger Weise erledigen zu können.

Ich bitte daher, alle der General-Office zugehenden Mittheilungen klar und präzise aber so kurz als möglich abzufassen. Vor Allem sollten alle Lokal Unions in ihrem Verkehr mit der General-Office den offiziellen Weg betreten und nur ihren protokollirenden Sekretär mit der Abfassung und Absendung mit Mittheilungen betrauen. In dieser Weise können alle uns unterbreiteten Angelegenheiten prompt, besser und zur allgemeinen Zufriedenheit Erledigung finden.

Brüderlichen Gruß,

Frank Duff,

General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister.

Vierteljährlicher Bericht des Gen. Präsidenten Wm. D. Huber an den General Executiv Board.

1. Juli 1902.

Unsere Brüderschaft ist immer noch im Anwachsen begriffen. Während der letzten drei Monate wurden an 141 neue Lokal-Unions Charters erteilt und die Aussichten für die Zukunft sind günstige. Unsere Frühjahrsbewegung für kürzere Arbeitsstunden oder Lohnerhöhung war in den meisten Fällen von Erfolg begleitet und kein einziger Mißerfolg ist zu verzeichnen gewesen. In einzelnen Fällen kam es jedoch zu hartnäckigen Kämpfen, welche in einigen Orten noch andauern, besonders in Hartford, Conn., Worcester, Mass., Fitchburg, Mass., Norfolk, Va. und Nashville, Tenn. Ich bin überzeugt, daß wenn den Lokal-Unions dieser Orte ausreichende Hilfe gewährt wird, auch sie siegreich aus ihren Kämpfen hervorgehen werden. Die hieran beteiligten Mitglieder haben sich unstreitig durch große Entschlossenheit und Geneigtheit zur Berücksichtigung annehmbarer Vorschläge seitens ihrer Arbeitgeber, ausgezeichnet und die von ihnen bezugte Begeisterung für unsere gerechte Sache, verdient die Anerkennung unserer Gesamts-Mitgliedschaft.

Am 30. April d. J. unterzeichnete der ehemalige General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister P. J. McGuire ein Dokument, in welchem er auf alle Ansprüche auf Gehalt für jetzige und spätere Zeit Verzicht leistet und als Sekretär und Schatzmeister unserer Brüderschaft resignirte. Das Dokument wurde am selben Datum unseren Abbotaten überwiesen. Am 6. Juni entrichtete McGuire die Summe von \$1,000 als Abschlagszahlung des Compromiß-Betrages von \$2,000, welche er sich, zur theilweisen Deckung des Defizits im Betrage von \$10,000.93, zu zahlen verpflichtete. Die ganze Offerte McGuire's wurde Ihrer Körperschaft unterbreitet, acceptirt und den Lokal-Unions, gemäß Ihrer Instruktion, zur Abstimmung überwiesen. Ich hoffe, daß diese Offerte Annahme finden wird, damit diese Angelegenheit, die so sehr viel Unzufriedenheit unter unserer Mitgliedschaft hervorgerufen, erledigt und beseitigt wird. Ich selbst neige zur Annahme der McGuire'schen Compromiß-Vorschläge, weil ich der Ansicht bin, daß keine Möglichkeit vorhanden ist, mehr zu erreichen. McGuire ist mittellos und ihn weiter gerichtlich zu verfolgen würde unserer Organisation keine größeren Vortheile bringen. Auch würden wir durch ein Gerichtsverfahren nicht zu dem vollen Betrage des Defizits kommen, denn nach Ansicht unseres Abbotaten enthält die von McGuire geleistete Bürgschaft Mängel, die sie werthlos machen. Einige der in dem Bürgschafts-Dokument enthaltenen Bestimmungen wurden nie eingehalten, und obgleich unzweifelhaft durch ein Gerichtsverfahren die Beurtheilung McGuire's bewirkt wor-

den wäre, so hätten wir keinen pekuniären Nutzen davon gehabt und die unvermeidlichen Gerichtskosten wären nur eine Geldverschwendung gewesen.

Aus diesen Gründen hoffe ich, daß die Offerte McGuire's die Genehmigung der Mitglieder finden und die ganze Sache im Interesse unserer Bruderschaft sowie der Arbeiter-Bewegung im Allgemeinen als erledigt betrachtet werden möge.

Im Interesse unserer Bruderschaft habe ich im Verlaufe der letzten drei Monate verschiedene Orte besucht und fand unsere dortige Organisation in blühendem Zustande. So verfügte ich mich auf Ansuchen des Manhattan N. Y. D. K. nach Detroit, Mich., um die bezüglich des Stotes Hotels in New York, welches von New York sein Bau-Material bezog, entstandenen Schwierigkeiten beizulegen. Meine Bemühungen waren nur theilweise erfolgreich, und war es mir unmöglich, eine Schlichtung der Streitfrage herbeizuführen; doch wird es dem Manhattan D. C. durch geeignetes Vorgehen gelingen, alles von ihm Angestrebte zu erreichen.

Der gegenwärtige Stand unserer Bruderschaft und das bedeutende Anwachsen unserer Organisation während des verflossenen Jahres erfüllen mich mit Stolz und Befriedigung und ich hoffe, daß unsere Mitglieder und ihre Beamten auch in Zukunft dieselbe Energie und dasselbe Interesse, denen wir diese Errungenschaften verdanken, an den Tag legen werden.

Brüderlichen Gruß,
Wm. D. Huber, Gen. Präf.

Wie also?

Carroll D. Wright, der Bundes-Arbeits-Statistiker, sagt, daß die materiellen Bedürfnisse aller Einwohner der Verein. Staaten befriedigt werden könnten, wenn jeder gesunde arbeitsfähige Mann nur pro Tag zwei und ein viertel Stunden arbeiten würde. Mit dieser Arbeits-Quantität könnte alle Nahrung, Kleidung, Wohnung u. s. w. hergestellt werden, welche die Nation braucht. Daraus kann man ersehen, wie sinnlos die Arbeitsweise unter dem heutigen Wirthschafts-System ist, das Millionen Menschen übermäßig mit Arbeit belastet, während Zehntausende keine Arbeit finden können und infolge dessen existenzlos werden.

Das Vorstehende schreibt der „Milwaukee Herald“, ein bürgerliches Blatt mit staatssozialistischen Anwandlungen. Seine Randbemerkung trifft den Nagel auf den Kopf. Aber leider bleibt er bei seiner abfälligen Kritik des „heutigen Wirthschafts-Systems“ stehen, ohne zu sagen, was an seine Stelle gesetzt werden soll. Ergänzen wir also: was vor allen Dingen zweifellos nöthig wäre, das ist die Organisation der Arbeit. Heute herrscht auf diesem Gebiete die Anarchie. Jeder Unternehmer wirthschaftet auf eigene Faust darauf los und wird nur in Schranken gehalten durch die Nachfrage, beziehungsweise den Preis der Waare. Sinkt der letztere so weit, daß kein Profit für den Fabrikanten übrig bleibt, so stellt er die Produktion ein. Blind wälten die Kräfte auf dem wirthschaftlichen Gebiet.

Sodann, was das Verhältniß des Kapitalisten zum Arbeiter betrifft: der erstere kauft die Arbeitskraft des letzteren zu ihrem Marktpreis. Er erwirbt sich dadurch das Recht auf deren volle Ausnutzung. Der Werth einer Waare — in diesem Fall die Arbeitskraft — ist gleich ihren Reproduktionskosten. Der Arbeiter ist voll bezahlt, wenn sein Lohn diesen Kosten entspricht. Das heißt, wenn er so viel empfängt, als gewohnheitsmäßig zu seiner Erhaltung und zur Heranbildung von Ersatz für den Fall seiner eigenen Abnutzung erforderlich ist. Das Produkt,

das der Arbeiter für den Unternehmer herstellt, kommt weiter nicht in Betracht, als daß es einen größeren Werth haben muß, als der Lohn, denn sonst würde der Kapitalist keine Arbeiter beschäftigen. Er thut es, um für sich selbst einen Nutzen aus dem Arbeiter herauszuschlagen.

Diesen heißt man in der Sprache der politischen Oekonomie „Mehrwert“. Er entsteht dadurch, daß der Arbeiter mit Hilfe der modernen Produktionsmittel in einem Tag einen beträchtlich größeren Werth erzeugt, als dem Marktpreis (Werth) seiner Arbeitskraft entspricht. In den Ver. Staaten beträgt der Mehrwert gerade hundert Prozent, wie der letzte Census nachwies. Wird also ein Arbeiter zehn Stunden täglich beschäftigt, so hat er in den ersten fünf Stunden seinen eigenen Lohn verdient, in den letzten fünf Stunden erarbeitet er Mehrwert für den Unternehmer.

Daraus ergibt sich, daß das „Wirthschafts-System“ gar nicht so „sinnlos“ vom Standpunkt der Kapitalisten ist. Daraus wird auch klar, warum sie sich namentlich der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit widersetzen. Es geht da zunächst um ihren „Mehrwert“. Allerdings halten sie sich, wenn sie schon in eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit einwilligen müssen, schädlos durch die möglichste Verschärfung der Intensität der Arbeit. Darin sind namentlich die hiesigen Kapitalisten groß. Die „amerikanischen Methoden“ — möglichstster Ersatz der menschlichen Arbeitskraft durch Maschinen, weitgehendste Theilung der Arbeit, strengste Antreibung der Arbeiter, Accordsystem, verschärft durch Prämien — sind bekannt und berücksichtigt und vermittelt derselben ist es so gekommen, daß trotz der stattgehabten Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit der „Mehrwert“ nicht gesunken und das Quantum der Arbeitsleistung beständig gestiegen ist.

Wer also kein Interesse daran hat, daß die Arbeit gleichmäßig vertheilt wird und es nicht zuläßt, daß ist der Kapitalist. Aus dem Manne, der 2½ Stunden per Tag arbeitet, würde er verteuert wenig heraus schlagen. Mit allem Raffinement in der Gestaltung der Produktion könnte bei einer solchen Arbeitszeit nicht viel für ihn übrig bleiben. Sein Interesse ist es, daß stets „unbeschäftigte“ Hände vorhanden sind, welche den Marktpreis der Waare Arbeitskraft brücken, andernfalls hätte es überhaupt mit der Ausbeutung derselben gescheit.

Die Sache ist also einfach genug. Die Organisation und die gleichmäßige Vertheilung der Arbeit hat die Abschaffung der Produktionsweise „für Profit“ zur Voraussetzung und die Organisation dieser Art ist eben der Sozialismus. Oder wenn es dazwischen etwas geben kann, so wären wir neugierig, davon zu erfahren.

Es mag eingewandt werden, daß eine gewisse Regulierung auch bei dem jetzigen System möglich geworden ist und zwar durch die Arbeiter-Organisationen. Das ist richtig. Sie haben die Arbeitszeit verkürzt, die Beschränkung der Kinderarbeit erzwungen. Sie haben auch bewirkt, daß der Antheil der Arbeiter an dem Produkt, das sie erzeugen, nicht, oder nicht wesentlich, sank. Zur Erklärung dieses letzten Satzes sei folgendes bemerkt: Dem Census zufolge steigt das Produkt pro Kopf von Jahrzehnt zu Jahrzehnt. Die Theilung zwischen Arbeiter und Kapitalist bleibt aber ziemlich genau in der Mitte. Betrug der Werth des Erzeugnisses 600 Dollars, so erhielt der Arbeiter beiläufig 300, stieg er auf \$800, so bekam der Arbeiter \$400. Im Jahre 1900 betrug er \$876 und der Arbeiter bekam genau die Hälfte. Während der Lohn beständig stieg (ausgenommen eine gewisse Zeit nach dem Bürgerkrieg und wesentlich im Zusammenhang mit den Währungsverhältnissen) ver-

änderte sich das Verhältniß, in welchem die Theilung des Arbeitsertrages vor sich ging, fast gar nicht. Im letzten Jahrzehnt verschlechterte es sich übrigens — wahrscheinlich durch den Einfluß der schweren Crisis — um eine Kleinigkeit zu Ungunsten der Arbeiter.

Die Gewerkschaften bieten also keine Lösung, nur ein Palliativ, ein sehr starkes und werthvolles, aber doch nur ein Palliativ. Es könnte noch so weiter gehen wie seit einem Jahrhundert, die Arbeitszeit könnte weiter reduziert werden, die Löhne steigen, aber die fundamentalen Uebelstände des bestehenden Systems würden nicht um ein Jota geändert. Wie bei der langen Pappelallee zwischen Leipzig und Halle ist kein Ende abzusehen. Nach Halle kommt man zwar schließlich auch, aber auf diesem Weg nicht zur Abschaffung des Kapitalismus, der, wie gezeigt worden ist, die Ursache der sinnlosen Einrichtung ist, welche „Ueberproduktion“ erzeugt, wo Millionen Mangel leiden, und Leute zu Tode rackert, während andere nichts zu thun bekommen.

Was also? Wenn nicht der Sozialismus, welche andere Lösung giebt es?
(Philad. Tageblatt.)

Strike und höhere Gewalt.

Arbeitseinstellungen treffen die Unternehmer besonders dann sehr empfindlich, wenn diese durch dieselben verhindert werden, vertraglich übernommenen Verpflichtungen zu genügen, z. B. zu bestimmter Zeit einen Bau fertig zu stellen, Lieferungen zu machen etc. In der Regel haben die Unternehmer für den Fall der Nichtinnehaltung solcher Verpflichtungen Konventionalstrafen zu entrichten. Sie sind deshalb überall, wo sie in dieser Rücksicht mit der Eventualität von Strikes zu rechnen haben, bemüht gewesen, eine neue Rechtsnorm zu ihrem Gunsten zu schaffen, nämlich die, daß ein Strike „höhere Gewalt“ sei, durch deren Eintritt nach geltendem civilrechtlichem Grundsatz die vertragliche Leistungs- oder Lieferungsfrist unterbrochen oder aufgehoben wird. In Deutschland haben besonders die baugewerblichen Unternehmer diese Auffassung in die Rechtsprechung einzuführen versucht. Diese Versuche sind mißglückt, weshalb seit einer Reihe von Jahren das Unternehmertum darauf hinwirkt, der sogenannten „Strikelause“ Aufnahme in die Submissions- und Werkverträge zu verschaffen, wonach für die Dauer eines Strikes die Leistungs- resp. Lieferungsfrist ruhen soll.

Im verflossenen Jahre fanden in Italien viele große Ausstände statt, die zu zahlreichen Civilprozessen führten, in denen es sich darum handelte, wer für den aus Strikes entstandenen Schaden aufzukommen habe. So konnten zum Beispiel infolge des Hafenarbeiter-Strikes in Genua 2400 englische Kohenschiffe nicht ausgeladen sowie zahlreiche Maschinen aus Deutschland nicht abgenommen und thätig werden.

Die Zivilkammern der Gerichte in Genua, Rom und Neapel hatten dahin entschieden, daß die Strikes als „höhere Gewalt“ zu erachten und demnach der davon betroffene Unternehmer nicht für den Schaden einzustehen habe. Diese Entscheidung hat nunmehr der Mailänder Appellhof bestätigt, indem er folgendes Urtheil fällte:

„Der Strike ist keine „höhere Gewalt“. Blitzschlag, Ueberschwemmung, Erdbeben, Bergsturz, Eisenbahnunglück und Schiffbruch als Muster der „force majeure“ lassen sich nicht in Analogie bringen mit einem Arbeiterausstand, d. h. der Willensbethätigung vernünftiger Rechtspersonen, durch sofortige Niederlegung der Arbeit und unter Verzicht auf den Lohn, vom

Augenblick des Feierns an bessere Lebensbedingungen zu erzwingen. Vertragsbruch der Arbeiter entbindet nicht den Arbeitgeber von seinen Dritten gegenüber gemachten Verpflichtungen. Wer vertragspflichtig nicht liefert (der Beklagte), ist beweispflichtig dafür, daß er den Strike nicht voraussehen konnte, daß seine Arbeiter, für deren Tüchtigkeit und Arbeitswilligkeit der Fabrikant durch Auslese und Sachkenntniß nach außen verantwortlich ist, ungerechte und übertriebene und unmögliche Forderungen stellten, daß er oder seine Bevollmächtigten den Ausstand nicht verschuldeten, daß er Alles frühzeitig aufbot, um die Strikeenden zur Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit zu bewegen oder neue Kräfte einzustellen oder sich durch Rückversicherung bei einem ähnlichen Etablissement zu decken.“

Ohne Zweifel ist der Appellhof der Ueberzeugung gewesen, daß die strikeenden Arbeiter keine ungerechten, übertriebenen, unmöglichen Forderungen gestellt haben.

Würde die Rechtsprechung jeden Strike ohne Weiteres als „höhere Gewalt“ gelten lassen, so würde damit dem heillossten betrügerischen Unwesen Thür und Thor geöffnet werden; die Unternehmer würden in frivoler Weise Strikes provozieren, um lästigen verantwortlichen Verpflichtungen sich zu entziehen, ohne dafür haftbar zu sein.

Die große Gewerkschaft der englischen Maschinenbauer.

Die große Gewerkschaft der englischen Maschinenbauer veröffentlicht ihren 51. Jahresbericht. Wir entnehmen demselben folgende Ziffern: Mitgliederzahl 90,943, Einnahmen 6,629,246 Mark, Ausgaben 5,212,705 Mark gegen 4,683,884 Mark im Vorjahre. Der Hauptantheil der Mehrausgaben entfiel auf Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung, die im Berichtsjahre von 877,827 auf 1,143,339 Mark stieg. Auch die Alterspensionen erforderten größere Ausgaben, während die Kranken-Unterstützung weniger erforderte. An Unterstützungen für andere Gewerkschaften wurden 50,547 Mark ausgegeben, darunter befinden sich 15,000 Mk. für die Spitzenweber von Calais. Vermögensstand des Verbandes 9,847,132 Mk. Ein bestimmter Theil des Verbandsvermögens, nämlich etwas über drei Millionen Mark, ist für die Zwecke der Alterspensionen reservirt. Der andere, für die allgemeinen Zwecke des Verbandes bestimmte Theil soll nach den Beschlüssen der letzten Delegirtenversammlung immer auf der Höhe stehen, daß auf den Kopf des Mitgliedes 80 Mk. entfallen. Da bei dem gegenwärtigen Stande der Kasse auf das Mitglied nur 75 Mk. kommen, werden zur Zeit anstatt der statutarisch festgesetzten Beiträge von 1,20 Mk. 1,50 Mk. pro Woche erhoben. Strikes sind im Berichtsjahre gar nicht zu verzeichnen gewesen; nur in Leeds kam es zu einem solchen. Wo es Differenzen gegeben, seien diese in verständiger Weise und ohne alle Gehässigkeit durch die Beteiligten erledigt worden.

Der Arbeiter, der seinen Arbeitgeber merken läßt, daß er ihn fürchtet, ist gerade derjenige, welcher von ihm mit Mißachtung behandelt und drangsaliert wird.

Der Arbeitgeber hat keine Achtung noch Interesse für einen Scab, aber er bedient sich desselben so lange es ihm paßt, um ihm dann einen Fußtritt zu versetzen.

Der Kampf zwischen Kapital und Arbeit wird so lange fortbauern, bis der Kapitalist beginnt, nützliche Arbeit zu verrichten und die Arbeits-Erzeugnisse nur denen zu Gute kommen, die arbeiten.

CLAIMS PAID IN AUGUST, 1902

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
877	B. A. Gordon.....	7	\$200.00
878	John C. Carlson.....	10	50.00
879	Mrs. Terry H. Peterson	10	50.00
880	Adolf Gassman.....	12	50.00
881	Casper Geschwiler.....	16	50.00
882	Albert Jones.....	16	200.00
883	Mrs. A. E. Van Tasell...	26	25.00
884	Mrs. Annie Johnson.....	31	50.00
885	John F. Burke.....	33	100.00
886	Mrs. M. M. Anzerley....	52	50.00
887	Mrs. Nancy A. Wilson....	55	50.00
888	Mrs. Alice E. Polk.....	55	50.00
889	Mrs. Missouri Eaves....	69	50.00
890	Thomas D. Burke.....	73	200.00
891	Mike Scheile.....	75	200.00
892	Otto Pervino.....	90	200.00
893	Walter Rice.....	93	200.00
894	Edw. F. MacDonald.....	105	200.00
895	Mrs. A. T. Manley.....	109	50.00
896	W. Schuhmacher.....	168	200.00
897	Mrs. Sarah V. Treat.....	176	50.00
898	Mrs. Bridget Kennelly...	177	50.00
899	Frederick F. Schulze...	179	50.00
900	John Whelan.....	196	50.00
901	John A. Erickson.....	199	50.00
902	Parvis Anderson.....	203	140.00
903	Mrs. B. J. Lee.....	203	50.00
904	Mrs. J. L. McConnell....	206	25.00
905	Thomas M. Teitsch.....	211	200.00
906	Charles Taffy.....	214	200.00
907	Mrs. Lulu Jowers.....	219	25.00
908	John F. Webb.....	219	100.00
909	Robert Ramsey.....	246	200.00
910	Mrs. Florence Stone.....	296	50.00
911	Mrs. C. C. Springman....	306	50.00
912	Caleb H. Harrison.....	306	50.00
913	Mrs. Amelia Voit.....	309	50.00
914	Charles W. Purcell.....	318	50.00
915	James Richard.....	318	50.00
916	Mrs. Margery Kinzie.....	322	50.00
917	Mrs. G. A. Shimmel.....	333	50.00
918	C. A. Swenson.....	338	100.00
919	Mrs. A. P. Schwald.....	346	50.00
920	Daniel W. Hartzell.....	352	200.00
921	George Rauscher.....	355	200.00
922	S. W. Waymack.....	388	50.00
923	Mrs. A. F. Bachand.....	390	50.00
924	Mrs. Fanny Swenson....	429	50.00
925	John Dougherty.....	430	200.00
926	Maxime Beaudoin.....	444	50.00
927	William E. Mosher.....	453	200.00
928	John Heinemann.....	513	200.00
929	Mrs. M. L. Atkinson.....	515	50.00
930	G. M. Slaughter.....	526	200.00
931	Mrs. V. E. Doolittle.....	592	50.00
932	Dell S. St. John.....	605	200.00
933	Mrs. A. B. Dupois.....	627	25.00
934	F. L. Haskell.....	627	200.00
935	George Reuter.....	650	200.00
936	A. O. Briggs.....	652	50.00
937	Oscar Bourque.....	707	200.00
938	Mrs. Maud Haynes.....	716	25.00
939	Mrs. Emma Patterson...	27	50.00
940	Geo. McClellen (dis.)...	55	300.00
941	C. B. Chandler (dis.)...	61	300.00
942	O. T. Brakeman.....	100	200.00
943	Mrs. Martha A. Carr....	142	50.00
944	Mrs. Mary Garber.....	142	25.00
945	Alexander H. Robbins....	175	200.00
946	Mrs. Annie A. Cooley....	177	50.00
947	Mrs. L. E. Chalk.....	339	25.00
948	Mrs. Hilda Strom.....	457	50.00
949	John F. Castle.....	702	50.00
950	G. W. Patterson.....	891	100.00
951	Charles H. Riley.....	964	100.00
952	William M. Walsh.....	301	50.00
953	Emil Wall.....	1	200.00
954	Mrs. Mary J. Henke.....	2	50.00
955	Richard O'Brien.....	2	50.00
956	A. Bahnsack.....	10	200.00
957	Henry Smith.....	10	200.00
958	Mrs. Helena Wege.....	12	50.00
959	Mrs. Cordelia Roberge...	21	50.00
960	George Hamilton.....	27	200.00
961	Andrew Nelson.....	28	200.00
962	Mrs. Mary Marks.....	29	50.00
963	Mrs. Margaret O'Hara...	33	50.00
964	Mrs. C. Beisson.....	49	50.00
965	Vaclav Pospisil.....	54	50.00
966	Alois Klich.....	54	200.00
967	John Bergstrom.....	457	200.00
968	Mrs. Christina Ring....	73	50.00
969	Austin Swinehart.....	84	200.00
970	Thomas Davis.....	87	200.00
971	George Fay.....	109	200.00
972	Philip H. Dare.....	121	200.00
973	Mrs. Ida C. E. Berg....	131	50.00
974	Mrs. Annie Welsh.....	142	25.00
975	John Rider.....	165	200.00
976	Charles Jardozewski....	168	200.00
977	William B. Roberts.....	177	50.00
978	James G. Cameron.....	197	200.00
979	Henry J. Hooper.....	991	100.00
980	Mrs. Annie Bieglow.....	202	50.00
981	John Sulier.....	209	200.00
982	Mrs. Debora Nickson...	218	25.00
983	Mrs. Margaret Weber....	237	50.00
984	R. R. Clark.....	256	100.00
985	William G. York.....	281	200.00
986	Mrs. Rachel Mastin.....	281	50.00
987	Gustav Miller.....	309	200.00
988	Jos. Troxler.....	309	200.00
989	Eugene J. Beeg.....	309	200.00

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
990	Samuel H. Small.....	318	\$200.00
991	Mrs. Ella E. Johnson...	331	50.00
992	Charles Leitten.....	355	50.00
993	George W. Wright.....	367	50.00
994	John Uhl.....	375	200.00
995	Rudolph Jorg.....	375	200.00
996	Frank Rauschle.....	375	200.00
997	Mrs. P. S. P. Picard...	390	50.00
998	W. D. Cooper.....	392	200.00
999	Winfield S. Moore.....	399	200.00
1000	Gustave Schwarz.....	478	200.00
1001	Theo. Staak (dis.).....	497	400.00
1002	John Carlson.....	521	200.00
1003	Mrs. Arilla Wilson.....	675	50.00
1004	Mrs. Olive M. Mills....	694	50.00
1005	Mrs. C. Doherty.....	715	50.00
1006	Mrs. Marie Beaulieu....	761	50.00
1007	Mrs. Clara Carlson.....	792	50.00
1008	G. W. Morris.....	793	200.00
1009	William H. Piper.....	877	50.00
1010	Mrs. Regina Rentz.....	44	50.00
718	Mrs. J. B. Thomas.....	1	76.60
803	Mrs. R. Clark.....	343	150.00

Total.....\$15,642.60

Wife claims.....\$2,652.60.

Disability claims.....1,000.00.

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 884, Washington, D. C.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from among us the beloved wife of our first President, Brother Robert L. Johnson, be it

Resolved, By Local 884, Washington, D. C., that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to our brother and his family in their bereavement, and hope that their burden may be made light by our Father who doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

FRANK J. NOLTE,
JOSEPH REILLY, } Committee.
LEWIS PEARSON,

LOCAL UNION 571, Carnegie, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, GEORGE E. JOHNSON, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of Him who orders all things for the best, we deeply deplore the loss of our brother and friend, and tender to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be presented to the family of the deceased brother.

JOHN W. HALL,
CHAS. K. THOMAS, } Committee.
J. B. SUMNEY,

LOCAL UNION 261, Valdosta, Ga.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the dispensation of His wise providence to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved brother, IRWIN C. BLAIR, with whom we have been so long associated, during which time his manner and actions have been such as to endear him to our hearts and we mourn our loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we have lost one of our best and most faithful members, and that we most sincerely regret his death and tender this testimonial as an expression of our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their sad and sudden affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full on our minutes, that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. GATES,
S. L. JOLLEY, } Committee.
J. A. PINNEY,

LOCAL UNION 793, Gainesville, Ga.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, G. W. NORIS; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions as a tribute of regret, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to our city papers, for publication.

P. H. SHIRLEY,
B. F. O'KELLY, } Committee.
F. M. MCCROY,

LOCAL UNION 993, Miami, Fla.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, B. L. KAINIE; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Local Union, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother and his family in this, their hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, that a copy be presented to the brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal THE CARPENTER, for publication.

F. A. WRIGHT,
A. WILSON, } Committee.
U. D. COATES,

LOCAL UNION 938, West Roxbury, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of God to remove from our midst LOTTIE BEZANSON, wife of our esteemed brother, R. J. Bezanson; be it

Resolved, That we extend to our afflicted brother our most heartfelt sympathy in his sorrow and bereavement.

J. J. SMITH, Rec. Secretary.

LOCAL UNION 1161, Morris, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved Brother, Corresponding Secretary SOLON FISHER; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother; that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a copy be presented to the bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN F. LEACH, Committee.

LOCAL UNION 714, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

WHEREAS, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to take unto Himself our esteemed and beloved brother, SAMUEL M. CHRISTIE; and

WHEREAS, In his death we suffer the loss of a true, upright and most faithful member, one who merited the highest respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the will of God we sincerely regret the death of our brother and extend to the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their very sad affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a page of our minutes be set apart for these resolutions of tribute and respect to the memory of our dear departed brother, that a copy be sent to our official journal for publication, and also a copy, suitably engrossed, be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and that our charter be draped for thirty days.

JAMES H. SOMERS,
FRED. S. FIELD, } Committee.
MALACHI J. KENNEDY,

LOCAL UNION 334, Saginaw, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our worthy and esteemed brother, ALONZO JEWETT; and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the be-

reaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page of our minute-book be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, a copy sent to our official journal, and one to our local papers for publication.

LEONARD BLANK,
ROBERT MCMONIGLE, } Committee.
WM. BILLINGTON,

LOCAL UNION 946, Decatur, Ind.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect and Master Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved brother, EDWARD E. LINN; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the loss of our friend and brother and extend to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a page in our minute-book be devoted to these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy be presented to the bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

ROSS MALLONE,
W. E. RUSSELL, } Committee.
I. A. MOON,

FINANCIAL REPORT

Disbursements for Month Ending July 31, 1902

Death and Disability Claims.....	\$5,325.00
Strike Donations—	
Norfolk, Va.....	3,000.00
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1,500.00
Bronx, New York City.....	1,000.00
Hartford, Conn.....	1,000.00
Baltimore, Md.....	600.00
Nashville, Tenn.....	400.00
Reading, Pa.....	250.00
Pitchburg, Mass.....	200.00
Marietta, O.....	150.00
Hannibal, Mo.....	50.00
G. E. B., acct. July meeting—	
Grimes, J. F.....	239.75
Cattermull, A. C.....	144.95
Beegle, A. L.....	128.30
Miller, J. R.....	99.25
Walz, F. C.....	99.13
Organizing—	
Kent, S. J., Western States.....	293.58
Odell, E. S., N. Y. and South.....	253.88
Rowland, D. P., Ohio.....	177.30
Shields, W. J., Mass. and vicin.....	133.10
Ritson, T., Canada.....	113.60
McFarland, W. B., N. Y. & Ohio.....	100.00
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. State.....	85.60
Glass, D., Western States.....	76.97
McCabe, C., Phila. and suburbs.....	61.95
Hughes, J. L., Minn.....	54.85
Beegle, A. L., N. Y. and N. J.....	44.55
Jones, Jerome, Dalton, Ga.....	12.00
Wagner, P. J., Eau Claire, Wis.....	8.00
Thal, J., Escanaba, Mich.....	7.00
Maxwell, G. T., Marion, Ia.....	6.60
Marr, W. L., Coalgate, I. T.....	6.50
McDonald, G., New London, Ct.....	6.00
Grandmaison, J. B., Newport, R. I.....	2.90
Investigations and Strike Deputies—	
Featherstone, D. F.....	57.05
Ogletree, J. P.....	50.00
Edsall, G. R.....	30.45
Duffy, F., G. S.-T., trav. exp.....	28.56
Office Expenses—	
Salaries and clerk hire.....	603.41
Wm. D. Huber, serv. and exp.....	195.00
Postage.....	51.85
Stamped envelopes.....	42.40
Telegrams.....	96.50
Prem. on G. S.-T. bond (F. Duffy).....	120.00
Rent for July.....	50.00
Rent of P. O. box.....	3.00
Sundries.....	16.93
Supplies—	
Stationery and books.....	1,080.35
Commercial Stamp Co.....	33.55
Pins and badges.....	400.00
Prepaid expressage to Locals.....	66.57
CARPENTER—July and balance of June.....	
Printing, mailing, etc.....	2,195.65
Special writings.....	13.75
Litigation—	
Acct. Weise claim, L. U. 209.....	50.00
Acct. Forten claim, L. U. 21.....	100.00
Acct. P. J. McGuire suspension.....	1,106.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for June.....	400.00
Total.....	\$22,421.78



During the Month ending AUGUST 31, 1902,
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary-Treasurer without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1	\$224.20	139	\$32.80	276	\$37.90
2	91.30	140	10.65	277	137.10
3	65.25	141	27.60	278	19.00
4	114.90	142	168.40	279	11.00
5	64.00	143	11.60	280	4.80
6	23.00	144	29.60	281	84.65
7	232.80	145	18.40	282	16.80
8	192.90	146	99.50	283	7.80
9	52.10	147	20.20	284	34.00
10	184.00	148	54.60	285	56.80
11	111.40	149	7.60	286	28.20
12	71.80	150	7.60	287	23.30
13	47.40	151	53.00	288	42.60
14	23.60	152	10.40	289	29.40
15	15.45	153	12.40	290	13.10
16	83.10	154	22.80	291	36.20
17	8.00	155	30.00	292	18.40
18	8.00	156	2.80	293	16.85
19	129.10	157	10.00	294	2.20
20	24.80	158	11.00	295	10.80
21	28.40	159	26.20	296	25.60
22	47.20	160	12.80	297	32.40
23	43.20	161	15.80	298	3.00
24	62.20	162	24.20	299	34.50
25	55.50	163	10.10	300	17.20
26	92.20	164	19.60	301	29.40
27	24.60	165	73.60	302	23.85
28	2.20	166	32.70	303	24.70
29	50.80	167	59.40	304	24.20
30	49.60	168	22.80	305	112.20
31	135.55	169	71.00	306	13.45
32	10.00	170	9.90	307	35.80
33	105.20	171	107.15	308	381.50
34	37.40	172	16.60	309	17.00
35	17.40	173	2.00	310	8.20
36	18.00	174	31.20	311	7.60
37	9.00	175	13.20	312	4.00
38	26.60	176	41.40	313	12.00
39	102.00	177	43.69	314	37.70
40	13.40	178	26.50	315	11.60
41	33.00	179	15.70	316	29.25
42	17.85	180	118.40	317	14.20
43	67.50	181	8.40	318	9.20
44	6.50	182	51.00	319	30.70
45	27.40	183	113.60	320	62.80
46	151.00	184	39.40	321	4.50
47	72.80	185	13.20	322	7.00
48	71.40	186	16.00	323	48.15
49	63.60	187	18.80	324	17.00
50	44.80	188	6.25	325	10.80
51	176.40	189	25.55	326	32.90
52	36.40	190	15.50	327	10.20
53	9.00	191	8.40	328	9.20
54	141.00	192	38.40	329	58.40
55	24.80	193	36.80	330	52.20
56	15.40	194	142.80	331	12.00
57	41.00	195	54.20	332	19.55
58	124.60	196	40.60	333	53.40
59	38.40	197	28.60	334	12.20
60	26.00	198	68.40	335	6.60
61	27.80	199	27.80	336	5.60
62	13.40	200	3.60	337	52.60
63	18.60	201	42.30	338	49.20
64	4.00	202	51.80	339	2.50
65	8.20	203	16.50	340	23.20
66	13.10	204	11.60	341	5.40
67	58.80	205	18.70	342	4.80
68	156.00	206	45.60	343	5.00
69	19.80	207	147.20	344	12.80
70	63.40	208	12.60	345	70.00
71	73.70	209	12.00	346	28.80
72	42.00	210	40.00	347	15.20
73	23.40	211	29.40	348	6.60
74	96.40	212	23.00	349	6.00
75	39.80	213	35.70	350	37.65
76	34.60	214	15.00	351	13.00
77	10.40	215	3.60	352	15.00
78	25.40	216	2.20	353	6.20
79	16.00	217	28.60	354	46.40
80	43.10	218	47.60	355	21.90
81	.50	219	1.00	356	93.46
82	165.00	220	10.40	357	23.00
83	27.60	221	22.80	358	10.60
84	7.60	222	26.80	359	.50
85	44.50	223	40.50	360	19.50
86	29.10	224	20.00	361	8.20
87	13.20	225	51.00	362	39.60
88	36.20	226	14.20	363	17.40
89	10.00	227	37.90	364	6.00
90	49.40	228	9.82	365	340.00
91	36.70	229	21.40	366	6.80
92	60.75	230	25.00	367	7.20
93	14.20	231	37.05	368	10.60
94	20.80	232	47.40	369	18.50
95	2.40	233	26.20	370	17.40
96	35.90	234	39.00	371	8.80
97	36.20	235	3.25	372	23.80
98	2.40	236	29.80	373	11.00
99	72.40	237	32.05	374	43.10
100	4.80	238	38.80	375	25.80
101	68.70	239	7.80	376	24.80
102	27.00	240	14.60	377	14.20
103	89.80	241	8.80	378	44.80
104	56.30	242	15.90	379	22.40
105	78.80	243	11.60	380	96.30
106	32.20	244	42.20	381	14.50
107	8.90	245	32.00	382	25.20
108	34.10	246	26.00	383	14.00
109	46.20	247	115.40	384	29.20
110	8.40	248	20.40	385	10.40
111	10.00	249	8.40	386	9.20
112	42.75	250	57.40	387	16.40
113	24.80	251	13.20	388	2.80
114	27.30	252	36.30	389	41.95
115	64.60	253	24.20	390	24.10
116	18.40	254	15.40	391	11.80
117	24.00	255	11.60	392	10.00
118	41.00	256	26.00	393	5.60
119	5.20	257	17.45	394	3.60
120	176.80	258	68.30	395	43.60
121	21.60	259	8.20	396	28.70
122	34.00	260	19.80	397	6.20
123	78.30	261	6.00	398	4.95
124	27.65	262	28.80	399	14.10
125	21.40	263	28.60	400	2.00
126	33.32	264	33.00	401	53.20
127	22.40	265	12.00	402	41.7

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
418	\$3.60	592	\$33.40	758	\$5.60	936	\$20.00	1043	\$10.60
419	46.40	593	18.50	759	9.80	937	5.20	1045	17.20
420	3.20	594	8.80	760	13.90	938	11.00	1046	4.80
421	7.60	595	4.20	761	54.80	939	6.40	1047	7.40
422	7.10	596	9.40	762	15.80	940	12.80	1048	3.60
423	8.20	597	8.60	763	12.00	941	14.60	1049	24.60
424	14.20	598	10.20	764	13.00	942	13.00	1050	13.65
425	167.70	599	30.10	765	2.00	943	6.40	1051	53.60
426	74.60	600	15.50	767	15.00	945	12.60	1052	5.20
427	25.40	603	29.40	768	10.40	946	4.80	1053	9.20
428	366.55	604	10.00	769	28.00	948	38.80	1054	3.40
429	35.60	605	30.70	770	9.20	949	6.60	1055	11.40
430	15.25	606	10.00	771	17.00	950	9.20	1056	17.00
431	51.20	607	6.80	772	56.60	951	8.60	1057	12.00
432	20.85	608	6.20	773	55.80	952	12.40	1058	9.20
433	16.40	609	4.60	774	4.20	953	8.80	1059	9.20
434	15.00	610	10.00	775	3.40	954	29.40	1060	15.40
435	3.00	611	26.70	776	9.60	955	15.40	1061	9.60
436	23.20	612	15.00	777	4.60	956	5.20	1062	21.00
437	8.30	613	20.50	778	18.00	957	14.60	1063	11.20
438	46.00	614	6.30	779	4.60	958	17.00	1064	12.20
439	.50	615	24.20	780	18.00	959	5.40	1065	3.60
440	7.70	616	19.40	781	14.80	961	16.80	1067	10.80
441	24.30	617	10.20	783	7.45	962	13.30	1068	5.40
442	42.40	618	4.60	784	11.55	963	5.30	1069	16.00
443	12.80	619	2.40	785	6.60	964	39.45	1070	7.80
444	22.20	620	9.20	787	9.40	965	17.00	1072	18.00
445	63.40	621	43.80	788	6.40	966	24.00	1073	12.40
446	18.00	622	32.40	789	7.80	967	3.20	1074	23.90
447	5.00	623	24.25	790	8.80	969	3.20	1075	15.20
448	47.60	624	49.20	791	20.80	970	15.40	1076	12.80
449	20.60	625	24.25	792	29.00	971	6.00	1077	11.40
450	9.20	626	57.50	793	7.00	972	18.80	1078	6.20
451	10.30	627	63.25	794	13.60	974	28.60	1079	25.00
452	42.40	628	18.30	797	7.00	975	4.00	1080	12.40
453	6.60	629	7.98	798	4.05	976	1.00	1081	3.40
454	8.70	631	7.60	799	7.00	977	16.30	1082	43.20
455	39.40	632	240.40	800	21.35	979	9.60	1084	8.80
456	14.00	633	32.40	801	24.40	979	9.60	1085	5.00
457	63.40	634	7.60	802	11.80	980	7.60	1086	16.40
458	2.80	635	19.00	803	3.00	981	16.80	1087	6.20
459	12.60	636	4.60	804	10.00	982	15.40	1088	12.50
460	30.60	637	26.00	805	8.80	983	20.40	1089	14.60
461	4.75	638	36.70	806	3.00	984	10.00	1090	34.45
462	64.60	639	25.50	807	5.30	985	6.80	1093	25.60
463	37.20	640	4.80	808	18.20	986	5.70	1095	8.13
464	10.50	642	25.50	810	18.00	987	11.40	1096	20.85
465	30.60	643	20.20	812	11.20	988	11.40	1097	7.00
466	7.20	644	17.77	813	7.60	989	16.80	1098	2.20
467	8.00	646	4.00	814	43.00	990	22.60	1099	5.50
468	87.30	648	6.60	815	4.00	991	8.60	1100	46.80
469	10.00	649	18.80	817	3.20	992	7.50	1101	5.00
470	73.40	650	6.60	819	31.30	993	12.80	1102	23.30
471	5.60	651	28.70	821	22.10	994	6.80	1103	29.50
472	2.80	652	11.80	822	35.40	996	.10	1104	8.20
473	26.20	653	6.50	823	7.20	999	14.80	1105	16.00
474	18.70	654	2.80	824	2.85	1000	15.60	1106	2.20
475	125.40	655	.50	825	10.80	1001	4.55	1107	6.00
476	5.00	656	31.60	826	2.20	1002	8.13	1107	10.00
477	29.60	657	18.40	827	30.85	1004	7.00	1108	42.80
478	15.60	658	5.20	828	7.75	1006	5.20	1109	4.90
479	3.80	659	18.40	829	5.75	1007	11.60	1110	41.30
480	19.00	660	20.20	830	18.40	1008	9.00	1111	14.80
481	36.00	661	20.20	831	11.70	1009	3.00	1112	3.80
482	16.60	662	3.15	832	.50	1010	10.20	1113	5.40
483	81.60	663	2.00	833	16.20	1012	5.75	1115	4.20
484	38.00	664	10.20	834	4.20	1013	6.40	1116	8.60
485	21.70	665	7.00	835	4.60	1014	20.20	1117	4.20
486	19.60	666	8.00	836	14.40	1015	73.85	1119	5.20
487	23.00	667	33.20	838	11.80	1016	28.00	1120	2.00
488	36.40	668	18.20	841	7.40	1017	4.40	1122	4.90
489	5.10	669	8.80	842	.40	1018	6.40	1123	10.84
490	23.30	670	5.00	843	42.85	1019	12.60	1124	7.30
491	12.00	671	4.85	845	1.00	1020	12.80	1125	37.70
492	9.20	672	13.00	846	13.75	1021	63.00	1126	21.20
493	15.55	673	8.20	847	19.60	1022	15.80	1128	6.60
494	8.80	674	9.80	848	4.20	1025	5.80	1129	14.30
495	11.50	675	6.40	849	20.80	1026	15.80	1130	10.00
496	6.20	676	9.40	850	6.40	1027	16.80	1131	8.00
497	2.80	677	21.20	851	6.20	1029	4.60	1132	3.00
498	13.20	678	8.00	852	7.80	1031	20.40	1134	8.80
499	17.20	679	13.20	853	6.00	1032	13.20	1135	8.80
500	47.55	680	15.60	854	5.80	1033	17.50	1136	11.00
501	10.20	681	12.40	855	4.00	1035	40.40	1137	4.00
502	14.80	682	20.80	856	14.80	1036	80.80	1138	13.40
503	10.80	683	56.55	857	19.65	1037	15.20	1139	27.15
504	13.80	684	6.00	858	12.20	1038	6.40	1140	1.00
505	2.00	685	12.80	859	12.20	1039	2.80	1141	3.60
506	101.20	686	7.80	860	11.60	1040	13.45	1142	8.40
507	5.60	687	11.60	862	11.60	1041	44.20	1143	5.00
508	6.00	688	43.30	864	8.30	1042	4.60		
509	10.80	689	22.20	865	9.70				
510	9.00	690	7.60	866	7.00				
511	10.00	691	27.70	867	28.80				
512	21.40	692	10.50	868	4.20	Advertisers			\$26,315.29
513	121.20	693	6.20	869	3.40	Subscribers			168.50
514	7.60	694	3.20	870	2.00	D. C. Supplies			5.00
515	10.40	695	11.80	871	.50	Miscellaneous			6.75
516	8.20	696	67.10	872	9.00	Clearance			5.70
517	4.60	698	17.20	873	3.00				
518	11.40	699	27.00	874	8.40				
519	60.30	700	21.00	875	2.00				\$26,503.74
520	9.25	701	28.40	876	10.00				
521	21.00	702	6.80	877	95.20				
522	15.20	703	10.00	878	29.80				
523	9.60	705	17.60	879	3.60				
524	3.40	706	10.60	880	15.40				
525	52.20	707	37.10	881	11.00				
526	5.20	708	19.20	882	8.00				
527	13.60	709	4.60	883	18.00				
528	8.00	710	8.40	884	29.50				
529	9.60	712	18.60	885	15.60				
530	15.80	713	11.20	889	13.20				
531	29.80	714	12.80	891	26.80				
532	6.90	715	64.30	892	13.00				
533	48.40	716	39.00	893	18.00				
534	31.80	717	34.80	894	14.60				
535	10.00	718	18.20	895	13.60				
536	18.60	719	28.40	897	20.40				
537	5.80	720	19.40	898	22.60				
538	8.60	721	3.20	899	27.00				
539	21.60	722	28.60	900	32.00				
540	7.35	723	19.20	901	13.90				
541	12.50	724	67.30	902	5.80				
542	27.70	725	11.10	903	10.20				
543	21.50	726	29.10	904	13.40				
544	8.80	728	9.40	905	5.20				
545	25.20	729	5.00	906	13.40				
546	27.90	730	30.80	908	5.20				
547	4.80	731	17.90	909	8.40				
548	6.20	733	2.60	910	30.60				
549	7.80	734	11.00	911	10.20				
550	29.35	735	9.20	912	9.15				
551	3.70	736	2.00	913	5.00				
552	9.90	737	2.00	915	5.00				
553	15.60	738	6.80	916	22.90				
554	26.20	740	5.40	917	6.80				
555	4.80	741	4.70	918	3.20				
556	6.60	742	6.80	919	19.45				
557	60.20	743	16.90	920	11.50				
558	15.00	744	6.80	923	5.60				
559	7.90	746	24.40	924	16.25				
560	2.70	748	5.60	925	4.40				



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—W. R. McKinney, Box 213.
 870 Adamsville—L. H. Connell.
 454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 435.
 Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
 722 Birmingham—H. S. True, 1919 Ave. D.
 1010 "—(Mill) N. J. Kansa, 127½ S. 20th.
 452 Brookside—W. L. Farley.
 372 Brighton—G. L. Farley.
 296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
 422 North Birmingham—B. Andrus, 1312 N. 19th st., Birmingham.
 615 Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
 666 Wylam—E. Turman.
 670 Blackton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
 623 Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
 271 Gadsden—J. P. Garrett.
 839 Jasper—L. A. Coker.
 312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, 11 Rutland st., Highland Park.
 353 "—(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry.
 Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.
 89 "—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
 1053 "—S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
 92 "—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
 1118 "—W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
 410 Selma—(Col.) A. Womock, 303 Duke st.
 1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker.

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—S. H. Woods.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—Sohn M. Greb.
 1195 Hope—C. A. Stephenson.
 891 Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
 595 Jonesboro—M. L. Briney.
 690 Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 820 Center st.
 366 Mesa—J. F. Wooddy.
 1117 Osceola—J. W. Brown.
 576 Pine Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
 675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
 1217 White Cliff—John Hill.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchon, 814 Oak st.
 194 Alameda—G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
 743 Bakersfield—E. H. Sellers, Box 662.
 642 East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
 1040 Eureka—G. F. Hill, 1735 6th st.
 701 Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont ave.
 1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, 320 W. 9th st.
 815 Haywards—W. T. Allen.
 710 Long Beach—A. P. Nichols, Box 152.
 Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
 426 "—C. M. Stamm, Box 689.
 332 "—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
 844 Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
 828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weedon.
 36 Oakland—Geo. C. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
 550 "—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
 668 Palo Alto—M. G. Rice, Box 999.
 769 Pasadena—J. N. Lancaster, 582 Buckeye.
 981 Petaluma—John Boyson, 669 8th st.
 235 Riverside—H. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry.
 586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
 925 Salinas—R. G. Mauldin.
 944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
 810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
 San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, Lester Edner, 915½ Market st.
 483 "—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
 304 "—(Ger.) W. J. Gilg, 405 Ellsworth st.
 616 "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Polson.
 1082 "—J. Bell, 873 Mission st.
 316 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
 262 "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
 162 San Mateo—L. Huyek.
 1140 San Pedro—M. C. Purdy.
 35 San Rafael—Wm. Barber, Box 194.
 1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
 829 Santa Cruz—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
 751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, 721 Slater st.
 266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
 704 Tiburon—Thos. Edwards, Jr., Marien Co.
 180 Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
 771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
 498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
 799 Brockville Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
 1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
 933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Harry Corcoran, Box 89.
 1006 Chatham, Ont.—J. B. Leak, Kent Co., Ont.
 645 Collingwood Ont.—Frank Thrift.
 796 Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
 1012 Frank—J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
 1216 Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
 529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
 83 Halifax, N. S.—A. Northup, 54 Edward st.
 18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
 249 Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
 1240 Lindsay, Ont.—Rob. Patterson.
 817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
 71 Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.
 134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
 1084 "—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
 1127 "—(Mill) A. Dore, 195 E. Poupart.

- 1244 Montreal, Que.—Jesse Lodge.
 524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
 713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber, Box 392.
 732 North Sydney, Cape Breton, N. R.—James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.
 674 Ottawa, Ont.—Wm. McDonald, 130 Queen.
 672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, 672 Water st.
 618 Phoenix, B. C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
 1168 Port Colborne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Humbertstone.
 730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, 447 Rue du Roi Jacques Cartier.
 1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507.
 1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367.
 761 Sorel, Quebec—Francois Launciat, Box 527.
 38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O'Malley, Box 193.
 108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
 919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
 1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
 560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
 943 Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
 27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
 890 Valleyfield, Quebec—Ovila Leiselle.
 617 Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Conover st., Room 17.
 553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
 969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
 689 Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
 343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
 1201 Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
 489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
 417 Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 332.
 515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
 Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
 547 "—W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
 55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
 475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
 244 Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman, Box 454.
 850 Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison av.
 681 Leadville—L. J. Post, Box 184.
 362 Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
 832 Salida—C. E. Holland.
 1257 Silverton—D. A. Gillis.
 267 Telluride—C. F. MacDougall.
 1173 Trinidad—G. B. Schuppan, Box 733.
 584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
 952 Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
 927 Danbury—Z. L. Brown, 51 Spring st.
 127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
 647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 152.
 196 Greenwich—W. H. Herbert, 25 Davenport avenue.
 43 Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
 920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 84 Columbia st.
 1229 Mystic—Sam. Conley.
 804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
 97 New Britain—E. Morse, Box 747.
 79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, Box 336.
 133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
 1172 "—J. Kane, 48½ Crystal av.
 1005 New Milford—E. Howland, Wellsville ave.
 137 Norwich—Thomas R. Crancy, 20½ Lafayette st.
 746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
 818 Putnam—George A. Youngs, Box 604.
 1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
 757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, Box 500.
 210 Stamford—J. P. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
 234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
 216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Mignon ave.
 260 Waterbury—T. Smith, 136 S. Main st.
 825 Williamamantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
 583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

- 626 Wilmington—Harry S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Wifren, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
 190 "—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. S.W.
 884 "—R. M. Clift, 612 Eye st., N.W.
 1103 "—(Mill) Harry E. Johnson, 121 N. Capitol st., N.W.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
 224 "—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
 605 "—A. C. MacNeill, 1301 E. Adam st.
 627 "—W. Culver, 350 Madison st.
 655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
 1137 "—A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
 993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
 74 Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Zaragoza st.
 107 "—(Col.) W. H. Walls, 185 Taragona st.
 864 St. Augustine—W. Edgerton, 19 Garnett av.
 531 St. Petersburg—W. A. Roberts, Box 112.
 420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Veerance, 1017 3d ave.
 696 "—F. Pimbley, Box 111.
 1185 "—(Ship Carp.) Joseph Parson.
 819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.
 859 "—(Col.) Wm. J. Roundtree, Box 23.

GEORGIA

- Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Harry Morgan, 117 McAfee st.
 317 "—(Cars) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
 329 "—J. M. Vaughan, 228 Magnolia st.
 439 "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
 542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
 283 Augusta—A. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th st.
 1228 "—J. A. Thompson.
 1068 Bainbridge—R. L. Halsted, Box 77.
 527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
 865 "—Walter Girvin, 1120 S. Amherst st.
 313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
 535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
 793 Gainesville—T. E. Stewart.
 Macon—Secretary of District Council, W. Lewis.
 144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
 654 "—W. Davis, 211 Clinton st., E. Mac.

- 752 Marietta—J. A. Kile, Box 63.
 411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.
 Savannah—Secretary of District Council, 524 Oak st.
 256 "—B. F. Smith, Box 251.
 318 "—(Col.) J. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
 261 Valdosta—T. B. Swilley, 532 Rogers st.

IDAHO

- 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
 635 Boise City—J. B. Boutager, 1411 10th st.
 220 Wallace—E. L. Wood, Box 87.
 1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
 788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
 1184 Auburn—J. E. Higgins.
 916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—Geo. Hagener.
 433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
 975 Benton—A. H. Tedron.
 63 Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton st.
 894 Cairo—E. L. Riley, 210 17th st.
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—J. V. Mungrane.
 293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
 841 Carbondale—G. Eaton, 159 S. E. st.
 737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
 1081 Carlyle—Charles J. Snyder, Box 92.
 588 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
 367 Centralia—J. P. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 410 E. Springfield ave.
 518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 20 Madison av.
 Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
 1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
 10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 13 "—T. Lellivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
 21 "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
 54 "—(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
 58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 62 "—(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
 70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 "—(Moreland) H. J. Sharp, 2449 Ohio street, Chicago.
 141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
 181 "—K. C. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
 199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 "—(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
 416 "—C. Hansen, 689 W. 13th st.
 419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
 434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
 504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
 521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
 566 "—(Oak Park) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st.
 272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chilleoth—William Nash, Box 896.
 204 Coffeen—W. A. May.
 295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
 1191 Coulterville—J. H. Telger.
 1106 Crest Springs—J. C. Gully.
 269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
 742 Decatur—C. M. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—John Halsne, 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
 928 Divernon—Daniel Poland.
 790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
 East St. Louis—Sec. Dist. Council, A. Marr, 133½ St. Clair ave.
 169 "—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois st.
 903 "—Geo. Joergensen, 2812 Olive st.
 378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
 363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
 480 Freeburg—Henry Schick.
 719 Freeport—H. H. Hincine, Douglas ave.
 1087 Galena—F. G. Eccleston, Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 N. Seminary st.
 1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
 178 Goreville—David W. Harrell.
 669 Harrisburg—W. Boatright.
 805 Havana—Grant Hole.
 581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
 461 Highwood—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
 904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
 174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—J. L. Westray, Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
 154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Kimmunity—John W. Allen.
 250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 47.
 236 La Salle—F. Gall, 223 9th st.
 837 Lebanon—C. J. Moore.
 568 Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
 505 Litchfield—Geo. C. Fellner, 803 Chestnut.
 633 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.
 508 Marion—S. H. Hearne.
 789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
 1037 Marshelles—S. A. Couch, Box 127.
 765 Mascoutah—Edward Hoerd.
 347 Mattoon—J. L. Powell, 817 N. 22d st.
 803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder.
 241 Moline—J. C. Fullmer, Box 267.
 1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
 1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers.
 280 Mt. Olive—F. Garrels.
 999 Mt. Vernon—J. Harlow, 700 E. Main st.
 604 Murphyboro—J. Weingarth, 527 N. 9th st.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
 582 Odin—C. B. Vanderoock.
 745 O'Fallon—W. J. Wittig.
 1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
 661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—John Hunt.
 648 Pana—W. L. Wright.
 644 Pekin—Geo. P. Chase, 510 S. 3d st.
 183 Peoria—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
 733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
 195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
 1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
 728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
 189 Quincy—P. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison.
 792 Rockford—L. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 197.

- 1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
 479 Sparta—H. C. Pillars, Box 326.
 16 Springfield—G. Thompson, 134 N. W. Grand ave.
 631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
 156 Staunton—A. M. Gockel.
 695 Sterling—A. H. Hess.
 495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 1002 S. Blooming-ton st.
 1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
 807 Toluca—E. A. Meredeth, Box 307.
 1026 Urbana—Jacob Schmitt, 703 N. University st.
 1163 Virden—J. M. Ward.
 448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
 1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
 352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 694 Boonville—C. H. Bohrer.
 431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
 488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
 1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
 946 Decatur—W. E. Russell.
 998 Dugger—Thomas Batey.
 1110 East Chicago—Peter Kansfield, Hessville.
 565 Elkhart—D. B. Hughes, 402 N. 2d st.
 652 Elwood—R. H. Mount, 115 N. 18th st.
 90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
 160 Gas City—I. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Gosheim—C. Uley, 108 Olive st.
 599 Hammond—W. Dicks, Box 293.
 213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.

- Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Evans, 704 W. 11th st.
 60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
 281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
 909 Jasonville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
 533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
 734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
 215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 523 N. 5th st.
 487 Linton—John F. Parks, Box 412.
 808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
 365 Marion—H. Crumrine, 3605 Hamon st.
 1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
 1238 Michigan City—Aberham Jones.
 592 Muncie—H. Kline, 512 W. 9th st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
 1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
 932 Peru—W. G. Miller, 305 W. Canal st.
 619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
 935 Princeton—J. T. Davison, No. Seminary st.
 912 Richmond—O. A. Lauk, 417 S. 9th st.
 806 Rushville—W. Wolung, 340 Jackson st.
 413 South Bend—J. Chirhart, 402 N. Taylor.
 706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
 205 Terre Haute—L. Davidson, 231 S. 14½ st.
 658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, King's Htl.
 812 "—F. Conley, 605 Portland ave.
 598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
 1076 Washington—C. A. Boston, 412 William st.
 1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
 1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
 1199 Durant—J. M. Reed.
 1092 Haleyville—W. M. Creek.
 1072 Muskogee—Cal. Wait.
 986 South McAlester—C. M. Wathen, Box 77.

IOWA

- 215 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Leonard Soderberg, 1420 Cleveland ave.
 308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
 597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
 772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
 511 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr., Corydon.
 364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
 634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
 554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
 425 "—(Mill) I. R. French, 1424 Grand av.
 678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
 284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514 Hiteam—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
 523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1000 W. Boone st.
 1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jackson ave.
 1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, 1008 E. 9th.
 1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
 1116 Newton—Bruce Sattelle.
 767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarrel, Leo ave.
 879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 948 Sioux City—C. M. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
 552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
 1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas.
 1156 Cherokee—W. B. Grubbs.
 1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
 1224 Emporia—W. E. Daniels, 1427 Merchant.
 942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 724 Ransom.
 876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb.
 1198 Independence—O. C. Chamberlain.
 123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
 138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
 458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
 499 Leavenworth—C. McCauly, 217½ N. 5th.
 1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
 561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest.
 1001 Seaboard—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.
 158 Topeka—R. M. Vaught, Box 30.
 1220 Wellington—Harry Brown.
 201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
 1183 Winfield—J. H. Cain.

KENTUCKY

- 472 Ashland—D. M. Brickley.
 684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
 725 Bowling Green—R. Carter, 5th and Park.
 641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
 712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
 785 "—J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
 937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
 851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
 442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
 1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.

Louisville—Secretary of District Council, O. Gregory, 615 W. Broadway.
103 " —J. Martin, 2426 St. Xaver st.
214 " (Ger.) C. Wellenborg, 712 E. Madison st.

1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
811 Mayfield—A. O. Hughley, 321 Camp st.
698 Newport—J. Cronin, 923 Washington av.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford av.
559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
1225 " —W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
929 Crowley—Q. E. Gregg, Box 582.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Harry Price, Box 426.
868 Monroe—W. G. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 " —(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
1251 New Iberia—L. S. Hodgins.

New Orleans—Secretary of District Council, F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76 " —F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.

Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.
764 " —A. B. Sears, Box 239.
995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland av.
1259 Gardner—H. W. Dodge, 134 Spring st.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st., Woodfords.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—A. T. Basil, West st. ext'd.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. S. Rawlitch, 950 N. Washington st.
990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 " —(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford av.

1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 53 Essex st.

Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder street, Dorchester.
33 " —D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.

954 " —M. Umas, 113 Brighton st.
1096 " —(Floor Layers) B. L. Baker, 50 Clarkson st., Dorchester.
889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.

438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—O. Boulby, 367 Beacon st.
443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parriss.

Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
625 Malden—F. W. Smith, Box 70.
959 Mattapan—C. Morgan, E. Milton, Mass.
Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st.

760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman av.
777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.

762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—J. S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 John st.
938 West Roxbury—J. Smith, 105 Arundel st.
821 Winthrop—J. E. Williams, 10 Belcher st.

1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 16 Laurel st.
1123 Cohasset—W. I. Bean, Box 556.
950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.

892 Dedham—M. J. Campbell, 5 Partridge street, West Roxbury.
1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
860 Framingham—E. F. Switchell, Ashland, Mass.

570 Gardner—Thomas J. Foley, 52 Elm st.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.

Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
390 " —D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
656 " —M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.

400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emory st., Saugus.

1041 " —M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 41 Hawker st.
988 Marlboro—E. L. Power, 90 Highland av.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—P. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.

1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—H. Marshall, 2 Spring st.
Newton—Secretary District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.

275 Newton—James F. Pillon, 272 Newtonville avenue, Newtonville, Mass.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boissner, 1241 Centre st.
708 West Newton—J. Christy, 1371 a Washington st.

540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—Wm. Quinn, 181 Prospect st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.

866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.

888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.
1197 Saugus—E. N. Fielding, Cliftondale.
861 Southbridge—Edmond Leppre, 27 Dean.

Springfield—Secretary of District Council, A. G. Hurd.
96 " —(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 " —G. W. Veley, 79 Montrose st.
1105 " —(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell av., Merrick.

685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 6 Chestnut st.
1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—C. B. Cornell, 47 Kilton st.
1102 Watertown—Gus. Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
1227 Waltham—A. B. Smith, 545 Main st.
223 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
822 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green av.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
23 " —J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 " —(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
720 " —(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11 Elizabeth st.
877 " —(Mill) R. H. Coates, 679 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown, 64 Dennis st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupsloff, 415 W. Jefferson st.

871 Battle Creek—S. O. Pierce, 20 Virginia av.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—J. G. Griffith, 111 Madison av.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
1095 Cheboygan—James Thomas.

1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufait av.
303 " —O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.

1194 Escanaba—M. Murphy, 216 N. Mary st.
643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
139 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
1254 Harbor Springs—Ed. Powers.

1122 Houghton—J. W. Disney.
651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
978 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
1226 Manistee—W. S. Wells, 614 Fine st.
958 Marquette—D. J. Gray, N. E. cor. 3d and Crescent.

341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee, Box 107.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—Henry Byrnhold, 124 3d st.

609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
791 Petoskey—W. H. Clark.
1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centre st.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.

59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 " —W. Billington, 828 N. Bond st., W. S. Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.
1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.

226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.

MINNESOTA

Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 214 4th av., N.E.
992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.

Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 " —J. Franzen, 3314 Columbus av.
548 " —(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.

980 Rochester—R. Woods, 216 E. College st.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—L. Seiberlich, 715 S. 7th st.

87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland av.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.
354 Laurel—E. Tucker, Box 496.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) George Ruffin.
1047 " —C. E. Davis, 805 S. Washington.

MISSOURI

922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Belle, 830 Centre st.

945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
4 Kirksville—A. N. Gardner, 516 N. High st.

1177 Marcelline—W. B. White, Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette av.
1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.

1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
740 Novinger—R. D. Frankford, Box 55.
1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock.
978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 779 College st.

110 St. Joseph—C. E. Leslie, 19th and Darlington av.
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council, H. Blackmore, 604 Market.

5 " —(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 " —(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.
47 " —(Ger.) E. Zimmermann, 3529 Indiana ave.

73 " —G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 " —W. C. Koester, 4227a Norfolk av.
578 " —Aug. Stohman, 2011 Penn st.
1100 " —Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 " —W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.

1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, Box 95.
88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.

286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 1013 N. 7th av.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.

816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.
1114 Plains—J. M. Lucas.
744 Red Lodge—T. J. Dunnigan.

NEBRASKA

113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.
427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—A. Buckley, 25th and P sts.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7½ Depot st.
1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 40 Oak st.
1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. C. Blane, 73 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—B. Beddon, 5 Wibird st.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 7 Warren Terrace.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
880 Bernardsville—J. B. Conklin.

121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
2 Camden—C. Wolverton, 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller.
594 Dover—H. M. Miller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
941 East Orange—J. McKeever, 73 Sussex av.

519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st., Carlstadt.
1253 Gladstone—Theo. Stevens, Mine Br'k, N.J.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kan, 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 56 Park ave.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.
299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 15 Tower Hill ave., West New York.

139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118 " —(Mill) F. C. Lussenhoph, Jr., 839 Walnut st., W. Hoboken.

282 " —Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 " —J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City Heights.

157 " —(Stairs) W. Mildnerge, 159 Hancock ave.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W 51st st.
486 " —C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.

151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. F. Keating.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.

638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.
Newark—Secretary of District Council, John Sterling, 44 New st.
119 " —S. Cole, 111 Norfolk st.

120 " —(Ger.) C. Herman, 80 Hamburg pl.
148 " —L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.

723 " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 " —(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.
1124 Newton—D. S. Gray, 98 High st.

349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.
Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, J. Fanning, 77 Ellison st.
325 " —S. Sixx, 185 Hamilton ave.

1036 " —Leonard Monroe, 322 N. 9th st.
345 " —(Mill) J. Barbour, 5 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.

1157 " —Max Martey, 126 President st.
65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Plainville—B. T. Rislav, Box 261.

781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 133 Nassau st.
1091 Ridgewood—Henry D. Walther.
455 Somerville—E. Odyke, 58 Mercer st.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.

961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.
Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.

167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 " —(Ger.) John Kuha, 11 Spencer.
330 New Orange—E. E. Pollock, Box 63.

155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358 Roselle—J. Brunner.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.

1236 Washington—M. H. Depue, 89 W. Johnston st.
320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—W. M. Courtney.
840 Cloudcroft—W. R. Christman.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 " —(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman.

270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—Joseph McCarthy.

24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.

Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 24 Arnold st.
9 " —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 " —(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.

355 " —(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440 " —Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.

502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
446 Carthage—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.
368 Clayton—L. C. Purdy, Box 256.

99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.

1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 5 Lincoln av.
503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.

532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 626 Windsor av.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John P. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.

187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
1144 " —(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut.

1107 Gloversville—Herman L. Plattner, 77 Marshall ave.
1030 Gouverneur—E. H. Ethridge.
380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 428 N. Prospect st.

1223 Hicksville, L. I.—Wm. H. Molloy.
1075 Hudson—A. Schaible, 41 N. 5th st.
149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357 Islip, L. I.—W. E. Tuthill, Box 345.

603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727 Lake Placid—Elmer Goodrich.

516 Lindenhurst—John Wonnisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.

574 Middletown—Simeon Wood, 39 Olive st.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.
646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.

New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 " —J. Gayan, 50 Walnut st.
718 " —George Booker, 191 Cedar Road.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
" —Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.

51 " —K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
56 " —(Floor Layers) Jos. Hefner, 499 Ninth av., Long Island City.
64 " —E. C. Glock, 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, N. J.

200 " —(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 1344 Park av.
240 " —T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
285 " —Gus. Nelson, 71 E. 115th st.
309 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.

340 " —C. Vanderbeck, 2170 7th av.
375 " —(Ger.) Frank Giliard, 354 E. 85th.
382 " —John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
457 " —(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.

468 " —W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473 " —Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.
476 " —Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 8 Mill st., Long Island City.

497 " —(Ger.) L. Vogeney, 420 E. 82d st.
509 " —T. McQueen, 1526 1st ave.
513 " —(Ger.) P. Rheinhardt, 1501 Av. A.
575 " —(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle av., Bronx.

707 " —(Fr. Can.) J. P. Laurier, 201 E. 85th st.
715 " —Chas. Camp, 114 Brandhurst av.
724 " —J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774 " —I. T. Nittke, 456 W. 20th st.

" Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, O. J. Henry, 57 Butler st.
12 " —T. Salverson, 13 Butler st.
32 " —(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, 346 Hamburg ave.

109 " —Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
126 " —M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
147 " —Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
175 " —W. F. Bostwick, 145 W. 4th st.

247 " —Wm. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.
258 " —M. Spence, 211 Pulaski st.
291 " —(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 283 Blecker st.
381 " —E. French, 14 Kane Place.

451 " —Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471 " —Fred Small, 202 58th st.
639 " —August Sohus, 268 53d st.
786 " —(Ger. Millwright) Henry Maak, 357 Linden.

835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Edward Jersey.

Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battey,
517 E. Genesee st.
15 " —(Ger.) Martin Ohlmann, 151
Mary st.
26 " —E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
192 " —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.

1162 Suffera—Herbert Sutherland.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
1256 Ticonderoga—Henry Bevins.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Lox 65, Green
Island, Troy, N. Y.

636 " —(Mill) A. Bufo, 10 Lark st., Co-
hoes, N. Y.
918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34.

125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
277 Watertown—A. Wager, 28½ Elizabeth st.
333 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 " —Fred. Saarp, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—G. C. Lumly, 51 Blanton st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
530 Hendersonville—C. P. Hall.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones.
1210 Southport—J. A. Edens.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—F. P. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 " —Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

84 Akron—G. Reichard, 106 Euclid ave.
1139 Alliance—J. R. Carr.
539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel, 48 Cornell st.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
17 Belleaire—W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley.
245 Cambridge—W. Waller, Box 860.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—G. McMunn, 882 Columbus av.
1255 " —C. V. Ellis.

Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 " —Thos. S. Jones, 1121 Fuller st.
209 " —(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 " —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beres-
ford av.
628 " —S. Giffalen, 4214 Langdon st.
664 " —(Stair) J. Eicher, 824 Central av.,
Newport, Ky.
667 " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta-
tion D.
676 " —O. E. Stienly, 175 Warner st.
692 " —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 " —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 " —T. W. Keller, 1140 Payne av.
39 " —(Boh.) J. Vlascek, 2 Irvington st.
393 " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 " —(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 " —Rufus Treat, 2026 Loraine st.
1231 " —Wm. Roediger, 122 Rosedale st.
1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) M. Er-
ickson, 105 Fairview st.

1258 " —Wesley Workman.
739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.

1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 " —F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—P. M. Brooks, 660 Broad st.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 4th st.

Dayton—Secretary of District Council,
F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
104 " —J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
346 " —(Ger.) J. Wirth, 153 Fillmore st.
1132 " —(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So.
Wayne ave.

1009 Delhi—F. Hautman.
328 East Liverpool—G. Beatty, 187 Avondale.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alsapach, 1221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—S. D. Day, Tiffin and Tillotson.
1237 Gallon—C. A. Burt, 432 Railroad st.
637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand
Boulevard.

1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smart.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
735 Marion—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Mansfield—A. M. Walker, Boulevard.
356 Marietta—C. A. Braham, 627 9th st.
881 Massillon—Robert Satterlin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Me-
chanic st.

136 Newark—S. R. Frisette, 59 William st.
404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow.
437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 35 W. Front st.
940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
243 Tiffin—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.

Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W.
H. Cross, 30 Oliver House Bldg.
25 " —Chas. Andrews, 1354 Hicks st.
168 " —(Ger.) C. Woehler, 806 Missouri.
557 " —H. J. Comte, 421 Parmer st.

1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 208 John st.
1200 Washington Court House—F. F. Fultz, Box
520.
405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
1239 Wooster—Har. Miller, 105 W. Larwill st.
171 Youngstown—W. E. Anderson, 129 Gar-
land ave.
716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 1321 Central av.

OKLAHOMA

117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—D. F. Gerkin, Box 544.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.

Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council,
C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
276 " —L. M. Up De Graff, Box 131.
1034 " —W. A. Lentz.

292 Shawnee—Otto Wolf, Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—E. E. Wagstaff.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—J. Osborn, Box 415.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—G. J. Wagner.
1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1219 The Dalles—H. F. Buncktorf.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allentown—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson.
237 " —(Ger.) A. Weizmann, 66 Troy Hill
road.
135 Allentown—O. Ames, 230 N. Franklin st.
900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut av.
1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
1252 Beltzhoover—C. Kaufman, 121 Southern
ave., Knoxville, Pa.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, Box 17.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca
st., Wilkinsburg.

124 Bradford—W. McQuown, 14 Charlotte.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—F. Love, 11 Richmond st.
1044 Charleroi—L. V. Jackman, 811 Shady av.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O.,
Allegheny county.
207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—J. H. Harnes, 1115 Barber st.
321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
768 Dorrancetown—E. Gunton, Forty Port.
1099 Downingtown—Park Smedley, E. Down-
ingtown.

580 DuBois—Jas. Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
905 Greensburg—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—M. A. Dunn, Stewart ave.
298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
287 Harrisburg—L. Smith, 213 Calder st.
129 Hazleton—W. H. McHose, 103 S. Poplar.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—Wm. Remley, 7419 Finance
st., E. E.

795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley.
1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Menger.
545 Kane—C. H. Phillips, 430 Bayard st.
1129 Kittanning—U. G. Hobaugh, Rural Route 1
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shaffers-
town road.

1133 Lock Haven—J. Reiser, 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhattan, Box 947.
827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—John Elise, 218 N. Vine st.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—C. H. Messner, 203 W. 6th st.

Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council,
W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
8 " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
122 " —(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126
E. Duvel st.
227 " —(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Mem-
phis st.
238 " —(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 " —Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th.
359 " —(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101
Monmouth st.

463 " —(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350
Paul st.
736 " —J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
843 " —(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas,
Box 133, Glenside.
964 " —Chas. Crowsers, 721 N. 17th st.
972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446
S. 47th st.
1013 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) J. Clem-
ents, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 " —Chas. Gehring, 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 " —(Jewish) Frank Myers, 116
Catharine st.

1090 " —George Banas, 4504 Uber st.

Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 " —H. G. Schomaker, 1426 Poplar
st., Allegheny.
164 " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 " —J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Rey-
nolds sts., E. E.
202 " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoe-
veller st.

230 " —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower.
385 " —E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
402 " —(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st.

401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
997 Pottstown—J. Geist, 72 N. Adams st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
145 Sayre—C. L. Simons, Stevenson st.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack. av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. W. Rech, 742 Locust
st.

699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, 316 Thorn st.
37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—J. K. Ronewoetter, Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa
avenue.

824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—George Tucker, 98 Brook st.
966 Uniontown—W. Smith, Morris st.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick.

1014 Warren—O. H. Kingsley, 114 Jackson st.
541 Washington—J. Hallans, 15 Wash'gton rd.
248 Weissport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—Jesse Seal, 104 Price st.

Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, H. Gass, 75 Regent st.

93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
102 " —A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665 " —(Mill) Gus. Knops, 130 N. Wash-
ington st.

430 Wilkesburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 531½ Cherry
alley Braddock.
191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—E. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.
176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
1245 " —Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—H. Lerose, 747 Main st.
94 Providence—J. W. Gray, 582 Potter ave.
632 " —Kempston Hunter, 594 Prairie av.
1233 " —Ereole Pincitelli, 22 Till st.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—J. L. St. Onge, rear 78 N.
Main st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 " —W. E. Mosimann, 291 Rutledge
avenue.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523
Taylor st.
949 " —W. J. Downs, 1818 Barnwell st.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
697 Graniteville—(Col.) F. P. Oliphant, War-
renville.
875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKoy.
947 Ridgeway—P. P. James.
1241 Sumter—A. D. Nelson.
960 Union—F. J. Elliot.

SOUTH DAKOTA

783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, Room 30, Ma-
sonic Temple.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—W. Hathaway, 714½ Cedar.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. W. Sykes, 247 Hatton st.
225 Knoxville—D. Hope, 1002 Hannah av.
1178 " —J. Simson, 916 W. Clinch st.

Memphis—Secretary of District Council,
Frank Welting, 105 S. 2d.
152 " —(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219 " —T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson.
394 " —J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
350 Nashville—J. H. Graves, R. 1.
1003 " —P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

770 Amarillo—W. L. Scott.
300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
392 Beaumont—A. Copeland, Box 306.
1170 Carthage—J. H. Hobbs.
185 Cleburne—J. M. Rogers, 711 W. Wardville.
1202 Commerce—John H. Gill.
731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
886 Delhart—J. I. Green.
198 Dallas—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 708 W. Crawford.
1151 Eagle Lake—R. L. Krath.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.

Galveston—Sec. of Dis. Council,
Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526 " —Wm. Lawes, 2128 Ave. G.
572 Georgetown—C. McGlamery, Box 284.
973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
856 Greenville—E. Adams, cor. Walworth and
Henderson sts.

1208 Hereford—C. H. Turk.
663 Hillsboro—W. I. Dalton, Box 75.
Houston—Sec. District Council, George H.
Blake, 1408 Nance st.

114 " —J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
953 " —Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress av.

30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.
1097 Longview—I. E. Newton, Box 373.
855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
445 Marlin—H. Ely.
1203 Mart—James Watts.
662 Mineral Wells—W. E. Fort.

1128 Nederland—Charles Rucker.
1023 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.
873 Palestine—G. R. Berry, 467 Reagon st.
520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
1179 Rouston—B. B. Rowan.
460 San Antonio—(Ger.) T. Jauernig,
1111 E. Commerce st.

717 " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
771 Sweetwater—L. Faber.
596 Taylor—W. B. Milburn, Box 448.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379 Texarkana—H. Crabtree, 20th and Pine.
1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Waiston, Box 355.
608 Weatherford—T. E. Love.

UTAH

450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
184 Salt Lake City—C. H. Chase, Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590 Rutland—J. Poulin, 17 Pine st.
1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Latham.
887 Hampton—L. L. Bush.
994 Hot Springs—J. P. Crist.
403 Lynchburg—K. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 " —E. W. Cawmen, 1236 25th st.
331 Norfolk—B. B. Bardin, 285 Church st.
1174 " —C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.
551 Portsmouth—W. L. Vann, 1720 Worth st.
388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cary st.
1180 " —E. S. Paterson, 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jeffer-
son st.

WASHINGTON

883 Aberdeen—M. M. Briggs, Box 347.
1004 Ellensburg—W. M. Pearson.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—J. A. Aeteson, Hoquiam.
756 New Whatcom—G. W. Maror, 2411 G st.
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
528 Republic—John Malmquist, Box 126.
1061 Ritzville—Wm. Krider, Box 130.
131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
338 " —(Mill) Karl Edberg, 523 Pine st.
98 Spokane—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardi-
ner av.

1060 " —G. Holee, 128 8th ave.
470 Tacoma—A. Munden, 809 N st.
1214 Walla Walla—J. L. Cunningham.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—A. J. Horaker, S. Bland st.
1207 Charleston—J. C. Laughorn, 71 Wilson st.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourne, 740 Mulberry.
428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fair-
mount ave.
702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—B. Merrill, 720 7th ave.
800 Parkersburg—C. K. Pettit, 1202 Swan st.
1181 Piedmont—Harry F. Smith.
893 Wheeling—T. W. Swancy, Box 597.
3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
926 Beloit—Jos. M. Lathers, 403 Euclid ave.
1074 Eau Claire—J. Tighmiller, 309 Wisconsin.
776 Fond-du-Lac—E. P. Brown, 154 Forest av.
1146 Green Bay—P. Cross, 135 Oakland ave.
836 Janesville—M. Roherty, 54 Chestnut.
161 Kenosha—E. F. Fehner, 756 Dayton st.
1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland, Box 606.
314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
849 Manitowoc—H. Stechmesher, 727 N. 12th.
1246 Marinette—A. J. Sicker, 1200 Marinmar.
68 Menominee—Herman Valaske.

Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council,
Joseph Gruber, 496 26th st.
188 " —Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
522 " —(Ger.) Robert Hoppe, 659 24½ st.
896 " —(Mill) A. Henkforth, 1019 7th st.

1249 Neenah—Wm. Schultz.
252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoppe, 240 15th st.
91 Racine—H. Frederickson, 721 Racine st.
657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
344 Waukesha—Geo. F. Pfeffer, 401 Lake st.
755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

469 Cheyenne—C. S. Ackley, 810 W. 23d st.

Cards of Officers Wanted

The following Local Unions have failed
to file at this office a list of their officers
elected for the current term:

6	264	552	747	888	1044
21	268	555	748	890	1045
30	276	562	761	892	1052
46	288	571	762	996	1055
48	311	577	764	899	1066
52	312	583	766	903	1071
58	313	593	768	904	1072
69	338	594	769	907	1073
74	341	595	770	913	1083
94	348	602	772	915	1084
98	355	608	775	922	1085
106	358	609	782	928	1092
114	361	626	784	939	1106
140	366	642	789	943	1109
143	371	648	796	946	1120
146	379	649	801	947	1127
148	401	653	805	948	1128
155	405	660	811	949	1131
158	413	661	816	960	1133
160	418	662	817	967	1134
171	426	663	824	968	1139
173	435	665	825	970	1144
180	436	666	837	972	1149
185	445	667	840	975	1150
193	446	673	843	983	1152
197	447	674	845	987	1157
199	451	675	856	994	1158
204	452	686	868	995	1169
208	464	691	872	000	1183
221	485	704	874	1006	1185
222	498	709	875	1008	1195
223	505	720	876	1010	1196
229	506	727	877	1018	1203
243	507	729	879	1028	1204
246	510	732	880	1029	1205
253	540	737	884	1031	1208
257	550	743	887	1	

Cut Wages, Cut Shovel

Two gangs of navvies, one German and the other Italian, were engaged working on a railway in Germany recently. The contractor announced that he intended to reduce wages, whereupon the Germans struck work. The Italians went on working, but carried out a novel and effective scheme to get even with the bosses. They simply cut an inch off the end of their shovels. When this was discovered the ringleader was asked for an explanation and said: "Not so much pay, not lift so much earth. So much longer last work."

"Gives the Best Methods"

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE
Or, House and Roof Framing

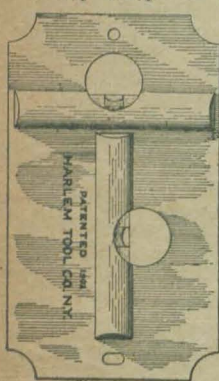
A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timbers for houses, together with an easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen. Twenty-eight chapters, 96 pages, and 100 engravings. Cloth, 7x10. ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

Send name, address and cash for books to
OWEN B. MAGINNIS 310 W. 128th St., New York City

The ROE LEVEL

Patented June 24, 1902.

Cut 1/2 Actual Size
3 1/4" x 5 1/4"



A very popular tool with all mechanics, especially Carpenters. Can be attached to any plumb-rule or straight-edge at a moment's notice.

Very simple to adjust; always held rigidly in place. Far quicker and more accurate than the common bob. No need for the heavy wooden or iron level, thus saving space and weight in tool-chest. Send for circular.

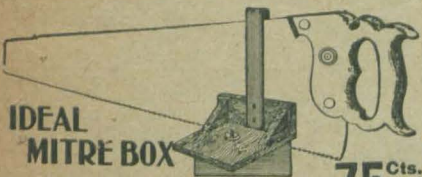
A Guarantee given with every Level. For sale by principal hardware dealers, or will be sent prepaid on receipt of price.

Sole Manufacturers

75 Cents

The HARLEM TOOL CO.

244 W. 124th Street, NEW YORK.



IDEAL
MITRE BOX

75 Cts.
POST PAID

Directions for Use: To be used on any material, at all angles, with any old saw.
IDEAL TOOL CO., 3753 High St., Denver, Colo.

GLASS
KNOBS

We issue a special catalogue of these, which we send upon receipt of request.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.

NEW YORK CITY

SINCE 1848

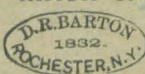


THE CELEBRATED

BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen, smooth, hard cutting edges—last a lifetime, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenter; especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.

49 LINDUS ST. CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted

BETTER PAY
—FOR—
CARPENTERS

WE CAN QUALIFY ambitious carpenters to earn more money. We train men already at work to do better work and get better pay.

If you want to learn to draw plans, to make specifications, or to undertake general contracting and building, write to us today, stating what class of work you wish to take up.

We will promptly explain how we can train you by mail, in your spare time, and at small expense, for any position in the architectural field.

Carpenter Becomes Successful Architect

I learned the carpenter's trade while quite a young man. I soon felt keenly the need of a technical education, to master the problems of my work. Not being able to attend college, I had about concluded to give up when a friend handed me one of the circulars of the Schools. I at once decided to take the Architectural Drawing and Designing Course. The Course has been worth several times the cost to me. In a very short time I was able to master difficult problems, my business became more remunerative, and my prospects brightened. I now have an architect's office in this city, and am doing a good business. I intend to take another Course as soon as I can. I will gladly reply to any letters regarding the Schools.

F. L. LINDSAY,
Box 34, Watertown, Wis.



Carpenter Becomes Contractor and Builder



I cannot recommend the International Correspondence Schools too highly. I had twelve years experience in carpenter work previous to enrolling in the Architectural Drawing Course, but found that I was very much in need of more education. I saw an advertisement of the Schools, and at once decided to take up the above mentioned Course. When I received my Instruction Papers, I found they were just what I wanted. The Course has been a great help to me; the benefits received from same are worth many times what it cost me. I am now a contractor and builder, and am able to put up all kinds of house plans. What the Schools have done for me, they will do for others.

JOHN T. LATRELL,
Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Successfully Studies Architecture at 53

When I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course I was 53 years of age. I have found it of great value to me. The instruction is so practical that I have been able to design and superintend the construction of a large six-story brick-and-stone building, which is to be used as an apartment house, and will cost about \$150,000. I could not have done this if I had not taken the Course. My only regret is that I did not know of the International Correspondence Schools twenty years ago. If I could have studied their Course then, I would have attained my present position long ago. I would advise every man to get a technical education in his work, and thus acquire more knowledge than can be gained from ten years' experience.

JOHN McAULIFFE,
11 Hayes St., Cambridgeport, Mass.



Became Draftsman and Doubled Salary



I consider the International Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., one of the grandest institutions in America. The knowledge I have gained from the Architectural Drawing Course has enabled me to compete with some of the best architects and contractors in the State. I am now holding a position as draftsman for one of the leading lumber and manufacturing companies in Memphis, Tenn., and can honestly say that I never could have secured this position had it not been for the knowledge gained from the Schools. My salary has more than doubled since I enrolled. I cannot say too much in praise of such a grand institution.

A. D. PAINE,
Desoto Lumber Co., Memphis, Tenn.

International
Correspondence Schools

Box 1069 Scranton, Pa.

...The Nicholls Common-Sense Mitre Box...

An Up-to-Date Tool for a Practical Man. For Particulars Write the Manufacturers.

HARDSOEG & NICHOLLS, Ottumwa, Iowa

Something
..New..

SAW
CLAMP

PATENTED
AND

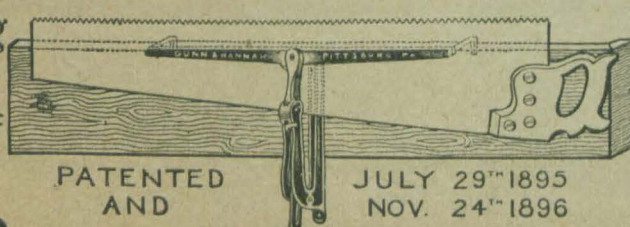
JULY 29th 1895
NOV. 24th 1896

It is Self-Fastening and Folding. Every Hardware Dealer should handle it.

Retails at \$1.00 each

It will instantly fasten itself to any projection without the aid of screws, nails or other fastening. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3 1/4 lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers. If unable to procure our Saw Clamp from your jobber write the manufacturers for descriptive circulars and prices.

GUNN & HANNAH, Ltd., Pittsburg, Pa.



FOLDED

THE GRAND PRIX

ESTABLISHED 1892

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**

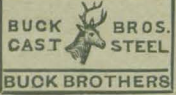


Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.



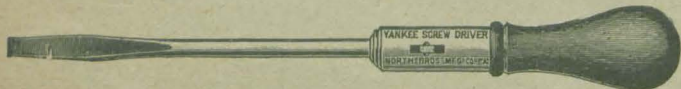
**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
COUGES | PLANE IRONS & C.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"
THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFRS. MILLBURY, MASS.



OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS
AND HARDWARE
INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price
Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
U. S. A.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES

Corrugated face or smooth face. Checkered rubber handles or enameled wood handles.

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough temper. Solid tangled bolster. Heavy mall ferule. Fluted handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade-mark CHAMPION is on each blade.



Foot and Hand Power Machinery
COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.
22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



A Brand New Tool

Requires brand new methods to introduce it.

Have you seen our

POCKET MAGAZINE SCREW-DRIVER

It has four detachable blades, of various widths and thicknesses, to suit different size screws. Blades are kept in magazine formed by handle. Tool weighs only two ounces, and can be carried in pocket. Made of steel, handsomely polished and nickel-plated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—\$1.00.

UNION TOOL COMPANY

Box 3312

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Printing by Union Workmen

Who Put the Union Label On
is the Kind You Want



The NEW ERA CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

1308 Drury Street

PHILADELPHIA PA.

Estimates furnished cheerfully, and orders by mail filled in a jiffy.

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 10
Established in 1881

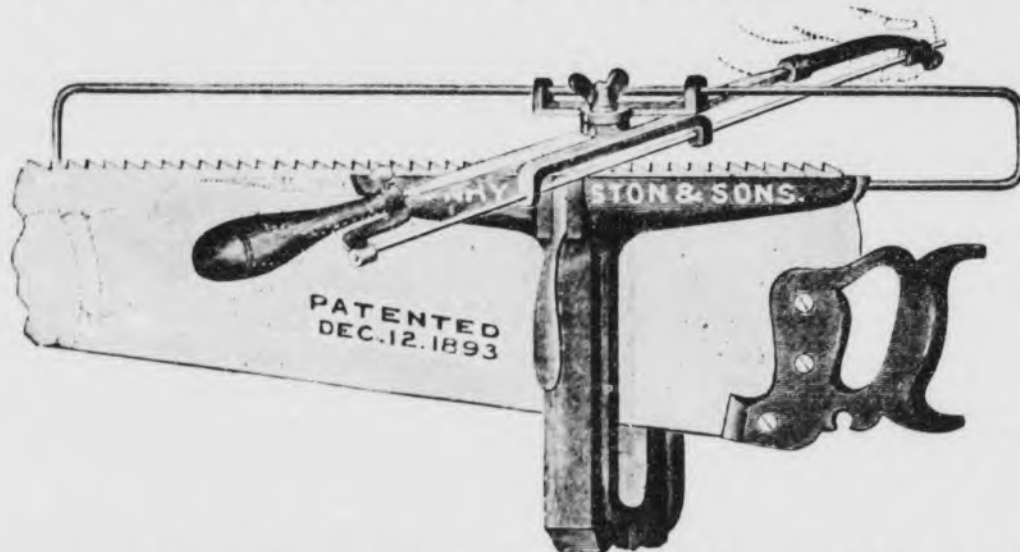
PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy

DISSTON SAW FILING GUIDE

For Those
Not Skilled
in the Art of
Saw Filing
We Fully Recommend
this Clamp and Guide

We Manufacture
the Finest
and Largest Line of Saws
in the World



With the Aid of this Guide
the Saw Can be
More Accurately Filed
and in Much Less Time
Than by Hand Alone

Send a Postal
for Our Pamphlet,
"Practical Hints to Mechanics"
Mailed Free

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc. Philadelphia, Penna.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

Thousands of this tool have
been sold, and they are high-
ly recommended by ALL who
use them.



If your Hardware Dealer
does not handle them don't
take an inferior one because
some one says "It's just as
good."

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK

The "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round of each bit

.. For Sale by All Hardware Dealers ..

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

... CROUCH'S ... IMPROVED SASH CORD IRONS

FASTENS CORD TO SASH WITH-
OUT KNOTS

Used by Up-to-Date Carpenters
and Builders

Saves Labor and Cord
and Lots of Trouble
to Housekeepers



WEIGHT FASTENER IN USE



Patented
Aug. 24, '97

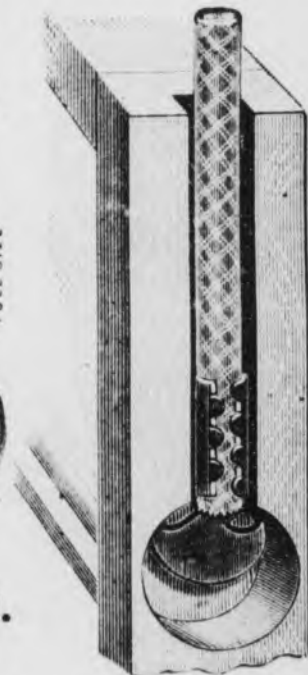
Also Pliers to Adjust
Same

Manufactured & Sold by

... THE ...
Connecticut Cord Iron Corp.
NORWICH, CONN.



CORD IRON
FULL SIZE



CORD IRON IN USE

Write for Prices ...

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

ARE THE STANDARD

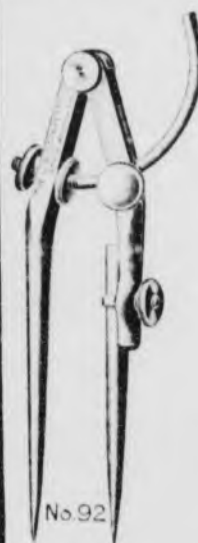
Consider the Quality—when

buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware
perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring
Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893
Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Pan-Am., Buffalo, 1901

For Sale by Hardware Dealers

BOMMER SPRING HINGES



STARRETT
TOOLS
ARE
UNION
TOOLS

STARRETT DIVIDERS

The points are of crucible forged steel,
nicely tempered.

The best device for fine adjustment.

Each leg locked easily and firmly.

The adjustable leg may be instantly re-
moved and a common pencil inserted.

These Dividers are light, but rigid.

	6-inch	7-inch	8-inch	9-inch
Plain	.85	.90	\$1.00	\$1.15
Nickel	\$1.10	1.15	1.25	1.40

Send for Catalogue No. 16 V of Fine Mechanical Tools.

The L. S. Starrett Co.
ATHOL, MASS., U. S. A.

123 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK

15 SOUTH CANAL STREET
CHICAGO

THE GRAND PRIX

ESTABLISHED 1832

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**

Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.



**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
COUCES | PLANE IRONS & C.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"
THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFGS. MILLBURY, MASS.

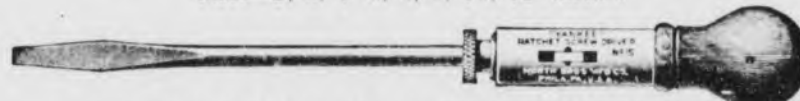


OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc., can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS
AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
U. S. A.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE TOOLS

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES



Adjustable face, be smooth, true, and
adjustable with no warping, and no
warping.

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough, strong, and
durable. Beware of imitations.



Be sure the trade mark CHAMPION is on each blade.



Foot and Hand Power Machinery
COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and builders with steam power
can successfully compete with the large shops
by using our new labor saving machinery.
Sold on trial. Send for catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.

22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



A Brand New Tool

Requires brand new methods to introduce it.

Have you seen our

POCKET MAGAZINE SCREW-DRIVER

It has four detachable blades, of various widths and thicknesses, to suit different size screws. Blades are kept in magazine formed by handle. Tool weighs only two ounces, and can be carried in pocket. Made of steel, handsomely polished and nickel-plated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—\$1.00.

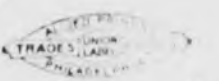
UNION TOOL COMPANY

Box 3312

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Printing by Union Workmen

Who Put the Union Label On
is the Kind You Want



The NEW ERA CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

1308 Drury Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Estimates furnished
cheerfully, and orders by
mail filled in a jiffy.

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 10
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



JAMAICA, N. Y.—This city is now thoroughly unionized. Please list Jamaica among our eight-hour cities.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., N. Y.—Work is very dull here at present, and we would most urgently request carpenters to stay away from this city until more favorable trade conditions prevail.

WOOSTER, Ohio—Our newly organized Local Union here is progressing nicely. Our membership is now twenty-three in good standing, leaving only six or eight resident carpenters on the outside.

IRONTON, Ohio.—When our Local Union was organized, in May last, we were working ten hours per day. Now we are working nine hours and get a minimum wage of \$2. We are getting along all right.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—There has been a great influx of carpenters to this city during the past season, and, trade being dull, it has worked great hardship on our members. Please place Salt Lake City on the dull list.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Our Labor Day demonstration was the grandest affair ever witnessed in this city. We had about 22,000 men in line of parade. Samuel Gompers was the orator of the day. We had a splendid success.

ANNISTON, Ala.—We had a nice and very pleasant turnout on Labor Day, having had from 800 to 1,000 men in line. Good speeches were made on behalf of organized labor by Governor Candler of Georgia and Senator Pettus of Alabama, which will be of great benefit to us in future.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—We have had the grandest Labor Day celebration that the people of Fort Wayne ever witnessed. We are making an effort to organize a Local Union in Kendville, this State. There are no Unions at all in that city, and the chances are that some good may be done in that place.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Our Local Union here is in a very prosperous condition; we have now about 300 members on our roll. The business agent we have in the field is doing good and efficient work, and each one of our members is trying his best to make this locality a solid union city. Trade is very good here at present, but we have plenty of men to do the work.

BATAVIA, Ill.—The new Local Union initiated here on August 30, with 24 members, has a good prospect of getting all the carpenters in the city to join in a short time. The trade union movement in Batavia is progressing very satisfactorily at present. Three Unions of other trades have also been organized within the past ten days.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Our Local Union is in better shape now than ever before. At our last meeting a letter was read from Mrs. Rebecca Clark, widow of our late Brother Clark, thanking the U. B. for the prompt payment of the funeral benefit and expressing the wish that the good work of our organization for the elevation of its members might long continue.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The largest Labor Day turnout marched through the streets of this city on September 1 since the day was first celebrated. There were 893 men in line, which certainly was a grand showing for a city of Poughkeepsie's size. The day's celebrations were held on the Driving Park grounds. The orators were our General Secretary-Treasurer Frank Duffy and Bro. Eugene S. Odell of New York.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Our Local Union is holding its own. We are taking in a few new members and a few old ones are dropping in arrears with their dues, but now that we have been victorious in our demand for nine hours we are looking forward for better things. This victory will have a tendency to arouse the carpenters here to a realization of the benefits of organization, and they will take more interest in our Union.

BARBERTON, Ohio—Local Union 569 is now in good running order. As we are about to make a demand for less hours and more pay, we would request all carpenters to stay away from this city until we shall have accomplished the desired result. We heartily wish our journal, THE CARPENTER, the success which we claim it to be justly entitled to, and we remain as always—true, honest and hard-working brothers in labor's cause.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The growth of our organization in this city within the year past has been greater than that of any other Union. The two Local Unions here are working slowly but surely; they have nearly every competent carpenter in their jurisdiction on their roll. An innovation recently introduced is that of placing boycotts on houses instead of striking such non-union jobs. This plan is meeting with success. We will introduce our union label in this city, and hereafter it will be possible to build a union-label house and rent a house with the union label on.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—At a recent meeting held by our Local Union the boycott placed on the David Maydole Hammer Company of Norwich, N. Y., was indorsed after an investigation clearly showed the existence of non-union conditions in that company's plant. The carpenters in their employ are non-union, and a communication sent them by our Union requesting them to recognize organized labor was entirely ignored by that firm.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia.—The 1st of September, 1902, will long be remembered here as the first Labor Day really observed in the history of the city. The several branches of the Federated Trades mobilized at the appointed hour, marched to the Glick school house under construction, and had the honor of laying the cornerstone. After the termination of the ceremonies the parade, with 1,200 men in line and ten blocks long, marched to the park, where we spent a fine day.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—We feel jubilant over the prospects for our organization in this city at the present time. We are initiating five and six new members every meeting night, and we begin to feel safe in making demand for our rights. It is, however, the sentiment of the Union to be cautious in this matter and to be wise and reasonable in our demands when the time arrives for action. Brother Macfarlane, of Buffalo, was here on August 27 and delivered a rousing address at an open meeting held in the evening. His talk was so effective that five non-union men present joined on the spot.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

Chicago, Ill.	Denver, Colo.
St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Independence, Colo.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
Paterson, N. J.	Divernon, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Salt Lake City, Utah.	

Steer Clear of Schenectady

All carpenters are earnestly advised to remain away from Schenectady, N. Y., because of the supply of labor greatly exceeding the demand. Pay no attention to advertisements for help. These emanate from contractors who are hostile to our organization and aiming at a reduction in the scale of wages.

To Union Carpenters and Sympathizers

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.

The union carpenters in this city having been locked out by the Builders' Exchange, and their efforts to break up our organization meeting with stubborn resistance on the part of union men, the members of the Builders' Exchange, architects and others unfriendly to organized labor have caused the insertion of advertisements in the daily papers falsely asserting that work here is plentiful and wages high.

We wish to inform all carpenters that there is at present a great congestion of labor in this city. There are three men here for every one man's job. Non-union men are working for an average of 17½ cents an hour, many of them working eleven hours per day. We would request all carpenters to stay away from Oklahoma City until conditions have improved and to pay no attention to fake advertisements published with the object of flooding this city with unemployed men and forcing down wages.

L. M. UP DE GRAFF,
Fin. Sec. and Business Agent.

A Warning!

Local Union 1072, Muskogee, I. T., desires to warn the membership against a man by the name of J. W. Strickland, who claimed to be a union man, but who, after securing a contract and employing union labor, failed to pay the wages and absconded with the money. Strickland is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, about 45 years old, of dark complexion, with black, grayish moustache. Look out for him.

Keep Away from Battle Creek

Local Union 871, Battle Creek, Mich., is striving hard to keep its membership together and asks all carpenters to keep away from that locality until further notice. Only about half the carpenters there are in the Union, but if our brothers are not hampered by newcomers they hope to shortly open the eyes of the non-union men and get them to realize the benefits to be derived from organization. Stay away from there until our Union has gained firmer ground.

Give These Places a Wide Berth

By request of our Houston (Texas) District Council we would inform all traveling brothers that business is very dull in that locality at present, with no prospect of improvement this winter. Many resident carpenters are walking the streets in vain search of work.

Advices received from the Birmingham (Ala.) District tell of similar conditions existing there and in surrounding towns.

We would request all carpenters to avoid these places until further notice.



Financial Secretaries Take Notice

Owing to our general officers having to attend the Atlanta Convention, the General Office statement of "Money Received" during the month of September is unavoidably held over. It will be published in the November issue of THE CARPENTER.

Enforce Section 65 of the Constitution

In consideration of the rapidly increasing immigration from foreign countries, and being advised by many Local Unions that carpenters recently landed in this country have applied for admission to membership without having the qualifications as required by Section 65 of the General Constitution, the special attention of all Local Unions and committees for investigation of candidates is hereby called to said section, which reads as follows:

"SECTION 65.—A candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood must furnish proof of his citizenship, or intention to become a citizen of the country wherein he resides."

Beware of Bogus Badges or Pins

The attention of all Local Unions and members is hereby called to a badge, or pin, manufactured by the National Steel and Stamp Works, of Baltimore, Md., William Baumgarten, proprietor, as well as to one made by a concern doing business under the name of the Society Emblem Company, corner Paca and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, Md. These firms have for some months past been distributing circulars among our members and Local Unions, offering a badge or pin for sale, representing it to be equal in quality and design to the official badge furnished by the General Office. We now desire to say that the above-named firms are manufacturing their articles and offering them for sale without authority from the General Office, nor are their designs true fac-similes of our Brotherhood emblem.

Order your badges from the General Office same as other supplies. This is the only proper place to make your purchases.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Iowa City, Ia.	Ilion, N. Y.
Marine, Tex.	Chillicothe, Mo.
Millbrook, N. Y.	Valley Falls, R. I.
Monmouth, Ill.	Guelph, Ont.
Rockledge, Pa.	New Castle, Ind.
East St. Louis, Ill.	Norwalk, Ohio.
Kenton, Ohio.	Ridgway, Pa.
Sandusky, Ohio.	New Philadelphia, O.
Johnstown, N. Y.	Warren, R. I.
Keene, N. H.	Claremont, N. H.
Davenport, Ia.	Coraopolis, Pa.
Malone, N. Y.	Kendallville, Ind.
Wilburton, I. T.	Glassboro, N. J.
Columbia, Mo.	Abilene, Tex.
Salem, Ohio.	Ypsilanti, Mich.
Middlebury, Vt.	

Total—Thirty-one Local Unions.

EXPULSIONS

W. F. B. Chase, the former Secretary of Local Union 971, Reno, Nev., has been expelled by that organization for embezzlement of funds.

Selfishness seems to blind some people and leads them into paths where principle would not tread.



Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNION 1135, PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y.—At our last meeting we adopted a code of working rules providing for a minimum scale of working wages of \$2.50 a day and nine hours to constitute a day's work. For work on holidays or Sundays or overtime our new rules call for double pay, and one apprentice is allowed for every five carpenters.

LOCAL UNION 1126, ANNAPOLIS, MD.—We have recently held three special and called meetings to consider a demand for the eight-hour workday, to take effect on October 15, 1902. All members present having voted in favor of this move, we are now determined to bring it to a successful issue. Most all of our employers having readily agreed to this reduction of time, we anticipate little or no trouble.

LOCAL UNION 1057, LAKE CHARLES, LA.—As in our judgment the time had arrived when a demand for a reduction of hours was opportune, we passed a resolution to the effect that on and after September 1, 1902, eight hours should constitute a day's work. We further resolved that until after the completion of contracts under execution at the time fixed, we would agree to work eight hours for eight hours' pay, but that on all new contracts we should receive the old day's pay for the shorter time. All contractors in the city have consented to our new schedule and we anticipate no trouble whatever.

Successful Trade Movements

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The agreement entered into with our employers on May 1 of this year contained a clause providing for the inauguration of the eight-hour day on October 1. On that date we started on the new system, and you may be assured we are much elated over the improved conditions.

BELLEfonte, Pa.—We are glad to report that the contractors willingly conceded our demands for an increase of 2½ cents per hour and the nine-hour day. Nearly all the carpenters and mill men in this city are now in the Union. The few carpenters coming in on us from outlying districts we have not as yet been able to capture, but we will surely tie them up next spring unless they join our ranks in the intervening period.

TRINIDAD, Colo.—After an existence of three months our Local Union, which now has a membership of eighty-one, finds conditions greatly improved. An advance in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour was granted us on the 1st of September without any disturbance except that of cheering the creators of wealth as they filed down the street in parade on Labor Day. For many years this city has been stigmatized throughout the State as a scab town. It shall no longer bear this dishonor. All crafts here are now being thoroughly organized into a federation, and before the year has gone by we expect this city to embrace unionism as earnestly as any of her sister cities in the Centennial State.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—We have obtained the signatures of all but two of the bosses to an agreement providing for a minimum scale of \$2.80 per day and the recognition of the Union. We consider this to be a good start, the more so since we have brought some of the most stubborn employers that organized labor has to deal with to terms. The two contractors who refuse to sign our agreement have agreed to our wage scale, but still insist on employing whom they please. This difficulty we hope to overcome in a short time.

CLEVELAND, O.—We are greatly pleased over the outcome of our fight with Slatmyer, a large contractor, who has opposed labor organization for the past fourteen years. In the future all men employed by this firm will be required to carry the union card. Of no less importance was the victory recently won in our contest with Contractor William Moore, who has been running a nine-hour shop contrary to our rules. The unionizing of this shop is to a great extent due to the vigorous work of our business agent and the active assistance rendered us by the plumbers and bricklayers.

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Local Union 865 gained their first victory on September 1, when they obtained the nine-hour day. We have been negotiating with our contractors for the past three months, and all but one had agreed to the new schedule. Hence it was a surprise to us when, on August 30, all hands were informed that the ten hours would continue in force. Our men stood firm, however, and as a consequence were summarily locked out on that day. We at once called a special meeting and appointed a committee to wait on the employers, and in a very short time we reached a settlement whereby the nine-hour-day was granted. Before the first of the new year arrives we hope to also have the system established in surrounding towns.

NEW YORK CITY.—We won our battle by a walkout. Our strike lasted four days. As stated in the June CARPENTER, in the latter part of spring we entered into a movement for a further advance in wages of 50 cents per day for carpenters as well as for shop-hands. In compliance with the decision passed by the Manhattan D. C. on September 2, every one of the members in our jurisdiction demanded the said increase, and wherever refused they quit work. On September 5 our employers completely surrendered, our demand was acceded to, and the strike ended with a decided victory on our side all along the line. Four dollars a day was the scale for outside men since 1899, when the Saturday half-holiday was inaugurated, while the new contract, which has been signed by most all of the master carpenters and the cabinet firms, and which is to hold good for one year, provides for \$4.50 per day for carpenters and a minimum scale of \$20.75 per week of forty-four hours for shop-hands.

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—In August last Local Union 37 decided to strictly enforce their working rules, especially the clause forbidding members working with non-union men. The Shamokin Lumber and Manufacturing Company, whose manager is a pronounced enemy of organized labor, was duly notified that on September 2 this decision would take effect. On that day, presumably with the intention of putting our determination to a test, the firm sent a non-union man to work in their mill, with the result that our men refused to work with him and knocked off, thus completely tying up all the company's work for three days. At

the end of that time the firm became anxious to have the difference adjusted and sent for our committee, with the result that the difficulty was immediately settled in favor of the Union, the lumber company reinstating all men out and agreeing to employ union men exclusively. We are delighted over this victory.

Conditions in Parsons, Kan.

Local Union 1022 is prospering finely. Trade conditions are good and all our members are at work. A few non-union carpenters, painters and stone-masons recently made an attempt to injure our cause by circulating a petition urging the business men of this city to disregard organized labor. The Central Labor Union took action on the matter, which had the effect of silencing these "gentlemen" and frustrating their dastardly scheme.

We are still working under the minimum scale of 25 cents per hour and nine hours per day. Most of our men, however, get \$2.50 and \$3 per day.

Our Union took a prominent part in the Labor Day celebration at Fort Scott and won the prize allotted the out-of-town organization having the largest representation in the turnout.

We are pleased to be able to say that unionism is decidedly gaining ground in Parsons and surrounding territory.

With best wishes for the prosperity of all sister Local Unions and labor organization in general, I remain,

Yours in union,
Parsons, Kan.

J. B.,
L. U. 1022.

From Creston, Iowa

We are a new Local Union, having organized on March 1 last. We are having a hard road to travel indeed, and so far have been unable to influence wages or working hours to any marked extent. Our membership, which is thirty-nine in good standing, could easily be twice as large were it not for the indifference of the journeymen carpenters here, on the one hand, and, on the other, the antagonism of some of our contractors, who are relentless foes of labor organization in any shape or form. Nevertheless, we have been conceded a reduction of one hour on Saturday, with full pay. We hope that this gain will be an entering wedge for the inauguration of the nine-hour day and a further advance in wages.

We would advise brothers in other Local Unions, and especially those in our immediate vicinity, to pay no attention to advertisements for help on the Government building and opera house now under construction in this city. They may be assured that there is an abundance of carpenters here, far more than can be employed on the buildings mentioned, or otherwise. It is our earnest purpose to perfect our organization. This accomplished, we shall make great strides in the increase of our membership, and we hope to soon succeed in getting every carpenter in town to join our ranks.

Every issue of THE CARPENTER is read with great interest by all our members, and we trust that you will find space for these few lines. LOCAL UNION 634.

Bayonne is Doing Splendidly

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER: Noticing that Mail Bag and Trade News is rather scanty in some issues of our journal, I send you the following item for insertion.

Local Union 486, of Bayonne, N. J., is doing splendidly. This year we have initiated over thirty members and have a total membership of 184. Last spring we went out for 41 cents per hour and

44 hours per week, and won easily after a strike of only a week's duration. We had a good summer season, plenty of work, and prospects for winter seem even brighter. Should any of the boys on the road happen to drop into Bayonne he will be taken good care of, provided, of course, that he be in possession of a clear card from some Local Union or other of the U. B. It is the ambition of L. U. 486 to become the star Union of Hudson County, which, by the way, has twelve good Locals to its credit and a Building Trades Council in good working order. Hudson County is all right, especially L. U. 486. J. J. ROCKS, Rec. Sec.

Good Outlook in Valdosta, Ga.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER: Not having seen anything in our journal from this locality for a long time, I will let you know that we are still on top and doing fairly well. On learning of Bro. Eugene S. Odell's contemplated visit to this city on July 28 and 29, we at once set to work and made arrangements for an open meeting to be held in the Court House on the 29th. We advertised this meeting extensively and were well repaid for our trouble. We had a packed house, not even standing room being left, and a more attentive and orderly crowd of people never came together in this city, although the night was exceedingly hot and sultry.

Brother Odell's address was a masterpiece of oratory. He unfolded the labor question in a plain but eloquent way never heard here before. His visit proved a great benefit to our Union—and even other trades. As a result we initiated twenty new members last month, while ten or twelve applications are in the hands of our officers at this moment and more coming in. We have succeeded in organizing a Laborers' Union with a membership of one hundred. Ere long every laborer here will carry a union card. The painters and clerks are also making an effort to organize.

All our men are at work, notwithstanding the fact that the trouble which began here on March 6 has never been entirely adjusted. We are gradually gaining ground, and it is only a question of time when we will have the town thoroughly unionized.

We celebrated Labor Day by holding a picnic at Pine Park, where addresses were delivered by Rev. S. R. Maxwell and C. R. Ashley, Mayor of Valdosta. The manner in which Rev. Maxwell treated the labor question was simply marvelous. His remarks were calculated to touch the hearts of labor's worst enemies. The Mayor in a few well chosen words defined his position toward unionism, declaring himself in full sympathy with organized labor. GEO. F. HUCKABY, Local Union 261. Rec. Sec.

From Niagara Falls, N. Y.

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER: I have noted your request in this month's issue of THE CARPENTER for Recording Secretaries to send in trade notes, and thought perhaps some of our sister Locals would like to hear from 322.

Our strike, which commenced April 1 last and was ended May 17, while not a complete victory, has been productive of great good to the Local, and I believe has been the means of bringing the contractors to a realization of the fact that unionism must be recognized. There is certainly a better feeling between the contractors and the Local, which carries with it a disposition on the part of the former to deal with us in a more business-like way than they did before.

During the strike we found it necessary to fine some of our members for going

back to work. Some ten or eleven were each fined \$25. One of this number paid \$15 of his fine and appealed to the G. E. B. against the decision of the Local. I am just in receipt of a notice from General President Huber stating that he has reviewed the facts in the case and does not see why he should interfere. One of the others was fined \$25, the committee having reported that he had gone to work. This member, Herman Englehardt, had taken out a clearance card. He was also fined \$10 for not depositing his card. Some time later it was discovered that he had gone to Minnesota. He is now an expelled member with a fine of \$35 against him. Another of the brothers fined is a member of Local 713, of Niagara Falls, Ont. He was very persistent in his violation of the strike rules, and it is owing to a miscarriage of the mails that he is still carried as a member in good standing in 713. However, we are after him and expect to get him and his father—who is also a member of 713 and fined two weeks ago for his actions during the strike—into line again a week from to-night.

The rest of the members fined have been "a bone of contention" between the Local and the Builders' Association ever since two weeks before the settlement of the strike. Before the signing of the agreement the Association demanded that we should reinstate these men without fines or other penalties. This we refused to do. Then they insisted that we should bring these men before the Local at once, give them a fair trial and fine them not more than \$5 each. It developed at this time that the Association, as an inducement to get these men back to work, had agreed to stand good for any fine that might be imposed upon them and to see them reinstated in good standing in the Local. When the Conference Committee reported this back to the Local there was a howl, and a majority of the members were anxious to raise the fines to \$50 instead of lowering them, but the committee recommended that the agreement must be signed, with the understanding that the Local deal with these men when and as they saw fit, or according to the Constitution of the U. B. The report of the committee was accepted and approved, and the agreement was shortly after signed with that understanding. And now for the settlement of the fines. The fine of one member who was acting in the capacity of foreman for a firm of contractors was promptly paid by the said firm. The balance of the fined ones—seven—all worked in planing mills. They were notified to settle on or before a certain date or become suspended and expelled. They failed to put in an appearance and consequently became suspended. No definite action was taken afterward until about three weeks ago. After repeated efforts of our business agent to get these men to settle, he reported that he was unable to do anything. The Local then appointed a committee to call for a committee of the Builders' Association and notify them that the agreement was being violated by them by employing non-union men. The committee appointed by the Association happened to be composed partly of planing-mill owners employing these fined men. They accused the Local of being mercenary, avaricious and wanting to dictate to them (the mill-owners) how to run their business; said that all we cared for was the \$25 from each one of these men, and thought it shameful for the committee representing the Local to be so persistent in demanding a payment of these fines.

They were informed that the Local was not looking for the payment of the fines and did not care whether they were ever paid or not, but that they did insist that the agreement be lived up to, and the em-

ployers were given ten days to make union men of these men again or put union men in their places. The Association committee agreed to speak to their men and let the Local know their answer on Tuesday night, September 9 (that was our regular meeting night). On that night a note from a member of the Association committee was handed to the Recording Secretary saying that all the men fined would be at the hall and prepared to settle. They were there, paid their fines, and two of them asked to be reinstated. The fee was set at \$5 each, which was paid, and they were duly initiated.

Two clauses in our agreement says that foremen acting in that capacity continually need not belong to the Union provided he does not use the tools of the trade, and that men working exclusively on machines (in planing mills) need not belong to the Union. These two clauses allow the other five who paid their fines to work without joining, but I think they will all come back in time.

Now I think this shows that our contractors here as an association are disposed to treat with the Local in a business-like way, and that they find that it is to their interest to do so.

On September 1 we had one of the finest parades ever seen in Niagara Falls. Though the day was disagreeable there were fully three thousand union men in line. Local 322 turned out 250 out of a membership of 315—there were probably fifty of our number out of the city.

August 30 we worked our last nine-hour day, and on September 2 started to work at 8 o'clock for an eight-hour day. Contractors and men seem to be well pleased.

Work is quite brisk here, but with plenty of men to do it. Our minimum rate is 30 cents per hour.

Fraternalty yours, W. J. S.

To John Swinton's Friends

Few men have, during the last fifty years, played a more important part in journalistic literature, or worked more unselfishly for the toiling millions, than the late editor of "John Swinton's Paper." For nearly half a century Mr. Swinton was prominently active as a writer for the New York press, having been for ten years editorial writer and managing editor of the New York Times, and for twenty-two years on the New York Sun, and having been frequently the chief speaker at many of the meetings of the progressive and liberal-minded citizens of New York and other American cities.

Mr. Swinton was not only the friend and ally of the workingman, but the friend of every proscribed and persecuted reformer who came to our shores, and the enemy of narrow and illiberal people of all ranks. His character was universally esteemed by all colleagues, and his influence for right and justice generally acknowledged by his contemporaries; while the personality of the man himself, unknown to the public at large, was so striking and original, so knightly and noble, that the story of his life cannot fail to be interesting and instructive to all those who admire high thinking and noble living. In his method, thought and character, he was one in ten thousand; and as a writer and speaker he possessed a power of expression, a style or method of utterance which was unsurpassed for force, vigor and clearness.

Now it has seemed to the friends of Mr. Swinton that some record of his life and conversation should, before it is too late, be made by one who knew the man; that something of his spirit and daily conversation should be preserved, and that he should not be consigned to the

oblivion which has overtaken so many other able editors and publicists of modern times. "The world knows nothing of its greatest men."

Mr. Robert Waters, author of the "Life of William Cabbeth," "Intellectual Pursuits," "John Selden and His Table Talk," and other works, has attempted to perform this task. Mr. Waters, who knew Mr. Swinton for over forty years, has written an interesting sketch of Mr. Swinton's life and conversation which will make about 60 pages, 12mo, and which the undersigned will publish in pamphlet form at 25 cents a copy. It will be entitled "The Career and Conversation of John Swinton," and will contain a portrait of Mr. Swinton as he appeared in his best years.

Advance orders for one or more copies accompanied by the price of 25 cents per copy, should be addressed either to the author, Mr. Robert Waters, West Hoboken, N. J., or to the publishers, Charles H. Kerr & Company (co-operative), No. 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

A Labor Lawyer

Because he was dressed in the garb of a workingman instead of a dress suit, the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana recently refused to consider the application of a man who had applied for admission to practice. Not having been born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he was obliged to support himself and secure his education by working at the carpenter trade. He had passed his examinations with the highest honors, and all he needed was—a dress suit!

Because he had produced wealth by the sweat of his brow, rather than consumed it in idleness; because he had risen by his own efforts; because he was from and of the common people; because he had dared offend those who fatten on their fellow man's misfortunes, he was regarded by the Court of Appeals with exactly the same suspicion that a nest of thieves manifest toward a policeman.

For the rights of the common people, something more than a century ago, the American people pleaded, and when their supplications were mocked they remonstrated. Growing restless beneath brutal wrongs, they finally brought the musket into action and supposed they had founded a nation wherein all men were equal and a poor boy of brains had the same opportunity as the son of a Carnegie or a Rockefeller.

The same class that refused this poor boy admission to practice in the august Supreme Court of Indiana once insisted that our forefathers remain the humble subjects of King George, and that a man must be born in the purple to be fit for anything above serfage.

The real anarchist is he who ignores the right of any man, woman or child under the Stars and Stripes to any laudable ambition; who spurn the common people and trample upon the rights of the toilers. That man, or set of men, stand in the shadow of the black flag and are doing all in their power to precipitate a new reign of terror.

The true statesman tries to make all men equal before the law, to accord to each an equal opportunity in every walk of life. No Judge is fit to preside on the bench of any State, county or municipality of this great republic who does not recognize the right of every man to climb up the ladder of fame as high as his intellect will permit him.—Stockton (Cal.) Federationist.

The factory child, denied the right to learn to play, is the progenitor of the man who can do no more than toy with the most serious affairs.

Authority of "Divine Right."

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL

ONE of the ancient myths passing away and disappearing into the darkness of its gloomy origin is the claim of "divine right" or "divine authority." The dawn of light which spread its rays through the awakening of developing intelligence has aroused thought, given firmer grasp on the seat of reason, keeping pace with the march of civilization, driving before it the mist of bigotry and superstition, bringing to mankind enlightened knowledge of his origin, his being, his obligations and the facilities afforded him for the protection and preservation of his natural rights of equality and justice before the law.

To question the existence, even presence, of a creative power would be to question the sanity of reason. That the world we live in, that every living, moving thing, animate or inanimate, was created, is not of theory but of fact. There may be, possibly, some theory as to the *modus operandi* of the world's creation; it may have been a barren waste on its first appearance as a terrestrial sphere, but not for long—that is, not comparatively long considering the vastness of the work and the results attained. As nothing was finished or completed except by development in the lapse of time, everything that came into being found its presence, not by any self-rendered aid or assistance—not even by its own volition. It came as the result of the workings of natural law. There is nothing of living growth or vitality above the surface of the earth that did not come out of the earth. It is of tradition that even man came of the dust and to dust he must return. However mythical or mysterious the origin of our first parents may appear, it is apparent to a mind most skeptical that there was certainly a beginning, and that there must have been a pair for the propagation of the species. And whether the Mosaic account is given credence or not, the fact is before us that in any and all the long ages of the past—how long not even conjecture can frame a method of computation; millions upon millions of years, mayhap—mankind, like every other kind of living species, of land or water, has conformed to the inevitable force of natural law, to the reproduction of its own like or kind, to increase and multiply, till the tribes and races of the world's people are as varied as the countries and climes in which they found origin. Not a living thing, neither animal nor vegetable nor of the vasty deep, is accountable for its being or responsible for its creation. Neither the animate of the living, breathing mass on the earth's surface, nor the inanimate beneath the surface, is forced to an accountability for its formation or existence. All are the result of the force of natural law. There is nothing of myth in all this; nothing of human action can change it. No creed of sect, no dogma of church, no court of law or statute of legislation, no edict or ukase of monarchical rule can affect or change the inevitable results of nature's workings.

Such being the fact, where does the inequality of birth commence? And where end? There may be a divinity which shapes our ends, but at what point of progress in the career of a natural product does it lose its natural rights of equality save by the exercise of unnatural rights and the exactions of brutal force for the subjugation of a weaker class unable, or at least unwilling, to defend itself?

In all ages of the world to which history gives us source of reference—from

the earliest of barbarous and savage races, down through the Egyptian and Mosaic periods, as with the more advanced semi-civilizations of Greece and Rome, including the ages before and even the advent of the Christian era, might as against right was always the rule and never the exception. Races and nations of people were assailed, subdued, captured and sold into slavery, or murdered en masse, as prompted by the vicious instincts of warfare, sometimes through wild fanaticism, but more frequently for the spoils of conquest. "Right" was never brought into question; only might was exercised, and the weaker ones went down before the strong.

It was almost six centuries following the dawn of the Christian era before the power of "might" experienced any perceptible change in the claims of "right." The Germans who in hordes crossed the Rhine and conquered the once-powerful Roman Empire, spread the seed of their savage and barbarous instincts all over Central Europe, and from them have sprung all the peoples forming the dozen or more nations on that part of the continent.

The Anglo-Saxons, in nomadic imitation of their untamed predecessors, invaded the Isles of Britain beyond the channel, converting the land to private ownership and the inhabitants into serfs and slaves. They were followed by the Normans, with William at their head, "conquering and to conquer," from whom the empiric dynasty of Edward XIV descended.

The Czar of Russia, descended also from a line of rulers about as rotten as those of Edward of England, governs with absolute despotism one hundred millions of people, with not one tithe the authority that the owner of a street truck has for loading his patient horse with the heavy burden.

Probably the most ridiculous of the trio here presented is little William of Germany, who inherited his title and authority from a long line of his physically diseased Hohenzollern family, and who holds his sway of empire under the prop of a million bayonets.

And yet each and every one of these usurpers of the rights and privileges of a very large proportion of the people living under the light of civilization claims their authority by "divine right," "divine authority."

"Divine right!" What a travesty of claim and pretense to the common sense or ordinary intelligence of the veriest boor on earth! Divine dispensation must have had a long stretch of beneficence to bring either of these figure-heads down the long line from our first parents to place him as a puppet on the throne of a great empire of people.

There is fallacy enough even in the assumption of royalty, bred possibly from inherited might over powerless right, to awaken a smile of ridicule; but it becomes ludicrous almost to sublimity when the claim of divine authority is made in our own land; when a money lord, a steel king or corporation attorney—made wealthy at the expense of the struggling poor—claims to exercise his power of exaction and oppression as of "divine right." J. P. Morgan does not shade his modesty behind such a claim; while ex-Mayor Hewitt and his fellow magnate Baer, of the anthracite coal directory, claim "divine authority" to turn outdoors and starve two hundred thousand coal miners and their families because of threatened decrease of dividends—of which the consumers of their product are being robbed.

"Divine right!" "Divine authority!" Could monstrosity clothe itself in more hideous garb?

A Warning to Cabinetmakers

In reply to inquiries made at the General Office relative to communications sent broadcast by the Cabinet Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco, Cal., setting forth that twenty-seven cabinet firms were seeking for skilled mechanics from the Eastern States; we quote the following from a statement issued by the Wood Workers' Union of that city:

"We have as highly skilled mechanics and as good union men engaged in the cabinetmakers' business in San Francisco as are to be found in any other city, and we have plenty of them—over four hundred in Union 15. That this number is fairly sufficient to meet all the demands of the trade in a city of 340,000 inhabitants is certainly apparent, and especially so when it is borne in mind that San Francisco is not a manufacturing city. Of the twenty-seven firms mentioned in the fake advertising story, there is only one that employs more than twelve cabinetmakers; four out of the twenty-seven employ only one cabinetmaker, and the balance employ anywhere from two to four. There is no lack of good skilled mechanics in San Francisco."

Menominee Union is Steadily Gaining Influence and Respect.

Local Union 68 is prospering and gaining in membership steadily. Former members of a faltering character have been sifted out, and we are proud to say that the remaining members are of good stuff and staunch union men.

When we started out to organize, about two years ago, we did so under rather adverse circumstances. At present we are greatly encouraged by the result of our determination and efforts to obtain fair conditions and to firmly build up our Union. Our success has been quite a surprise to some of our contractors, who predicted the extermination of our organization before the expiration of six months. Now we enjoy the respect of the people at large, and even the contractors begin to realize that the existence of our Union is a distinct advantage to our trade and most of them have come over to our side.

Work has been plentiful this summer, and we hope to be in a position next season to control trade affairs more fully and get every resident carpenter to join our fold.

LOCAL UNION 68.
Menominee, Wis.

Where is John Olrah?

A member of Local Union 750, Asbury Park, N. J., is anxious to locate his uncle, John Olrah, formerly a contractor and builder of Trenton, N. J., who left that city some twelve years ago and is supposed to now be in California. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the said John Olrah will kindly communicate with the General Office.

THE CHEMISTRY OF WOODS

Useful Information Relating to the Raw Material of the Carpenter

THE term "wood" may be said to include all substances containing woody fibre which are used in any way by the builder, as timbers, ropes and cords made of flax or hemp, felt, etc., but we shall at present confine our attention to the first-named material as employed by the carpenter or joiner. Timbers for building purposes are derived from two great classes of trees, one of which has the stem solid throughout, and supplies the carpenter

with planks and baulks of timber and the joiner with thinner boards or battens. Trees belonging to this class are termed Exogens, or outward-growers, the newest layers of wood being those farthest from the centre. The other class includes trees which have hollow stems, such as the bamboo, date palm and other tropical plants, which are termed Endogens, or inward-growers, and from their character can only be used in their entirety, and cannot be cut up into thin planks. It is chiefly to the Exogens that we must look for our supply of wood for building purposes, especially in cold or temperate regions, although in some tropical countries where these trees do not grow the Endogens supply a very serviceable material for building purposes.

If we cut across the stem of an exogenous tree we find that its softest part is on the outside, immediately under the bark, while the centre is generally very hard if the tree is in sound condition. The centre, or heart wood, is the oldest portion of the tree, and it is through this that the sap rises from the roots to the branches and leaves. The sap consists of fluids and gases absorbed from the soil by the roots, and drawn up through the cells which form the material of the tree. It is a compound of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, sulphur, soda, lime, magnesia, iron, phosphorus and water, with other elements often in minute proportions. The water is the chief ingredient, forming as it does about 90 per cent. of the whole. The nitrogen found in wood is obtained from the soil, and is essential to the growth of the tree, while the carbon is chiefly absorbed by the leaves from the atmosphere.

The sap having passed through the inner wood of the tree, from the root to the leaves, becomes completely changed in character and composition by giving off oxygen from the leaves and absorbing carbon from the air through the same means. With the carbon thus obtained the sap descends by the outer portion of the branches and stem which immediately underlies the bark, depositing a new layer of woody fibre on the outside of that of the previous year, so that the tree is increased in diameter, while the inner wood is pressed more tightly together and becomes harder and harder every year. By cutting across the stem of a tree the wood can be seen in distinct layers, each of which indicates one year's growth, the inner part being generally darker in color, as well as harder and more compact than the outer. The bark serves as a protection to the newly formed wood, the outer portion of the bark splitting up and dropping off each year to allow of the enlargement of the circumference, while the inner bark takes its place. The amount of sap wood, or new deposit, which is found in full-grown trees, differs very materially, according to their character, the fir having more than the oak, and the oak more than the chestnut, the proportion being nearly as the numbers 4, 3 and 1.

If we examine with the microscope a very thin slice cut from a piece of wood, we find that it consists of a number of fibres united together, and that these are made up of minute cells or cellular tissue, encrusted with layers of woody matter, which fills them up and renders the material hard and solid. The tissue of the cells consists of a material known to chemists as cellulose, while the encrusting substance with which they are more or less filled is termed lignin. Cellulose forms the basis of the tissue of all plants, and when pure, as in cotton, linen, elder pith, etc., contains only the three elements, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, in certain fixed proportions. It is tasteless and insoluble in water, alcohol or oils. It has

a higher specific gravity than water, and can be dissolved in strong sulphuric acid, weak acids having very little effect upon it, although more upon newly formed wood than on the older. Dilute alkalis do not act upon cellulose, but when concentrated they will gradually destroy its texture.

Lignin, or woody fibre, which is always found encrusting the cells of trees and which gives hardness to the wood, has a different composition from cellulose, and varies considerably in different kinds of wood. It is found to exist in greatest abundance in the heart wood of trees, and the harder the wood the greater the quantity of lignin. It is insoluble in water, but easily dissolved by alkalis. Water saturated with chlorine gas will also readily dissolve it, while sulphuric acid chars it. Lignin is generally found mixed with some resinous matters which give color and inflammability to the wood. Saline matters are also found in the woody fibre, as well as small quantities of nitrogen.

Albumen is a substance found in greater or less quantities in nearly all plants, but especially in the soft sap wood which has been recently formed on the outer portion of growing trees. This material closely resembles in its chemical composition and other properties the animal albumen obtained in a nearly pure state from white of egg. It is a compound of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, with small proportions of sulphur and phosphorus, being from the nature of its composition more liable to decomposition than any other part of the tree. If heated to 150° Fahr. it becomes coagulated and is then quite insoluble in water, but is readily dissolved by alkalis. It forms an insoluble compound with the poisonous substance known as corrosive sublimate (chloride of mercury), which, when combined with albumen, prevents its decomposition.

Water forms an important constituent in all kinds of wood, in which it exists partly in chemical union with the other elements, carbon and nitrogen, and partly in what is termed the hygroscopic form, or capable of being removed by the simple process of evaporation or drying. More water is generally found in soft than in hard wood, beech containing about 19 per cent., oak 35 per cent., white fir 37 per cent., and red fir 45 per cent. of water. When wood is heated to 130° Fahr. the hygroscopic water is driven off, and the wood is then said to be dried.

Carbon is the chief constituent of wood, from which it can be obtained in a nearly pure state by heating to a redness in a closed vessel so as to drive off the other elements. The proportion in different woods varies considerably, oak containing about 50 per cent. and beech about 40 per cent. of this element.

Turpentine is a kind of gum which exudes from many of the pines and firs when in a growing state, especially if incisions are made in the trunk, and when subjected to the process of distillation the hydrocarbon called oil of turpentine is obtained, which is much used in the mixing of painters' colors. Being composed of carbon and hydrogen only, it is a highly inflammable material. The solid residue after distillation of crude turpentine is the gum termed resin, which is much used by plumbers in soldering. The exudation of turpentine will continue in some pine wood long after it has been cut down, especially when exposed to heat. Such woods are also difficult to work with the tool, on account of the toughness and resistance which the resin imparts, and consequently are not well adapted to the finer work of the joiner, although highly valuable for the rougher purposes of the carpenter, since the woods

which contain much turpentine are generally strong and durable, this substance being but slightly soluble in water, and, as it contains no nitrogen, is not decomposed by the action of air or water. Oil of turpentine is a great solvent of gums and resins, with which it combines to make varnishes, and as it also unites freely with fixed oils it is a valuable ingredient in the mixing of oil paints.

Tannin, or tannic acid, is an astringent principle found in several varieties of trees, but more especially in the oak. It has the property of forming an insoluble compound with albumen, which enables it to prevent putrefaction taking place in the wood. The durability of oak when employed as a building material may be considered to depend in a considerable degree on the proportion of tannic acid which it contains. But as tannin is very soluble in water, oak wood should not be seasoned by soaking for any considerable time in water, which might dissolve out a portion of this substance and render it more liable to decay.

If a solution of salt of iron, such as the sulphate, is poured on wood containing tannic acid it will turn to a bluish black. Rusty iron nails, when driven into oak, will also have the effect of blackening the wood.—*London Carpenter and Builder.*

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.
Baltimore, Md.—Jos. Crattick, 1714 Fairmount ave.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; C. A. McDonald, 724 Washington st.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Donald Glass, 44 Kher st.; Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.
Chicago, Ill.—F. Cruise, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistant, A. W. Simpson, 1143 43d ave.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block; No. 1, Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, Henry Martin, 3856 State st.; No. 54, John Kopstein, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, G. J. Cheshire, 419 Bertean ave.; No. 62, G. Ratcliff, 6437 Lowe ave.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.; No. 199, J. C. Graham, 8023 Escanaba ave.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Otto Lade, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1058 Hildrith av.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storck, 16 Roby st.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Floridast.
East Boston, Mass.—H. McKay, 135 Eutaw street.
East St. Louis, Ill.—David M. Dial, 318 Missouri avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—Edw. Sweet, 638 Wisner ave.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—S. Carey, 234 Francis st.; Henry Tieman, 222 Francis st.
Fort Worth, Tex.—J. C. Patterson.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 29 E. 31st st.; J. E. Morgan, 4700 E. 9th st.
Knoxville, Tenn.—W. B. King, 336 Woodland ave.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425 Shawnee st.
Louisville, Ky.—O. H. Griffen, 425 W. Jefferson st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Marion, Ind.—Joseph Shellhouse, W. Tenth st.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—W. Teichert, 6th and Chestnut sts.
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave., North.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 850 a Sanguinet.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and Shelby ave.
Newark, N. J.—J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
Newton, Mass.—R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.



Soap That Really Cleans

Ordinary soaps do not cleanse thoroughly enough for the uses of the mechanic or laboring man.

In the course of the day's work, the knight of labor collects much grease, dirt and grime.

Fairbank's Glycerine Tar Soap is the greatest known cleanser. It not only cuts dirt and grease, but softens the skin and leaves it in a perfectly healthy condition. Its best soap for toilet, bath or shampoo; it lathers freely in either hard or soft water.

Made from a combination of pure glycerine and pine tar. Its odor is as refreshing as "a breath from the pines."

Ask for it of your grocer; if he doesn't keep it, send us your address for a free sample cake.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY

Chicago New York Boston Philadelphia St. Louis New Orleans
San Francisco Montreal — Also Makers of GOLD DUST

Don't judge
of the quality
by the price—

5¢

New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.
New York City (Manhattan)—T. C. Walsh, 2329 Bassford ave., Bronx, W. S.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Louis Hecht, 240 E. 80th st., East Side.
New York City (Shops)—George J. Bohnen, 322 E. 83d st.
New York City (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.
Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.
Norfolk, Va.—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oklahoma, O. T.—C. E. Cooper, 220-222 Broadway.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhert, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Wm. McClain, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; E. Walsh, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; M. Costello, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 6637 Rousin ave., E. E.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.
Richmond, Va.—James H. Pond, 1 E. Clay st.
Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—J. J. Ford, Room 14, Buford Building.

Salt Lake City—C. A. Strickland, Box 798.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Jas. Cannon, 321 Caddo st.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes, 1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Syracuse, N. Y.—Jas. A. Horton, 252 James st.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Toledo, O.—H. O. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.
Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Vicksburg, Miss.—F. H. Muller.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warder Bldg.
Waterbury, Conn.—J. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
Worcester, Mass.—Wm. A. Rossley, 5 City View av.; Jos. McAnille, 14 Fairmount av.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatt, 379 Ashburton avenue.

The power behind the labor movement, like the power behind an engine, depends for its efficiency and safety in a crisis upon the governor. Some "labor leaders" are all steam.

STRIKERS need expect effective sympathy only from members of the working class. In general, business men and professional men and politicians treat them with respect only when they fear them. The working class must depend on itself.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization.

Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed.
Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

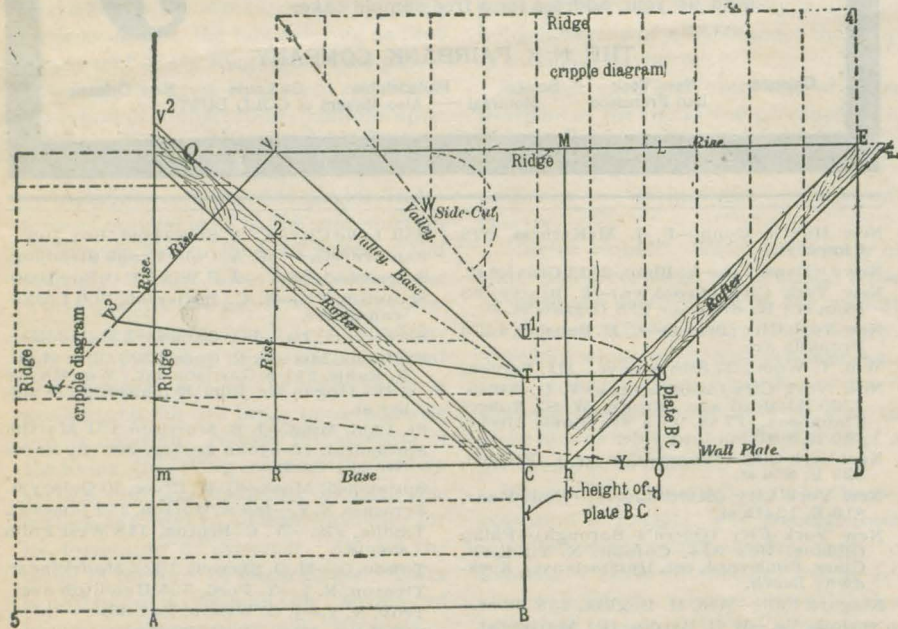
Practical Geometry—Scale Dimensions

From G. D. Inskip, Philadelphia.

OUR last problem was one in unequal pitches. We will try to make clear how to develop intersections of different levels, ridge and plate. Let ABC be the outer line of wall plate. AB will be the half width and will show a gable, CD the wall line of rear roof, and DE the half width of same. Draw a section of both rafters, as hV^1 and $C V^2$. Draw base lines Cm and hM . Determine the height of plate BC , and make hO equal to it. Square from O to U , and draw from U to T . Then T gives the point of intersection on plan. Subtract the height of plate BC from total height of rear roof as shown at ML . Make $R2$ on section of main roof equal to LV^1 . This height must run into main roof by a certain distance, found as follows: Square over from R to V ; then V is the ridge point of intersection. Draw VT . This is the valley base.

LENGTH OF VALLEY: Make V^3V equal to rise, LV^1 , rear roof. Draw V^3T , the length of valley.

The dot-and-dash line, XY , is drawn when the valley is run on to lower plate. The elucidation is obvious and needs no further comment.



CRIPPLE DIAGRAMS: Make $B5$ equal to rafter length CV^2 and draw the ridge line. Draw TQ equal to TV^3 , valley length. Space off rafters as required, and measurements are to centre of all. Material reductions must be made for same. The side cut is shown at W . To obtain cripple diagram for rear roof, make $D4$ equal to hV^1 , rafter length. Revolve hU to U^1 , for this is the inclined distance over base CT , and the valley must be laid off as if starting from Y , lower plate.

The sections of rafters shown are bare-foot and should not confuse the student, as the plumb cut on foot is optional and often has to be determined by cornice

lines. Measurements are *always* taken on back of rafter.

In a subsequent issue we will demonstrate the advantage of the mathematical over the graphical or scale systems.

Lengths and Bevels of Hips, Etc.

From "An Old Framer."

I send you the following diagram (Fig. 6) for getting the lengths and bevels of hips, valleys, cripples and common rafters

or height, and RF the length of the valley rafter on the side of the building. The bevel at F is the foot cut, at 30 is the plumb cut, and at 31 is the top bevel. The seat of the front valley rafter is QE , the height QR , and the length RE . The bevel at E is the foot cut, and at R is the plumb cut of the front valley rafter. Two pair of common rafters, $10\frac{1}{4}$ " to $1'$ run, are represented by $IIII$. A pair of common rafters, $14"$ to $1'$ run, is indicated by JJ , while KK is a pair of gable rafters,

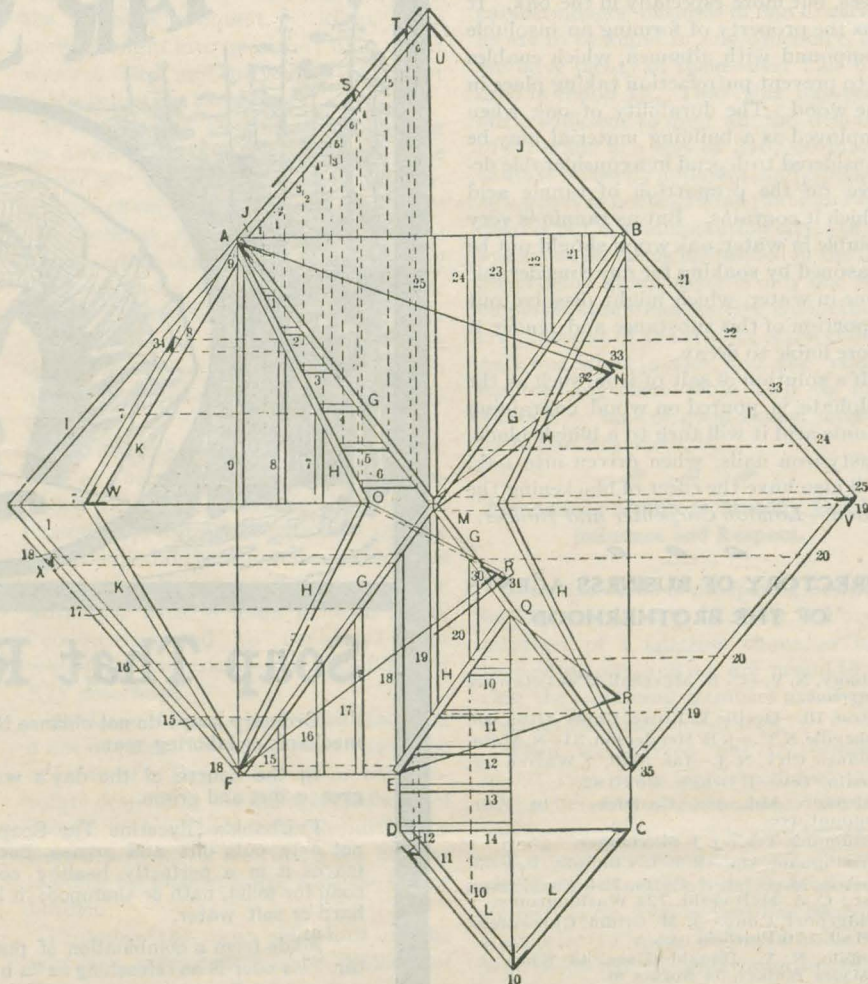
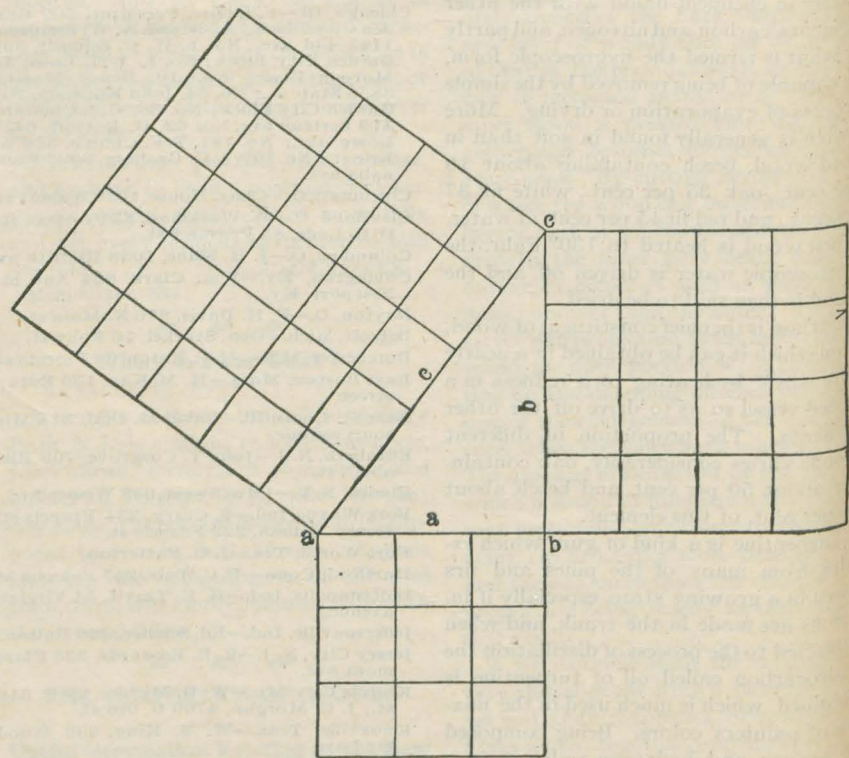


Fig. 6.



$7"$ to $1'$ run, and LL is a pair of gable rafters $14"$ to $1'$ run. The figures $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ are jack rafters, with the same pitch as JJ . By referring to the numbers on J the lengths of the jack rafters, $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$, will be found. The bevel at U is the plumb cut for $1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$, and T is the top bevel for the jacks, S being the bevel for top of foot cut of jacks. The jacks $7, 8, 9$ are of same pitch as KK , and $7, 8, 9$ are the lengths. The bevel at W is the plumb cut, and the bevel at 34 is the topcut for $7, 8$ and 9 . The same

principle is carried out all the way around, the bevels for the top cuts of all the jacks being obtained in the same way. The sketch is based on 2×6 rafters in order to better illustrate the method of obtaining the top bevels of the jack rafters. This will make the measurements somewhat shorter than would be the case if 2×4 were used."

Square Root

BY G. D. INSKIP

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Would you, if possible, please send me by return mail the method of finding the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. What I want to know is the method of extracting the square root of same after the height and run has been given. By so doing you would greatly oblige me. Very respectfully,
Blue Point, L. I., N. Y. D. Fox.

SQUARE ROOT is the greatest number contained in any number multiplied by itself—that is the area, and the root, or the squares and the root. Now, the square root of 100 is 10 ; we know this because 10 times 10 is a hundred, or the square of 25 is 5 , and is written thus: $\sqrt{25}$ means the root of 25 . Now this is called the second power, because 5 is the first power of five and 25 is the second; this is essential to know. Let us prove the truth of this by the well-known proposition in geometry that the sum of the squares of the two short sides are equal to the squares of the long side of a right-angled triangle: Let abc be a triangle whose short sides, a, b, c , are 3 and 4 ; then 3 times 3 are 9 and 4 times 4 are 16 ; add these and we have 25 , equal to the number of squares in the large square. Formula or Rule: Base squared + altitude squared equal hypotenuse squared; then $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. We will now extract the root from the squares, thus: In the number you will see that to begin point off the second number from the left to right; this is the $2d$ power; the greatest

power or square in 2 is one; in 225 point off the period as shown, our first:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2.25(15 \\ 1)1 \\ \hline 25)1.25 \quad \text{number is 1} \\ 125 \end{array}$$

—then double this for a new divisor, as 2 , and use whatever number will equal the dividend, we say 2 , and if we put a 4 to the right hand and see if it will go into 125 that number of times; 24 times 4 is 96 ; that is not enough; it will go more:

we try 5; 25 times 5 is 125, and place the 5 as a quotient we have 15 as the square root of 225. Another example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 26020201(5101 \\ 5)25 \\ \hline 101)102 \\ 101 \\ \hline 102.01)10201 \\ 10201 \end{array}$$

—It will be noticed that the quotient is always the half of the divisor. Double the quotient for a new divisor.

The foregoing problems are perfect squares. We will explain some that are not perfect, but may be carried out to any degree of accuracy:

$$\begin{array}{r} 2609274(1615.32+ \\ 1)1 \\ \hline 26)1.60 \\ 6\ 1\ 56 \\ \hline 321)4.92 \\ 1\ 3\ 21 \\ \hline 3225)171.74 \\ 5\ 161\ 25 \\ \hline 32303)1049.00.00 \\ 3\ 969\ 09 \\ \hline 323062)7991.00 \\ 6461\ 24 \\ \hline 1529\ 76 \end{array}$$

—then the square root of 2609274 will be 1615.32, or correctly 1615.32.

This is called the Pythagorean Theorem, and was discovered by Pythagoras. Note that in the last example we doubled the last figure of the divisor for a new one, 321

1
322 for a new divisor; 3 into 17 will go 5, hence 3225 for a new divisor. After doubling the last figure it is plain division.

$$\begin{array}{r} 8312(91.11=\sqrt{8312} \\ 81 \\ \hline 181)2.12 \\ 1\ 81 \\ \hline 31 \\ \hline 181 \end{array}$$

20²=400 reads that 20 is to be squared. 15². $\sqrt{225}$ equals 15.
 $\sqrt{8312}=91.11$.

The Adoption of the Metric System

One of the measures before Congress was that providing for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures and the compulsory use of the system in all government transactions, and recognizing the metric units as the legal standards of weights and measures throughout the country. Importance attaches to the measure by the recent development of our foreign trade, and the fact that the Philippines are not only acting as distributing points for exports to other countries, but are also using our products. The metric system is now in vogue in nearly all civilized countries, except Great Britain and the United States. It would seem, therefore, that the necessities of foreign trade call for its use by these two countries, and it is thought that once we adopt this system, not on paper, but in everyday life, Great Britain will be forced to follow suit. Not only in trade, but also in mechanical work, does the system facilitate operations. It has been hard to induce manufacturers to supply work on the metric basis, and the foreigner has often found that the necessary measurements were so numerous and complicated that he would not go to the trouble of working them out into feet and inches. The British government has even been urged by one of its own departments, the board of trade, to adopt the metric system, and aid in making the system famil-

iar to the public by making use of it in contracts, returns and reports.

About two-thirds of the people living under Christian governments use the metric system, 70,000,000 more use it in part, and in the United States we have long been authorized by law to transact our business by metric standards if so disposed. Our consular reports frequently contain the metric tables of weights and measures, with English equivalents. The system was devised for the purpose of removing the confusion and impediments to business arising from the large number of standards of weights and measures used in various countries. It is not necessary for us to adopt the system out and out—indeed, it will be impossible to eradicate our present system—but there is no reason why we should not be thoroughly conversant with the practical use of the metric standards, so that we may easily employ them when the necessity arises.—*Typographical Journal*.

Henry Disston & Sons' New Hand Book

Henry Disston & Sons, of Disston saw fame, the celebrated manufacturers of saws and saw tools, have just issued a neatly printed and profusely illustrated hand book for lumbermen, with a treatise on the construction of saws and how to keep them in order.

This firm has issued similar books from time to time for many years past. This latest issue, however, eclipses all former ones in information concerning the care and use of saws, as well as general data and views of sections of their plant, the Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works in Tacony, Philadelphia.

The numerous illustrations of this 176-paged book represent band, circular, cross-cut and hand saws of every description, while from the views of sections it may be seen how the goods so highly appreciated by carpenters and all wood workers are constructed. The new hand book is distributed gratuitously, and may be obtained by applying to Henry Disston & Sons, Box 1537, Philadelphia, Pa., and will undoubtedly be interesting to all our members and readers.

Crouch's Improved Sash Cord Irons.

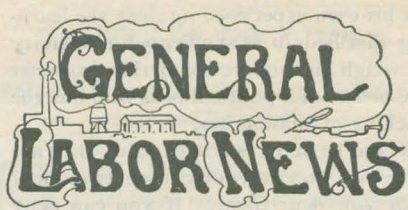
The Crouch improved sash cord irons are much appreciated and used by all modern contractors and builders. One gross of each kind, that is, sash cord irons and weight fasteners, are sufficient for thirty-six windows. They are easily applied with pliers made for that purpose, and save more than the cost in the time and cord used in making the 288 knots, so troublesome for builders, painters and housekeepers. Windows hung by this method run smoothly. The manufacture of Crouch's sash cord irons has recently been transferred to the Connecticut Cord Iron Corporation, of Norwich, Conn., which is among our advertisers. The new company will have better facilities for turning out these goods promptly and in larger quantities than ever before.

Invincible for Right.

First know your task, resolve and work,
Determined to attain;
Turn not aside though worlds oppose
The prize you seek to gain.
Set high your mark and then ascend,
Though rugged be the way;
Discouragements are stepping-stones—
Climb over them each day.

Though strangers scoff and friends deride,
In God and self believe;
The will to try with purpose strong
Gives power to achieve.
Life's fairest art some drudgery hath,
Then pray and persevere;
The goal is won by energy,
Toil on, success is there.

—Margaret Scott Hall.



The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association to Organized Labor

WITHERSPOON BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are pleased to inform you that the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada has reached an agreement with Whittemore Bros. & Co., manufacturers of shoe polish and leather dressing, of Cambridgeport, Mass., formerly of Boston, whereby said company has specifically agreed with us that hereafter all its ware will be made entirely by union men.

This fact has been made known to the officials of the American Federation of Labor, and the Whittemore Company has now been taken from the unfair list. Therefore we would most respectfully request that no discrimination be shown against the goods of said company, and we hope you will make our desire in this respect known to all members of your organizations.

In our efforts to prevail upon this company to withdraw its patronage from the non-union concerns at Bridgeton and Minotola, N. J., the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the labor press of the country have given us hearty assistance, for which we now return our most sincere thanks. Fraternally,

D. A. HAYES, President.

Plumbers' Convention.

The annual convention of the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steamfitters' Union was held in the latter part of August at Omaha, Neb. One of the most important matters considered by the convention was the injunctions now in force against the members in a number of cities throughout the country. At Dayton, O., the plumbers have been enjoined from drawing an order on the union treasury for any purpose whatever. They are not permitted to even pay hall rent, buy ice for use at the meetings or contribute to a sick member if it is necessary to draw the money from the treasury. No committees can be appointed, and an individual member can not be delegated to do any kind of work. Neither can a member speak to a plumber alighting from a train. It is proposed to carry this injunction to the higher courts. The convention will also call upon the American Federation of Labor to fight the Keller injunction, which prohibits the miners from establishing relief camps for West Virginia strikers.

The frequency of strikes of plumbers has also caused much concern among the officials. There are nearly 50 in progress in as many cities. A rule was adopted to prevent hasty and ill-advised strikes.

Garment Workers.

The National Convention of the United Garment Workers, just closed in Cleveland, O., is said by Secretary Henry White to have been the most successful ever held.

One hundred delegates were present, representing 31,000 members of the Union, two-thirds of whom are employed in New York and vicinity. About one-third of the delegates present are girls

employed in the overall factories in Eastern cities. The young women are taking hold of convention work with intelligence and enthusiasm.

The convention made good progress with the problem of uniformity of hours and an advanced wage scale. The delegates were divided into three groups—the tailors, cutters and overall workers. The tailors advocated working for a nine-hour day and the cutters for eight hours. The overall workers want a uniform day of nine hours, with an advanced scale on present prices for piece work.

Delegate Mason, of San Francisco, representing a Union of 2,000 members, introduced a resolution urging upon the general officers the necessity of a special effort to abolish Chinese labor. He stated that there are over 5,000 Chinese employed in San Francisco as cutters and tailors.

The resolution introduced by New York tailors to have the National Union establish a weekly paper in Hebrew was defeated.

The convention also considered means of increasing the revenues of the Union, so that regular benefits can be guaranteed to members in the event of a strike.

Rubber Companies Declared Unfair

The Goodrich Rubber Company and the Diamond Rubber Works, of Akron, Ohio, have been placed on the unfair list by the Allied Metal Mechanics and the Central Labor Union of that city, the two concerns having locked out nine hundred metal workers for refusing to sever connections with their labor organization. The Goodrich Company is also erecting a large six-story brick building with non-union labor, the only union men given employment on it, the bricklayers, having been called off on September 28.

Resolutions have been adopted by the Central Labor Union and sent to the labor organizations of the country, giving the unfairness of these firms a wide publicity and doubtless with good effect.

When Mankind Honors Right.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL

When men who strive in life's rough school
Learn to observe the Golden Rule,
And those who claim the strength of might
Just measure all their deeds by right,
When love shall gird the land and sea
Then poverty will cease to be
And all men honor right.

For men shall lose the lust of greed
And recognize a brother's need,
The paupers' tears no more will flow—
Humanity will pity woe,
The rich and poor will be at peace
And all inhuman struggles cease
When mankind honors right.

The strong who hold the mastery
In this fair Land of Liberty
Will gladly yield a living wage
For all the labor they engage,
And pauperism will decline
Beneath a merciful design
When mankind honors right.

Fair Justice then shall regulate
The laws of church, of school and State,
And homeless men, toil-worn and sad,
May feast, make merry and be glad;
And women helpless, children dear,
Will find their barren lives less drear
When mankind honors right.

Kirkwood, Ga.

THE last union mill of the American Tin Plate Company (a constituent of the Steel Trust) has been closed. At the time of the steel workers' strike, last year, the officials of the Trust vigorously insisted that there was not and would not be any discrimination against the union plants. Such is the good faith of capitalists.

You can bottle up the truth for a time, but it eventually pops the cork.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters & Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:

Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to

FRANK DUFFY

P. O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1902

Let Us Cease to be Humble

BY HAL SCRIVER

THE great appear great to us because we are upon our knees. Let us arise! This is a good saying, wherever it comes from. The great cause of the actual weakness of the working class, despite the potential strength of its overwhelming numbers, is its cowardice, its false humility, its tendency to self-depreciation, its lack of self-respect and self-confidence.

The average workman does not respect his own class. He does not believe himself to be the equal of his boss or of his neighbor who lives in a fine house and has soft white hands. He talks sometimes, or applauds others when they talk, about the "dignity of labor." He cheers when the politician tells him that he is the equal of the millionaire. But in his heart he doesn't believe it.

He is not consciously a hypocrite. Not at all. He is only "an absent-minded beggar," like Tommy Atkins. He has not yet taken the trouble to think the thing out.

He is tickled and flattered by the complimentary speeches and editorials on the Fourth of July and Labor Day. But the servile training of centuries still clings to him, and he instinctively thinks of himself and his fellow workmen as inferior beings. He still thinks he must "know his place." He still bows respectfully to a man he knows to be a false-hearted scoundrel because the scoundrel wears broadcloth. He still listens to the advice of an "eminent gentleman," and scoffs at a fellow workman, because the gentleman has a silk hat, and silk hats are a badge and guarantee of respectability. He reads the news of Newport "society"—of its riotous luxury, its insolent pride, its follies and its scandals—and the news of Wall street—of its callous cruelty and its utter lack of honor—he reads these things, not in shame and hot indignation that the wicked or the silly doings of these gilded aristocrats should be deemed worth chronicling, but rather with a certain admiration for the "smartness" of the "Napoleons of finance," these industrial kings who outheroed Herod and put Sardanapalus to blush. He adopts his political opinions from a hireling editor, and casts his vote at the dictation of a known corruptionist, because he dare not

pit his own experience against the learning distilled in a syndicated university or weigh his honest convictions against the orders of a political boss who has the backing of millionaires.

These be hard sayings. But they are true. Are they not, you carpenter-reader? Can you deny them? If you can deny that they apply to you personally, you are a happy man; for I count a self-respecting and rebellious pauper happier than a contented and sycophantic slave. But you cannot deny their truth, as applied to the working class at large. And you must admit that herein is found the secret of the workingmen's subjection.

It has been the good fortune of the writer of these lines, although a wage-worker by birth and by present condition, sometimes to be received in the houses of the "respectable"—and to be received on a footing of confidence and equality, because he had a certain luck in the matter of education and was, withal, an inoffensive-seeming and (on occasion) a close-mouthed fellow, with none of the outward marks of a dangerous agitator. I call this good fortune, because it is always well to know one's enemies as they are, not as they pretend to be. These aristocrats amuse and instruct themselves by organizing "slumming parties" to pry into the homes of the workers and see how the poor devils live. It is a pity that we cannot reciprocate the attention.

It is truly a pity that the workingmen cannot hear how the people of the "better classes" speak of them in private. There could be no better means of education for the working class than to listen to Fifth Avenue discussing a strike or a labor demonstration. It is not often that they forget themselves and speak frankly in public—not often that a Vanderbilt exclaims "The people be damned," or a Morgan, "The damned fools don't know what they want," or that a Baer makes his frantic appeals to Omnipotent God. They are shrewd. In public they talk of the dignity of labor. How they laugh at it among themselves! How they sneer at your clothes, at your manners—above all, at your admiration for them and your guileless innocence which they can so easily cozen! How firmly they believe that you will always continue to worship them, to bow and obey, to beg and submit, to toil for their profit and betray each other in their defense! And how they rage—that is the one good side of it, that sometimes you give them cause—how they rage and tremble when sometimes you stand manfully together and defy them!

President Baer has been much criticized for saying that "the rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for—not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country." But, after all, Baer has only expressed the sincere conviction of the dollar-aristocrats—I give most of them credit for their one virtue of sincerity in their brutal insolence. Andrew Carnegie has voiced the same belief in his declaration that the rich are "the trustees of other men's fortunes," and so has saintly young Rockefeller in his famous "American Beauty" speech.

When a Baer speaks in this fashion in the midst of such a tremendous and unequal struggle as the great coal strike, it naturally gives us a certain shock. But let us consider it calmly. The claim of divine authority is not the essential thing. Suppose Baer had said that "the eternal laws of nature" had given him authority over the mines and the miners, or suppose that he had claimed such authority simply on the ground of his own superior

ability—the issue would have been the same.

The ordinary capitalist, who is neither a pietist nor a pedant, will not appeal to God or Nature, but will base his claim to rightful authority simply on his alleged superior ability to manage and direct industry. He will argue that industry could not be carried on without his valuable administrative ability; he will explain that he "gives employment" to so many thousands of poor workingmen and that, if he were to lay down the burden of controlling them, they would not be able to work and would all starve, or, at least, relapse into barbarism, and he will extend this claim to cover, not only the industrial field, but the field of politics and of education—he being, by virtue of his ability, trustee of other men's fortunes and responsible for the continuance of prosperity and civilization, it is his right and duty to see that the young of the two classes shall be trained up in the respective ways they should go and to see that the powers of government are used to foster and strengthen the system in which he plays so vitally important a part.

It was to discuss this question that the present article was intended. But it has run beyond all proper limits and the discussion is only begun. The ordinary workingman concedes the claim of the capitalist, as just stated, in all its essentials, and only demurs at some inferences logically drawn from it. He grants the superior ability of the capitalist. He admits that it is the capitalist's administrative ability which gives him the control of industry and that such control is necessary to the existence of industry and civilization. But, having thus conceded the capitalist's right to rule, he frequently complains of the way the capitalist uses that right.

Now, if the capitalist's premises are right, his argument is correct. If his power rests on the indispensable service which his ability renders to the workers, then he is the sole rightful judge of industrial questions and the worker has no right to dispute his authority. The present writer, however, denies the premise; denies that the Baers and Carnegies and Rockefellers render any indispensable—or any appreciable—service in industry; denies their superior ability—except in so far as that word may include insatiable greed, self-assertion, unscrupulous cruelty and cunning.

But the fact that the workers generally underestimate their own ability and overestimate that of their masters has betrayed us into a sermon on the sin of false humility. The sermon is not untimely, though it may be truly said that, in a trade-union paper, it is addressed to just the men who least need it. Yet the clergymen habitually preach to the elect who come to church, rather than to the unregenerate who stay at home. And so must we, only adding the saving remark that the progress of the organized labor movement in numbers and in aggressiveness shows that the working class is slowly but surely outgrowing this, its besetting sin, and coming to realize both its rights and its power.

So here we will pause, and, if the editor will graciously permit, we shall speak further and more definitely next month of the relative ability and usefulness of the "captains of industry" and of the common soldiers in the army of labor.

And once more we repeat—

"The great appear great to us only because we are upon our knees. Let us arise!" Our masters are grown intolerably insolent. Let us cease to be causelessly humble. Let us inspire them with respect for us by showing full confidence in ourselves.

Present Conditions

FRANK DUFFY



QUESTIONS of great magnitude and of vital importance to every citizen of the country are staring us in the face at the present time. We cannot shut our eyes to them any longer. We cannot let them pass unheeded and cajole ourselves with the thought of a "better time coming." That "time" will never come if the present industrial conditions continue.

On one side we have aggregations of wealth by the few; on the other side, starvation of the many. It is now a fight with the workers for bread and butter—for the right to live. One side is determined to reap enormous profits and will resort to any device to be successful in accomplishing that end. A raise in wages, or a shortening of the hours of labor, is not to be considered at all and must not be tolerated under any circumstances. The employers have set their hearts on hoarding up dollar after dollar in their mad race for wealth, irrespective of the wants of the masses, the despair of the unemployed, the wail of the orphans, or the cry of the hungry. In their estimation the working people have no rights and should not be permitted to demand better remuneration for their services. They should not be allowed to strike in order to gain better conditions; they should be compelled to accept whatever recompense may be offered them, without remonstrance of any kind.

It is such proceedings as these that create discontent and dissatisfaction among the workers, who undoubtedly and rightfully believe that they are entitled to a little more of the good things of this world. They are the producers of wealth, therefore should have a fair remuneration for their services.

This is where the differences arise between the two great contending forces—CAPITAL and LABOR. Neither one can exist without the other, yet it seems that Capital is goading Labor on to desperation. Arbitration is refused on the ground that Capital has nothing to arbitrate; conciliatory measures are pushed aside; honorable concessions go unheeded; all overtures made are laughed at. We are told we must work in order to live, and therefore we must "eat crow" and submit unconditionally to the will of our employers.

The present coal strike affords a striking example of these conditions. Is it any wonder, then, that human nature revolts and kicks over the traces, that friendly relations between employer and employee cease to exist; that revolution in the industrial world is ready to break loose, and that we hear nothing for the time being but ominous sounds of "impending strife," "threatened strike," "boycott resorted to," "injunctions asked for," etc.?

Why all this should exist in a land of plenty and overflowing with abundance is more than we can understand. There must be something wrong socially, politically, industrially, in our make-up as a nation. It is now our time to think seriously and act accordingly, so that we may save our children from the doom of slavery in that "good time coming."

We are not much interested in the Steel Trust stock conversion suit now pending. We don't care whether or not the directors and syndicate members fleece the stockholders of a few millions. That's their lookout. What we object to is that the stockholders, directors and syndicate-makers combined fleece the iron and steel workers of many millions every month.

**GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President
W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
W. D. MICHLER, 29 East Thirty-first Street,
Kansas City, Mo.

General Executive Board
A. C. CATTERMULL, Chairman, 4115 Langley
Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary, 2624 North Taylor
Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

J. F. GRIMES, 1516 N½ St., Galveston, Tex.

FRED C. WALZ, 247 Putnam St., Hartford,
Conn.

A. L. BEEGLE, 122 Second St., Newark, N. J.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be mailed to the Secretary of the Board.

To Whom Does the Earth Belong?

BY REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.

IN order properly to answer this very important question, it may be well once more to call attention to the remarkable letter of President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. And since the letter in question happens to be in every respect a gem, it would be too bad not to give it in its entirety. To merely quote from it would do it injustice. To be fully appreciated it must be seen in its wholeness. Here it is:

PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1902.

Mr. W. F. Clark, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Clark—I have read your letter of the 16th inst.

I do not know who you are. I see that you are a religious man, but you are evidently biased in favor of the right of the workingman to control a business in which he has no other interest than to secure fair wages for the work he does.

I beg of you not to be discouraged, as the rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country, and upon the successful management of which so much depends.

Do not be discouraged. Pray earnestly that right may triumph, always remembering that the Lord God Omnipotent still reigns and that His reign is one of law and order, and not of violence and crime.

Yours truly,

GEORGE N. BAER, President.

Let us take this letter seriatim and see what it amounts to.

In the first place, the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad tells Mr. Clark, of Wilkesbarre, that he does not know him. "I do not know who you are." That is the one solitary truth in the letter. The coal baron does not know Clark, who, presumably, is a workman, nor does he care to know him.

To the coal baron the cheap fellow who works in his coal mines is a nonentity. He does not know him. For the coal baron the poor devil who digs down in the bowels of the earth exists in about the same way that the grain of sand on the seashore or the leaf in the Amazonian forest exists.

"I do not know you, Mr. Clark"—you are a voice in the wilderness, a shadow on the wall, a number along one of the Wilkesbarre streets, an item in the census, but you are so small I am unable to recognize you.

However, Mr. Baer, having a moment's leisure, or feeling in a sort of sporty mood, goes on to write to Mr. Clark, as one might talk with an echo.

"You are biased, Mr. Clark—I call you Mr. Clark, and I presume that is your name, although I do not know who you are. Yes, you are biased. You are foolish enough to think that you ought to have more than you are getting. We give you wages enough to keep you alive so that you can work for us, and instead of falling down onto your knees and thanking God for this you feel inclined to be forever talking about the workingmen's rights."

And then assuring Clark of his sympathy, Baer, with wonderful tenderness of heart and expression, begs him not to be discouraged—"the rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for."

By whom? By the *Christian coal baron!!* Was there ever such sarcasm, such bitter irony since the world began? It is sublime! Baer must be a great man to have been able to get off that idea about the Christian coal kings.

If poor Clark has any sense of humor in him the thought of the "Christians" who are manipulating the Pennsylvania coal fields will cause him to laugh himself almost to death.

However, President Baer says the coal kings are Christians. They are recognized as such up in heaven, and because of such recognition, and because of the consequent high esteem in which they are held in the celestial regions, *God, in His infinite wisdom, has given them control of the property interests of the country.*

Mr. Baer, go to the head—you are the champion funny man of the world! But don't attempt to write another line. You cannot possibly create an idea that shall exceed in brilliancy of humor the one you have already given to the world, and you want to stop right where you are—at the full meridian splendor of your wit!

But the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad is, like all great original humorists, possessed of a most kindly heart, and so he ventures, once more before closing his letter, to offer poor Clark his sympathies. "*Do not be discouraged*," he says to Clark. "*Pray earnestly that right may triumph.*"

Now prayer is all right in its place, but something more than prayer will have to be resorted to if the working people ever get their wrongs righted. So long as the slaves of the mine-owners content themselves with praying, their masters will shake their fat sides with laughing.

But when the labor hosts supplement their prayers with the grim determination to see to it that the prayers are answered, and answered by *themselves*, then, and not before, will the wrongs begin to be righted.—*Chicago American.*

THE conflict between Labor and Capital can be permanently settled on only one basis: That the capitalists shall begin to do useful work and the whole product of labor go to those who perform it. Any other attempted settlement will result only in a prolongation of anarchy.

"You take my house when you do take the prop that holds my house; you take my life when you do take the means by which I live." That is a profound truth, no matter if it was a disreputable sort of a blood-sucker who said it. It is about time for workingmen to ponder upon the saying. The men who own the land and mines and railroads and factories virtually own the men who do the work of the country. Slavery will cease only when the working class recognizes and deals with this condition.

THE FOLK OF THE FUTURE

Will be Amazed at Our Sloth, Indifference and Incapacity

SOME DAY, when we are wiser and have reached a higher plane of civilization than we now occupy, someone will wonderingly ask a few questions and wait with scientific patience for the answers. The first cause of wonder will be at the illy developed minds that allowed conditions similar to the present to exist without attempting a change. Of course, there would be no cause for wonder if we were helplessly doomed through no fault of our own to those conditions; but when it is realized that we had our own fate in our own hands, and could change those conditions, the wonderment will be intensified. It will be said that though we had the machinery necessary to make any social change we saw fit, we lacked the skill necessary to run it. It will be noted—and truthfully, too—that we have retarded the world's progress, for we had every opportunity of advancing labor and improving its conditions, but failed—criminally failed—to take advantage of those opportunities.

Conditions are as we make them. We create conditions, and if they are not as congenial as they ought to be we are responsible.

When those who are to come after us will study the history of our time as it is recorded in the daily newspapers, they will have further cause for amazement. On one page they will see a glowing editorial on the prosperity of the times, the "full dinner-pail," and the total elimination of the unemployed, for "no one needs go idle who is willing to work." On the next page they will see where hundreds of men are being engaged as special police to guard hundreds of other men who have been hired to take the place of striking workmen. The only excuse offered by the guarded portion for their act of treachery against their fellow workmen is that "they were out of work and their children starving." The armed hirelings who guard them are recruited from the lowest strata of society, and when not engaged at their present calling form the bulk of the population of our penitentiaries and jails. They can be accounted for at all times. Not so, however, with a starving army of unemployed men during a period of industrial activity and in face of the editorial optimism. Perhaps those who come after us will wisely conclude that the traitor to his fellows and the hired bravo who acts as his protector are both the natural products of our civilization and creations for which we are responsible. If they are wise and study the times as we have made them, they cannot possibly come to any other conclusion.

The investigators of the future will recognize this as a period of great change, when the old is giving place to the new and where the one in places overlaps the other; where the fallacies of the past are still in evidence amid the demonstrated truths of the present; a period that is fraught with the burden of the emancipation of labor from the social superstitions of the past; a time when labor had not just yet realized its power.

The investigators of the future will wonder why we didn't see the beauties of co-operation or grasp the idea of its latent beneficence. They will wonder why we didn't VOTE ourselves better conditions when we had the power to do so, and had before our eyes the example of the non-producer waxing fat by the process while he yelled himself black in the face advising us to "keep out of politics."—*Machinists Journal.*

Echoes of Discontent.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL

"The mills of the gods grind slowly,"
But why an unequal share?
Fate's grist for some is all pleasure,
For others sorrow and care;
We hear—and the sound grows louder—
A murmur of discontent,
That rumbles from rugged regions
Where the miner's life is spent.

"The mills of the gods" are grinding,
And out from poverty's lair
Comes a cry for something better—
Craving release from despair;
We hear the roar of traffic
That surges throughout the land,
Bearing in every direction
The world's supply and demand.

"The mills of the gods grind slowly"
Where men are toil-worn and sad,
That one may shine in satin,
Twenty in fustian are clad;
Whilst one on mixed wine is drunken,
A multitude goes unfed!
As millionaire trusts are forming,
Paupers are calling for bread.

For some, a surfeit of plenty,
For others, burdens and woe,
Whilst one is weary of leisure,
Others no rest may know;
"The mills of the gods" are grinding,
And ne'er shall murmuring cease,
Till Mercy rebukes Oppression
And Justice pronounces Peace.

Kirkwood, Ga.

MOTHER JONES

Something About a Woman Who Fights for Labor Like a Man

"Mother" Jones was born in Cork, Ireland, fifty-eight years ago. She had to flee with her father to this country when he became involved in some political agitation for freeing Ireland. She was then eight years old, and the flight made a strong impression on her mind. The family went to Toronto, where she was well educated and early began to develop the talent for debating which has never deserted her. As a young woman she attended public meetings for the discussion of all sorts of subjects. She taught for a time and then married George Jones, a molder and a union man. As a wife she did much to encourage his Union, and she got other women interested. She can claim some credit for the founding of the women's auxiliaries which are now a feature of many labor organizations.

After six years of married life her great sorrow came, yellow fever taking her husband and four children within a week. Then she first took an active part in labor matters and soon developed into a full-fledged agitator. She has since devoted her life to the work. She has fought Chinese immigration in California, has studied labor conditions in England, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and in every State in the Union, has worked in the cotton mills of the South to secure practical knowledge of conditions and then fought for their improvement, labored during the great strike in Chicago and marched with Coxey's army.

We are often advised to be moderate, not to be aggressive, not to demand too much. If the advice comes from a man who believes that Capital and Labor are brothers, it is a counsel of stupidity; for Brother Capital never misses an opportunity to rob Brother Labor. If it comes from a man who recognizes that Capital and Labor are at war, it is a counsel of cowardice and of stupidity, too. The way to conquer an enemy is not to strike him gently. It is not moderation, in this sense, that we must practice, but good judgment and courage and energy. Hit wisely, but hit hard, if you want to win.

A noble part of every true life is to learn to undo what has been wrongly done.

Es wird Licht.

Wer gegenwärtig Gelegenheit hat, einen Einblick in die englische Arbeiterpresse zu thun, wird die Wahrnehmung machen, daß in den politischen Anschauungen unserer englisch-redenden Brüder ein erfreulicher Umschwung zum Besseren eingetreten ist.

Alle Fach-Journale und andere Arbeiterblätter, selbst diejenigen solcher Organisationen, die bisher der konservativsten Richtung angehörten, wie z. B. die *Backsteinleger*, *Locomotivführer* u. a., veröffentlichen in letzter Zeit Artikel, welche die politische Tätigkeit der Lohnarbeiter als Klasse befürworten und als dringende Notwendigkeit erklären.

Die Erfolge, welche die Arbeiter in Ansonia und Hartford, Conn., Haberhill, Mass., Sheboygan, Wisc., u. s. w. erzielten, indem es ihnen gelang, Leute aus ihrer Mitte zu öffentlichen Ämtern zu erwählen, werden als belehrende Beispiele angeführt und deren Nachahmung empfohlen.

Die perfide Handlungsweise der Bundes-Gesetzgebung in der Chinesen-Einwanderungs-Frage, ihre ablehnende Haltung gegenüber den verlangten Arbeiterschutz-Gesetzen, die zahllosen Einhalts-Befehle und die brutalen Maßnahmen zur Unterdrückung der Aufstände, haben untrüglich einem großen Theile der Lohnarbeiter die Augen geöffnet und gewiß nicht wenig zu diesem Umschwunge beigetragen.

So schreibt beispielsweise das „*Shoeworkers' Journal*“ in einer seiner letzten Ausgaben: „In den industriellen Mittelpunkt, in denen wir eine Macht sind, welche noch zehnmal größer wäre, wenn wir unsere Stimmen vereinigten, erwählen wir Stadt-Verwaltungen; und wenn wir nachher von diesen verlangen, daß die städtischen Druck-Arbeiten in einer Union-Druckerei hergestellt werden sollen, oder wenn wir die achtstündige Arbeitszeit verlangen, werden wir jedesmal abgewiesen. Wenn es zu Ausständen kommt, so finden wir jeden öffentlichen Beamten auf Seiten der Arbeitgeber. Die organisierten Arbeiter verlangen keine Vergünstigungen, nur was ihnen von Rechtswegen zukommt, aber dies wird ihnen niemals von den herrschenden politischen Parteien gewährt werden. Es ist anerkannt, daß sich die Arbeiter gewerkschaftlich organisieren und einmütig zusammenhalten müssen, warum aber geschieht dies nicht auch am Stimmkasten? Am Schlusse des Artikels sagt dasselbe Journal:

„Es ist selbstverständlich, daß sich die Arbeiter nicht nur ökonomisch sondern auch politisch vereinigen müssen. Die große Armee der Lohnarbeiter sollte in den gesetzgebenden Körpern vertreten sein! Wenn wir unsere Lage verbessern und die Erlassung von Gesetzen in unserem Interesse herbeiführen wollen, müssen wir Leute aus unserer eigenen Klasse erwählen, um uns in diesen Körperschaften zu vertreten.“

Ähnliche und noch präzisere gehaltene Artikel sind gegenwärtig in fast allen englischen Arbeiterblättern zu finden.

Es geht daraus hervor, daß es unter den amerikanischen Lohnarbeitern endlich Licht wird und sich die Erkenntniß Bahn bricht, daß in einem Lande demokratischer Staats-Verfassung der Lohnarbeiter ebenso entrechtet und geknebelt werden kann und wird, wie in einem Lande monarchischer Institutionen, daß sich die Arbeiter auch in diesem Lande die ihnen gebührende Rechte erst noch erkämpfen müssen.

Diese Erkenntniß ist äußerst schätzenswerth, denn sie ist das erste Aufklaren des Klassen-Bewußtseins, das zur weiteren Erkenntniß führt, daß die Interessen der Lohnarbeiter mit denen anderer Klassen unvereinbar sind und die Befreiung des Arbeiters aus der Lohnsklaverei das Werk der Arbeiterklasse selbst sein muß.

Solange sich die Arbeiter abmühen, das Herz der Machthaber zu rühren, durch Appelle an ihr Gerechtigkeits-Gefühl und Berufungen auf die jedem Bürger von der Bundes-Constitution garantierten Rechte, so lange sie ihre Hoffnungen in die herrschende und ausbeutende Klasse setzen, ist eine Abhilfe bestehender Uebelstände nicht zu erwarten. Wenn sie aber erkannt haben, daß diese Klasse fortwährend darauf bedacht ist, sie in ihren Rechten immer noch mehr zu beeinträchtigen, und beeinträchtigen muß, um ihre eigene Machtstellung weiter behaupten zu können, und daß es ihre Absicht ist, die Arbeiter zu verhin- dern, ihnen diese Machtstellung zu entreißen, dann sind letztere da angelangt, wo sie sich sagen werden, daß sie weder von der ihnen ökonomisch nahestehenden Mittelklasse, noch von den herrschenden politischen Parteien Abhilfe beanspruchen können. Sie werden sich von diesen Parteien endlich losagen und auf eigene Faust und unabhängig von diesen ihren Befreiungs-Kampf führen; aber auch zugleich die Größe ihrer eigenen Macht erkennen und diese Macht, die sie bisher in die Dienste ihrer Unterdrücker gestellt haben, in ihrem eigenen Interesse und zu ihrem eigenen Vortheile gebrauchen.

Diese Erkenntniß wird sie ferner lehren, daß sie keine Ursache haben, als Bürger einer freien Republik und mit Ueberlegenheits-Gefühl auf ihre Brüder in monarchischen Staaten herabzublicken. Sie werden finden, daß sie mit diesen nicht nur ökonomisch, sondern auch politisch auf gleicher Stufe stehen, sich mit ihnen solidarisch fühlen und gemeinschaftlich mit ihnen handeln lernen.

So sehr nun auch dieser Umschwung zu begrüßen ist, so dürfen wir dessen Tragweite doch nicht überschätzen. Wir dürfen uns keiner Illusion hingeben, uns einbilden, daß aus den Paulusen nun plötzlich Sauluse geworden seien.

Die Thatsache, daß die englische Arbeiter-Presse von Klassen-Bewußtsein durchwehte Artikel veröffentlicht oder sozialistische Lehren predigt, berechtigt nicht zur Annahme, daß der Samen, den sie streut, bei der großen Masse der Lohnarbeiter auf fruchtbaren Boden gefallen und dort die Saat bereits aufgegangen sei. Was Klassenbewußtseis Vorgehen auf politischem Gebiete anbelangt, so wird besonders mit den Anhängern bürgerlich politischer Parteien noch mancher Strauß auszufechten sein, und wer sich in dieser Beziehung der Aufklärungs-Arbeit unterzieht, ist vor Ueberstürzungen zu warnen! Ein zu großer Anlauf gegen die alten politischen Anschauungen kann das erwachende Klassen-Bewußtsein unter Umständen nur zurückdämmen und Vorsicht ist daher geboten.

Die Vergangenheit hat hinlänglich bewiesen, daß durch das Durchdringen einer sozialistischen Planke in irgend einer Arbeiter-Versammlung durchaus nichts gewonnen, wenn das Verständniß und die Begeisterung für eine solche nicht vorhanden ist.

Noch werthloser ist es, wenn man einer Gewerks-Organisation oder einer anderen Arbeiter-Gruppe eine ganze sozialistische Plattform aufdrängt, deren Forderungen von der Masse der Mitglieder noch nicht anerkannt und von deren Nothwendigkeit sie noch nicht überzeugt ist. Deshalb braucht man jedoch noch lange nicht die Hände in den Schoß zu legen und die Befreiungs-Arbeit lediglich den Entwicklungsängsten zu überlassen. Im Gegentheil, die ökonomischen Kämpfe, die wir beständig führen und noch zu führen haben, bieten uns reichlich Gelegenheit, darauf hinzuweisen, daß diese Kämpfe nur dann von dauerndem Erfolge begleitet sein können, wenn sich die Arbeiter-Klasse die politische Macht erobert und sie ohne den Besitz derselben ihre ökonomische Macht weder ver-

werthen, noch so entfalten kann, wie es die Lage und ihre Interessen erfordern.

Die immer schärfer hervortretenden Unterdrückungs-Maßregeln der kapitalistischen Klasse, ihre schroffe Abweisung unserer gerechten Forderungen, wie beispielsweise im Falle der Kohlergräber, ihre Einhaltsbefehle und andere Rechts-Verkürzungen, sind nur geeignet, das erwachende Klassen-Bewußtsein unter den Lohnarbeitern immer mehr zu verbreiten. Diese Uebergriffe werden letztere zur Aufnahme des Kampfes auf politischem Gebiete drängen und die Erfolge auf diesem Gebiete vergrößern und vermehren helfen.

So bedauerlich und beschämend es auch sein mag, uns sagen zu müssen, daß wir nur dann erst zur Erkenntniß unserer wirklichen Interessen und Lage gelangen, und nur dann erst die richtige Bahn, die zu unserer Befreiung führt, einschlagen lernen, wenn wir durch unsere Unterdrücker dazu gebrängt werden, so ist es doch, und gerade deshalb höchst erfreulich, heute konstatieren und ausrufen zu können: Es wird Licht!

Der Sozialismus der Ausbeuter.

Die kapitalistische Gesellschaft ist mit sich selbst nicht mehr zufrieden. Die Trusts, die sich nun in allen Industrieländern aus dem regellosen Konkurrenzkampf herauszuheben beginnen, erregen in den hartnäckigsten Anwälten der heutigen gesellschaftlichen Ordnung, bei den mächtigsten Nutznießern der kapitalistischen Wirtschaft die stärkste Besorgniß. Erst vor wenigen Tagen hat der amerikanische Präsident Roosevelt über die Gefahren der großen Vermögen gesprochen und die Nothwendigkeit einer energiegelichen Gesetzgebung gegen die mißbräuchliche Anwendung des Reichtums betont, und nun hat sich auch im jüngsten der großen Industriestaaten, in Rußland, das Finanzministerium zu einem öffentlichen Angriff auf die Syndikate veranlaßt gesehen. Die Regierungen beginnen sich über die Zweckmäßigkeit der Schutzzölle Rechenenschaft abzulegen. Der Schutz Zoll ist der Vater der Trusts. Er ist es, der das Ausland vom industriellen Wettbewerb ausgeschlossen und den inländischen Unternehmern gestattet hat, den Konsumenten Monopolpreise zu dictiren. Die Taktik der nationalen Trusts, die am meisten Vergerniß erregt hat, besteht darin, daß die Unternehmer des Inlands ihre Produkte auf den Weltmarkt zu einem niedrigeren Preise bringen als auf den einheimischen. Das Schlagwort vom „Schutz des nationalen Marktes“ ist, in die Wirklichkeit überseht, die willkürlichste Verkürzung des einheimischen Konsums und ein dreifacher Raub der verbundenen Kapitalisten am Volksvermögen. Es ist aber auch unvermeidlich, daß die Trusts einen unheilvollen moralischen Einfluß auf das staatliche Leben ausüben. Geschöpfe der Protektion, wenden sie, um die Protektion aufrecht zu erhalten, die Mittel des Zwanges und der Corruption rücksichtslos an. Sie bestechen Politiker und bringen öffentliche Ämter in ihre Abhängigkeit. Auch Deutschland und Oesterreich haben schon einen Vorgesmack von diesem Amerikanismus bekommen.

Aber das Trustwesen wächst immer mehr über den nationalen Rahmen hinaus. Die großen amerikanischen Kartelle wirken nicht nur indirekt, sondern auch direkt auf die alte Welt. Der Petroleumtrust, der Stahltrust, der Dampftrust — die neueste Schöpfung nicht zu vergessen — ziehen das wirtschaftliche Leben der ganzen Erde in Mitleidenschaft. Gegenüber den konzentrierten Riesenkapitalien sind nicht nur die großen Privatunternehmer, sondern auch die Kapitalistenvereinigungen der schwächeren Länder ohnmächtig und strecken die Waffen. Eine Selbsttäuschung ist es heute,

von dem Panzer des Schutzzolls einen genügenden Widerstand gegen den furchtbaren Stoß zu erwarten. Wir müssen schon damit rechnen, daß das bestehende nationale Protektionssystem binnen kurzem über den Haufen gerannt wird.

Aber es ist nicht mehr der alte Freihandel, die erneute internationale Konkurrenz unabhängiger kapitalistischer Unternehmer, die das Schutzzollsystem ablösen wird. Im Kapitalismus selbst hat sich eine ungeheure Umwälzung vollzogen. Die Trusts sind nicht bloß Vereinigungen von Unternehmern, sie stellen auch die Vereinheitlichung von Unternehmungen, eine Regelung der Produktion und eine fortgeschrittene Vergesellschaftung des Produktionsprozesses dar. So sehr die Empörung über die Preistreiberien der Syndikate berechtigt ist, so unleugbar ist auch die Thatsache, daß die Trusts einen bedeutungsvollen Fortschritt auf dem Wege zur Sozialisation der Gesellschaft bedeuten. Sie concentrieren die Kapitalien in ungeahnter Weise und steigern dadurch die Produktivkraft der Arbeit. Die technische Entwicklung geht nun mit Riesenschritten vor sich. Das mangelhafte Werkzeug, die überlebten Methoden, die alten Formen der Industrie verschwinden, entweder weil sie durch die Konkurrenz selbst vernichtet werden oder weil die Leitung der Trusts sie selbst systematisch abschafft. Diese künstliche Zucht, die in erster Linie auf eine Verminderung der Produktionskosten abzielt, schafft eine Menge überflüssig gewordener sozialer Funktionen aus dem Wege. Sie vereinfacht auch die Circulation des Kapitals und schafft insbesondere parasitäre Formen des Handels aus dem Wege. Zugleich aber fördert sie die Proletarisierung der noch Selbstständigen. Auf friedlichem oder gewaltsamem Wege verwandeln sich zahllose, bisher unabhängige wirtschaftliche Existenzen in besser oder schlechter bezahlte Arbeiter der Trusts.

Die Regelung der Produktion hingegen bedeutet gleichfalls eine bessere Ausnützung der menschlichen Arbeitskraft, indem sie die unter der freien Konkurrenz unvermeidliche Verschwendung von Kapital und Arbeit einschränkt und der Ueberproduktion wesentlich vorbeugt.

Die Arbeiter erkennen die Schäden eines Systems, bei dem alles darauf hinausgeht, die Herrschaft der ganz Reichen zu begründen. Sie sind es vor allem, die unter den Trusts als Konsumenten wie als Produzenten zu leiden haben. Es ist ja nicht zweifelhaft, daß die durch die Trusts bewirkte Concentration, die einerseits den Zusammenhang zwischen den Unternehmern stärkt und andererseits die industrielle Reservearmee vermehrt, die relative Kraft der Arbeiterorganisationen schwächt. Und nicht minder gefährlich ist für sie der wachsende politische Einfluß der Trusts, die die Machtmittel des Staates gegen die Arbeiterklasse auszunützen suchen. Aber so hasenförmig auch die Tyrannei sein mag, so aufreizend auch die Mißbräuche dieser kapitalistischen Wüsten wirken mögen, so sind die Arbeiter doch weit entfernt, gleich kurzfristigen Reaktionen an die Möglichkeit und Zweckmäßigkeit einfacher Repressivmaßregeln zu glauben. Die Trusts sind ein natürliches und darum unvermeidliches Produkt der gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung. Die Arbeiter wissen aber auch, daß die großen Monopole die Entstehung einer neuen Gesellschaftsordnung vorbereiten und erleichtern, indem sie die Produktivkräfte centralisiren. Ihre Entwicklung aufhalten zu wollen, hieße die Ausbeutung der Industrie selbst aufhalten. Das Ziel, das erstrebt werden muß, ist, ihre Vorteile zu sozialisiren, der ganzen Gesellschaft zuzuführen.

Ein bürgerlicher Nationalökonom, Lupo Brentano, hat einmal gemeint, die Kartelle seien eines der Mittel, durch welche die Welt aus der Unordnung zur Ordnung

zurückkehre. Der Gedanke ist richtig, sofern man in den Kartellen eine der mannigfaltigen Formen erkannt hat, die innerhalb der heutigen privatwirtschaftlichen Ordnung den Sozialismus vorbereiten. Die Kartelle befördern die vergesellschafteten Formen der Arbeit, den großen industriellen Betrieb, sie erheben die Produktivkraft der Arbeit auf eine Höhe, die den Bestand der Kultur nicht mehr von der Ausbeutung der arbeitenden Masse abhängig erscheinen läßt, sie schaffen aber auch für ihre Mitglieder das freie Verfügungsrecht, dieses eigentliche Wesen des Privateigentums, ab. Das Mitglied des Trusts begibt sich seines Rechtes, als freier Bewerber auf den Markt zu treten; es läßt sich seinen Abzehrung und Profit von der Gemeinschaft der Trustmitglieder zuteilen. Sein Privateigentum an Produktionsmitteln ist in Wirklichkeit aufgehoben. Der Trust stellt sich so als ein Sozialismus der Ausbeuter dar. In ihm versucht der Kapitalismus sich selbst zu korrigieren, seine immanente Anarchie zu bewältigen. Aber damit nährt er nur die Kräfte, die ihn selbst beseitigen werden. Der „Sozialismus der Ausbeuter“ ist nur eine der Uebergangsformen zum Trust der Arbeiter, zur sozialistischen Gesellschaft, die den von der Gesellschaft erzeugten Reichtum zum Reichtum der Gesellschaft macht. — („Wiener Arbeiterzeitung.“)

Vom untergehenden Handwerk.

Die Zeiten, wo das Handwerk einen goldenen Boden hatte, liegen weit, weit zurück, weiter als man gemeinhin annimmt. Die Zeit der Blüte des Handwerks war im 14., 15. und 16. Jahrhundert; im 15. hatte es eigentlich schon seinen Höhepunkt erreicht.

Auch das Kunstwesen war seinerzeit ein Fortschritt. Die künftigen Handwerker haben mit den Patrizern oft heftige Fehden auszufechten gehabt unter wechselstetigen Erfolgen. Wir werden jedenfalls noch des öfteren Gelegenheit haben, in der „Arbeiterstimme“ Skizzen aus der „guten alten Zeit“ zu bringen, von der der alte „Waffenschmied“ in Vorhins' Oper wehmützig singt: „Das war eine köstliche Zeit!“

Und warum sollten wir nicht Sympathie haben für den Alten, wenn er von derselben träumt, von den Jugendjahren des Handwerks: „Auch ich war ein Jüngling mit lockigem Haar!“

Dieselbe Sympathie empfinden wir für den kleinen Meister, welcher sich in seiner Selbstständigkeit wohl noch wehrt, aber doch einsieht, daß die Tage des alten Handwerks gezählt sind, mit diesem Meister, der immer noch dem Grundsatz huldigt: „Leben und leben lassen!“

Er ist leider nur sehr selten anzutreffen.

Um so marktschreierischer geberdet sich der heutige Typus gewisser Kleinmeister, über die wir so oft schon unsern Spott losgelassen haben, jener „Krüppelschützen“, die als Meister nicht leben und nicht sterben können, aber „ihren“ Arbeitern gegenüber viel profiger verfahren, als diejenigen, welche „es hen und vermen“.

Sie wollen absolut mit den Fabrikanten konkurrieren, deren Mittel es erlauben, sich verbesserte Arbeitsmaschinen anzuschaffen und die mit dem notwendigen Kapital, mit den ebenfalls notwendigen kaufmännischen Kenntnissen und was sonst alles zu einem erfolgreichen Geschäftsbetriebe gehört, in's Feld rücken können.

Ihrer „schönen Augen“ wegen sollen die Arbeiter auf eine menschenwürdige Existenz verzichten! Wir glauben es ihnen ja, daß sie meistens nicht im Stande sind, anständige Arbeitslöhne zu bezahlen und Arbeitsbedingungen zu gewähren, die den heutigen Anforderungen der Menschwürde entsprechen.

Sie sind die wüthendsten Gegner der Arbeiterorganisationen, und trotzdem ihnen die Großindustriellen ein Dorn im Auge sind, jubeln sie doch allen Unterdrückungsmaßnahmen zu, welche letztere gegen die organisierte Arbeiterschaft unternehmen.

Wir haben einmal ein Bild gesehen, in welchem ein alter Oed mit zahlosem Munde, die Gitarre in der Hand, einem jungen Mädchen Schmeicheleien zusingt und sich um ihre Gunst zu bewerben sucht. Diese steht da und lacht spöttisch, aber höchst belustigt über diesen Alten, dem gegenüber man nicht genau weiß, ob man mehr Ekel oder mehr Mitleid empfinden soll.

Dieselbe Empfindung haben wir immer, wenn das Krüppelschützenhum der Großindustrie Complimente macht.

„Zürcher Arbeiterstimme.“

Glänzender Sieg in Manhattan Borough, New York.

Wie wir in der Juni-Ausgabe des „Carpenter“ schon berichteten, waren unsere Lokal-Unions in Manhattan Borough in eine Bewegung eingetreten für die Erreichung einer Lohnerhöhung von 50 Cents pro Tag. Die dahingehende Forderung wurde am 2. September sämtlichen Carpenter- und Cabinetmaker-Firmen unterbreitet und am 5., also vier Tage später, vollständig und von allen Arbeitgebern, mit Ausnahme einiger kleinen, unbedeutenden Firmen, bewilligt.

Der frühere Lohn betrug für Carpenter \$4 pro Tag und für Cabinetmakers und Maschinenarbeiter galt \$18 pro Woche als der Minimallohn für eine 44-stündige Arbeitszeit, die unter Innehaltung des Samstag-Halbfesttags bei sämtlichen Gewerkszweigen eingeführt war und selbstverständlich noch fortbesteht.

Durch den nun auf der ganzen Linie errungenen glänzenden Sieg ist der Carpenterlohn auf \$4.50 pro Tag und der Minimallohn der Schoparbeiter, der Cabinetmakers, Saff Door und Blindmakers und Maschinenarbeiter auf \$20.75 pro Woche erhöht worden.

Die Arbeitgeber haben einen dahingehenden, auf ein Jahr gültigen Vertrag unterzeichnet und sich ferner verpflichtet, nur Mitglieder unserer Bruderschaft zu beschäftigen.

Bei diesem viertägigen Ausstande ereignete sich das seltene Schauspiel, daß die Cabinet-Firmen ein Comité in die Versammlungen ihrer Arbeiter sandten, um für die Annahme eines Compromiß-Vorschlages zu plaidieren.

Ihre Bemühungen in dieser Beziehung sind jedoch, wie aus Vorhergehendem ersichtlich, völlig gescheitert und der Compromiß-Vorschlag wurde prompt zurückgewiesen. Die allbewährte und diesmal mit entschiedenem Erfolg gekrönte Standhaftigkeit der Schoparbeiter findet die vollste Anerkennung ihrer, was Lohnverhältnisse anbetrifft, besser gestellten Kollegen, den Carpenters, und besseres Einvernehmen der „Outside“ und „Inside“-Arbeiter und ein energisches und einmütiges Vorgehen gegen die Schmutz-Konkurrenz dürfte das Resultat sein.

Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, daß, wenn sich die „Outside“-Arbeiter ebenso standhaft weigern, unter Nicht-Union-Bedingungen hergestellte Bauarbeit aufzustellen, wie sich die Schoparbeiter geweigert haben, den Compromiß-Vorschlag ihrer Arbeitgeber anzunehmen, daß dann der Erhöhung des Schoplohnes auf die Norm des Carpenterlohnes, das heißt der Einführung eines einheitlichen Lohnes für alle Gewerkszweige, nichts mehr im Wege stehen wird.

Eine internationale Gewerkschafts-Conferenz

hat während der Tagung des vierten Deutschen Gewerkschafts-Congresses in Stuttgart stattgefunden. Die Nothwendigkeit, eine engere Fühlung und einen regeren Verkehr zwischen den gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen der verschiedenen Länder herbeizuführen, wurde allseits anerkannt. Es soll deswegen eine „Internationale Centralstelle“ gegründet werden, die ihren Sitz vorläufig in Deutschland hat. Von der Anstellung eines besonderen Sekretärs ward jedoch, wenigstens zunächst, Abstand genommen; vielmehr sind die Funktionen eines solchen der General-Commission mit übertragen worden. In jedem Lande soll nur eine Körperschaft als die Vertretung der gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter anerkannt werden; für England ist dies nicht das „Parlamentarische Comité“, sondern die „General Federation of Trades Unions“. Es wurde darauf verwiesen, daß das „Parlamentarische Comité“ gegenüber allen Einladungen zu den continentalen Gewerkschafts-Congressen sich bisher ablehnend verhalten habe.

Zu den Aufgaben der „Internationalen Centralstelle“ gehört in erster Linie eine Regelung der Strike-Unterstützung von einer Landesorganisation zur anderen. Es ward zu diesem Punkte beschlossen:

„Kommt eine im Strike befindliche Organisation so in Bedrängniß, daß sie die Hilfe der Arbeiterkraft eines anderen Landes braucht, so muß sie sich an die Landescentrale wenden. Durch Vermittelung derselben werden Aufrufe zu Geldsammlungen der Internationalen Centrale überwiesen und von dieser in französischer, deutscher und englischer Sprache veröffentlicht. Die zwischen den Berufsorganisationen der einzelnen Länder bestehenden internationalen Verbindungen werden davon nicht berührt, zu allgemeinen Geldsammlungen aber kann nur auf obige Weise aufgefördert werden.“

Ferner beschloß die Konferenz, eine für alle Länder gleichartige Gewerkschaftsstatistik anzustreben. Als Muster wurden die bei der deutschen General-Commission üblichen Fragebogen, Tabellierung u. s. w. bezeichnet. Die englischen, sowie alle übrigen Delegierten erklärten, ihre Jahresstatistiken über Stärke, Massenverhältnisse u. s. w. der Gewerkschaften in der gleichen Weise wie die Deutschen durchzuführen zu wollen.

Es ward sodann erörtert, welche Drucksachen ausgetauscht werden sollen. Ein internationaler Gewerkschafts-Congreß ward nicht beschlossen, dagegen sollen internationale Konferenzen der Landessekretäre abgehalten werden. Die nächste findet im Anschluß an den nächstjährigen Congreß der englischen Federation statt. Die erwachsenden Kosten trägt für das nächste Jahr Deutschland allein.

Die gesetzliche Regelung der Arbeitslosenversicherung.

Der Verband deutscher Arbeitsnachweise wird sich auf der diesjährigen dritten Verbandssammlung, die vom 9. bis 11. Oktober in Berlin stattfindet, mit der Arbeitslosenversicherung und dem Arbeitsnachweis beschäftigen. Die Referate zu diesem Punkte haben Professor Hertner (Zürich) und Dr. Richard Freund (Berlin) übernommen. Ob Professor Hertner organisatorische Vorschläge machen wird, ist nicht bekannt. Sicher werden solche von dem zweiten Referenten Dr. Freund gemacht werden. Er will für die circa zwanzig Millionen Lohnarbeiter des Deutschen Reiches die Zwangsversicherung verlangen, die durch gleiche Beitragsleistungen der Arbeitnehmer und Arbeitgeber die Unterstützungen leisten soll. Damit die Arbeitslosenunterstützung nicht demoralisierend

wirke, soll der Arbeitslose gezwungen sein, eine ihm gebotene Stelle, sei sie eine feste oder vorübergehende, anzunehmen, wenn sie nur in seiner Berufstätigkeit liegt. Die Arbeitslosen-Versicherungskassen sollen im Anschluß an paritätische Facharbeitsnachweise ihre Tätigkeit entwickeln, wodurch nach der Meinung des Dr. Freund Konflikte wegen Zuweisung von Arbeitsstellen vermieden werden könnten. Durch den Zwang, zugewiesene Arbeit unter allen Umständen anzunehmen, soll die Arbeitslosenunterstützung wirksam bekämpft werden. Eine Verbindung von Arbeitslosen- und Reiseunterstützung ist nicht geplant.

Daß die deutschen Gewerkschaften diesem ganzen Organisationsplan skeptisch gegenüberstehen, ist begreiflich. Für die Arbeitslosenversicherung, unter der Aufsicht der Arbeitsnachweise im Sinne des Dr. Freund'schen Vorschlages, sind die gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter Deutschlands nicht zu haben. Sie halten fest an dem auf dem Stuttgarter Gewerkschafts-Congreß beschlossenen Programm: Arbeitslosenversicherung durch die Gewerkschaften mit Reichssubvention und Organisation des Arbeitsnachweises (auf gewerkschaftlicher Grundlage) durch Arbeitsbörsen auf Kosten der Einzelstaaten und Gemeinden. Alle Versuche, den gewerkschaftlichen Einfluß auf den Arbeitsmarkt zu lähmen, werden die deutschen Genossen mit Entschiedenheit bekämpfen.

Arbeitsdauer in Italien.

Das letzte Bollettino Ufficiale des Ministeriums der Landwirtschaft und Industrie enthält Angaben über die Herabsetzung der Arbeitszeit in Italien. Wie überall zeigt sich auch hier die Tendenz der Industrie, die Arbeitszeit innerhalb gewisser Grenzen herabzusetzen, da sich die fünfzehn- und achtzehnstündigen Arbeitstage der Manufakturperiode auf die Dauer nicht als rentabel erweisen. So hatten in Italien einen Arbeitstag von weniger als zehneinhalb Stunden:

1874.....	41.7	Prozent aller Fabriken
1880.....	59.4	„ „ „
1885.....	66.6	„ „ „
1890.....	73.8	„ „ „
1895.....	80.9	„ „ „
1900.....	99.8	„ „ „

Die Reduktion war also schon konstant zu einer Zeit, wo fast jede Organisation fehlte. Für die weitere Herabsetzung auf neun und acht Stunden wird aber zweifellos die Stärke der Organisation ausschlaggebend sein.

Ausländische Arbeiter in der Schweiz. Der kürzlich erschiene Fabrikstatistik der Schweiz ist zu entnehmen, daß der Anteil der Ausländer an der schweizerischen Fabrikarbeiterschaft von 12.7 auf 16.5 Prozent gestiegen ist. Statt je 100 im Jahre 1895 gibt es jetzt: Italiener 273.8, Oesterreicher 161.5, Franzosen 125.4, Deutsche 123.5. Die Zahl der Italiener hat am meisten zugenommen, nicht nur in ihrer Gesamtheit, sondern auch in den einzelnen Industrien.

Leset und unterstützt die Arbeiterpresse, denn sie verteidigt Eure Interessen.

Kauft keine kapitalistische Zeitung, denn dadurch unterstützt Ihr nur die Sache Eurer Unterdrücker.

Wer Scab-Waare kauft, weil sie etwas billiger ist, sollte sich nicht darüber empören, wenn der Arbeitgeber billige Arbeiter behält und höher belohnte auf die Straße wirft.

Man kann die Wahrheit zuweilen lange unterdrücken; schließlich bringt sie die Sonne doch an den Tag.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Disbursements for Month Ending August 31, 1902

Death Claims, 877 to 1010.....	\$15,642.60
Strike Donations—	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	750.00
Hazleton, Pa.....	500.00
Norfolk, Va.....	500.00
Topeka, Kan.....	200.00
Roanoke, Va.....	200.00
Miners (contributed by Locals)	327.20
Counting vote on P. J. McGuire's proposition—	
Keil, Philip.....	24.35
Quinn, A. A.....	22.75
Clark, J. W.....	13.50
Organizing, Deputies, etc.—	
Rowland, D. P., Ohio and vic....	287.80
Murray, Geo. R., N. Y. & N. J.....	218.55
Odell, E. S., N. Y. and South.....	218.08
Kent, S. J., Western States.....	132.71
Grimes, J. F., Southern States.....	125.00
Oglethorpe, J. P., Southern States.....	123.11
Shields, W. J., New Eng. States.....	117.90
MacFarlane, Ohio, Ill. & Mich.....	100.00
Ritson, T., Winnipeg, Can.....	83.00
Henry, W. I., Iowa and vic.....	74.74
Buckley, E., Penn. and Del.....	64.89
Beagle, A. L., N. J.....	34.25
Walz, F. C., New London, Ct.....	29.75
Spotts, O. D., Springfield, Ill.....	12.20
Holder, A. E., Corydon, Ia.....	10.50
Harry, G. Y., Dallas, Ore.....	10.00
Marshall, C. E., Hudson, N. Y.....	9.33
Swartz, A. M., Washington, Pa.....	8.35
Michler, W. D., Oklahoma City.....	8.00
Bagles, Wm., Albany, Ore.....	7.75
Marr, W. L., Durant, I. T.....	6.45
Duffy, F., G. S.-T., trav. exp.....	24.11
Office Expenses—	
Salaries and clerk hire.....	790.66
Wm. D. Huber, serv. and exp.....	145.00
Postage.....	46.38
Stamped envelopes.....	64.20
Telegrams.....	70.95
Rent for August.....	50.00
Sundries.....	15.48
THE CARPENTER—	
Special writings, etc.....	45.50
Printing, mailing, etc.....	1,580.74
Supplies for Locals—	
Stationery and books.....	928.95
Emblem Pins.....	200.00
Stamps and Daters.....	31.30
Prepaid expressage to Locals.....	67.35
Litigation acct. Death Claims.....	128.77
Tax to A. F. of L. for July.....	400.00
Total.....	\$24,452.15

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 1081, Carlyle, Ill.
WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe to take from us our esteemed brother, LEVI NIGHSWANDER; and
WHEREAS, We deeply deplore his death, as we lose in him a good member, one who was respected by all who knew him; therefore be it
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, a copy be entered on our minutes and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHARLES SNYDER,
HOWARD GRAHAM, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 827, McKeesport, Pa.
WHEREAS, We are called upon to mourn the loss of a brother's wife, MRS. SAMUEL C. HUEY, knowing full well that the workings of the universe and the divine will of God is beyond the comprehension of men; and
WHEREAS, The sad and unfortunate taking away of Brother Huey's wife on August 24th is sincerely regretted by his co-members; be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 827, extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved husband and family in this their hour of affliction; and be it further
Resolved, That we bow to the will of the Great Master and deeply deplore the death of our brother's wife, and we turn to the One

Who alone can heal all our sorrows; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that they be spread on the minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

WILLIAM J. OWEN,
DANIEL B. DOWLING, } Committee.
THOMAS BEGLEY,

LOCAL UNION 827, McKeesport, Pa.
WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Great Builder of the Universe to call from us our beloved brother, FRANCIS J. STORER; and
WHEREAS, His work is done, he toils with us no more, nor does he meet with us in the interest of unionism, of which he was a most hearty sympathizer; and
WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore let us view with deep satisfaction his life; his deeds were honorable and worthy; a life commanding commendation; therefore be it
Resolved, That while bowing to the will of the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved widow and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and affliction; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a page in our records be set aside for these resolutions as a tribute of respect, that a copy of these be presented to the afflicted widow and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

A. C. BAIN,
E. J. WASHBURN, } Committee.
W. J. OWENS,

LOCAL UNION 1036, Paterson, N. J.
WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, GEORGE W. ACKERMAN; and
WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman; be it
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

EDWARD REIHL,
FRED. BECK, } Committee.
FRANK HOPPER,

LOCAL UNION 880, Bernardsville, N. J.
Condolence is hereby extended to our esteemed brother, George Abers, in view of the death of his wife; and be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 880, tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother and his family. We as brothers fully realize that in the loss of wife and mother they sustain an irreparable loss and we desire to commend them to the care of the All-wise Creator Who doeth all things well; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother, that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to our official journal and the local papers for publication.

W. HASKEW,
I. L. REEVE, } Committee.
C. BAKER,

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.
WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to take to Himself the wife of our brother, Fred C. Sohn; and
WHEREAS, We as fellow laborers feel the loss which bears so heavily on him; therefore be it
Resolved, That in testimony of our sympathy a copy of this be sent to our brother, a page be set apart in our minute book and a copy inscribed thereon, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
JOHN ROCKS, } Committee.
W. T. SPOFFORD,

LOCAL UNION 486, Bayonne, N. J.
WHEREAS, Almighty God in His power and wisdom has removed from the trials of this life to a state of endless bliss in the realms above the wife of our brother, George McLaughlin, and while we sympathize with him in his bereavement and bow with him to the chastening rod, let him feel with us that we can safely leave all in the hands of One Who has done all things well; be it therefore
Resolved, That as an evidence of sympathy a copy of this be sent to our brother, a copy sent to THE CARPENTER for publication, and a page be set apart in our minute book and a copy inscribed thereon.

CHAS. GRIFFIN,
JOHN ROCKS, } Committee.
W. T. SPOFFORD,

LOCAL UNION 1056, Pinckneyville, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother Manfred C. Lemmon; therefore be it remembered that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Lemmon in his affliction; may God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for one month and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a record of respect.

WILLIAM P. DOERR,
PHILIP GIESER, } Committee.
J. E. FUNK,

LOCAL UNION 10, Chicago, Ill.

WHEREAS, The messenger of death by the hand of the assassin has again invaded our midst and taken away the life of one of our worthy and esteemed brothers, our late business agent, Brother HENRY MARTIN, who departed this life to the great unknown on September 4th, 1902; and
WHEREAS, His premature death by being taken in such a manner, without cause, is a severe shock and has cast a gloom over the entire membership of Union 10, inasmuch as the brother was a kind and affectionate husband, a worthy citizen, a true, faithful and earnest worker in the cause of unionism, and his years of future usefulness were so promising; therefore be it
Resolved, That this Union extends its most profound and sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved and afflicted widow, who deeply mourns his loss, and that our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days in respect to his memory.

Resolved, That a page of our minute book be set aside for the inscription of these resolutions as a token of our testimony to his worth, that a copy be presented to his widow and also published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

W. S. WEEKS,
JOHN CARROLL, } Committee.
J. H. MCCUNE,

LOCAL UNION 893, Wellsburg, W. Va.

WHEREAS, It has been the will of the Divine Ruler, Whose wisdom is beyond question, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, ARTHUR WILSON; therefore be it
Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God, we sincerely mourn the death of our young brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the mother and family in their sad bereavement; and be it further
Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be read in three consecutive meetings of our Local Union, that a copy be placed upon the minutes, that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN S. BARTLE,
A. S. CRAIG, } Committee.
T. H. SWANEY,

LOCAL UNION 59, Saginaw, Mich.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, SEBASTIAN BAIER; and
WHEREAS, We deeply regret the loss of our brother and tradesman; be it
Resolved, That our Union has lost a true member and the family a faithful husband, father and provider; and be it further
Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, that a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

B. BORSINGER,
CHRIS. BAUMAN, } Committee.
PETER FRISCH,

LOCAL UNION 55, Denver, Colo.

WHEREAS, On the 2d day of September, 1902, our beloved brother, PATRICK J. MOORE, came to his death while honestly endeavoring to defend his child in the purchase of the necessary requirements of food; and
WHEREAS, Such act as was committed by Albert H. Flood is believed to be contrary to the will of Almighty God; and
WHEREAS, Our beloved brother, Patrick J. Moore, has been untimely removed from our midst, we, as brothers of Local Union 55, Carpenters and Joiners of America, deeply feel our loss. An upright man, loved for his sterling qualities, respected for his honesty and integrity, he loved his friends and was charitable to his enemies. Therefore be it
Resolved, That in his death his family has lost a kind and loving husband and father, society an honored member, and our Union a loved and cherished brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union 55, and

that copies be sent to the bereaved family and to the local papers for publication.

CHAS. E. MANN,
E. SMITH, } Committee.
W. J. PENN,

LOCAL UNION 112, Butte, Mont.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the Universe to clip the thread of life from the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, James A. Searcy, who departed this life August 26, 1902; therefore be it
Resolved, That we drape our charter for the space of fifteen days to express our sincere sympathy with the bereaved brother; and be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widower and that they be spread upon our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. G. FURMERTON,
PHILIP MURPHY, } Committee.
PATRICK FARRELL,

CLAIMS PAID IN SEPTEMBER, 1902

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
1011	John Voss.....	1	\$200.00
1012	Mrs. C. Palmer.....	7	50.00
1013	James Camburn.....	8	200.00
1014	Mrs. S. V. Anderson.....	10	50.00
1015	Mrs. Hulda Didier.....	47	50.00
1016	Thomas Brown.....	52	100.00
1017	Mrs. Emma Mraz.....	54	50.00
1018	Mrs. Anna S. Hlavka.....	54	50.00
1019	Mrs. Laura Roberts.....	55	50.00
1020	Mrs. Maud C. Duffy.....	67	25.00
1021	John Lutzi.....	73	200.00
1022	Mrs. Nettie Rae.....	88	50.00
1023	Mrs. Emma Held.....	111	50.00
1024	Simeon T. Miner.....	119	200.00
1025	Mrs. M. Hopkins.....	119	50.00
1026	Mrs. K. Schwabland.....	129	50.00
1027	Mrs. Rose deL. Cote.....	134	50.00
1028	Wm. T. Treadway.....	190	200.00
1029	Mrs. Susie Baker.....	197	50.00
1030	E. J. Moylan.....	198	200.00
1031	Mrs. H. M. Dickenson.....	229	50.00
1032	Edward Horan.....	255	100.00
1033	J. C. Blair.....	261	200.00
1034	Mrs. A. Sylvester.....	291	25.00
1035	Heinrich Becker.....	291	200.00
1036	R. A. Gillis.....	300	200.00
1037	Albert L. Keith.....	365	50.00
1038	Jacob Ohler (dis.).....	375	400.00
1039	George Daniels.....	395	200.00
1040	John W. Mullen.....	416	50.00
1041	W. H. Bidwell.....	422	100.00
1042	J. F. Forsberg.....	457	200.00
1043	Oscar Hedberg.....	457	100.00
1044	Mrs. Minnie Lang.....	464	50.00
1045	Mrs. S. Sylvester.....	473	50.00
1046	T. E. Stringer.....	515	200.00
1047	S. M. Dibble.....	532	50.00
1048	Fred. Hillbrecht.....	589	50.00
1049	Mrs. Alfreda Kehler.....	639	50.00
1050	Mrs. Kate Ford.....	715	50.00
1051	Mrs. Omie Van Dusen.....	807	50.00
1052	Mrs. M. A. J. Abers.....	880	50.00
Total.....			\$4,400.00
Wife claims.....			\$1,000.00.
Disability claims.....			400.00.

THE Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is voting for the second time on a proposition to reduce wages in order that the United States Steel Corporation may get orders for foreign work in competition with the "pauper labor" of Europe. Funny thing, prosperity! For the bosses it means more orders and more profits. For the American workers it means more work and less pay. For the European workers it means less work and still less pay. That's a Chinese puzzle worth thinking about.

THE naval manœuvres seem to have been designed largely as an entertainment for the parasites at Newport. Operations were suspended while Consuelo, Duchess of the New York Central, came on board Admiral Higginson's flagship for tea. Then came a despatch to the effect that society was leaving Newport and the manœuvres would be brought to an end. It might be treasonable to comment on this.

GENERAL HELL-ROARING JAKE SMITH issued a "kill and burn" order in Samar. General Gobin has matched it with a "shoot to kill" order in Pennsylvania. The difference is that the Filipinos didn't vote to have Smith turned loose on them.



What the I. C. S. Did for Me

When I enrolled in the International Correspondence Schools I was working as a carpenter, but soon after receiving my Instruction Papers I realized that the opportunity lay before me for becoming something better. Six months after enrolling, although but twenty-two years of age, I began contracting on my own account. As a result of my training I have been so successful that my income has increased over fifty per cent. The Reference Library is of great value to me in estimating.

HENRY W. BURT,
Northport, L. I.

We have hundreds of endorsements just as strong and convincing as the foregoing. We can train you for a better position and a better salary. We have been doing this for others for over ten years. It will cost you but a two-cent stamp to investigate. Cut out, fill in, and send us the coupon, and you will receive our valuable advice by return mail.

Do It Now

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain how I can qualify for position marked X below.

<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Traction Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk of Works	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Heating and Ventilating Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Railway Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish
<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	

Occupation _____ Age _____

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—W. R. McKinney, Box 213.
870 Adamsville—L. H. Connell.
454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
75 Birmingham—H. S. True, 1919 Ave. D.
722 "—Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 597.
1010 "—(Mill) N. J. Rausa, 127½ S. 20th.
452 Brookside—Wallace Wall.
372 Brighton—G. L. Farley.
296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
422 North Birmingham—B. Andrus, 1312 N. 19th st., Birmingham.
615 Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
666 Wylam—E. Turman.
670 Blockton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
623 Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
271 Gadsden—J. P. Garrett.
839 Jasper—L. A. Coker.
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, 11 Rulien st., Highland Park.
353 "—(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.
89 "—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053 "—S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
92 "—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
1118 "—W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
410 Selma—(Col.) A. Womock, 303 Duke st.
1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—W. V. McCleary, Box 396.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—John M. Greb.
1195 Hope—C. A. Stephenson.
891 Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
595 Jonesboro—M. L. Briney.
690 Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 610 Spring st.
366 Mena—J. F. Wooddy, Box 225.
1117 Osceola—J. W. Brown.
576 Pine Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
1217 White Cliff—John Hill.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchon, 814 Oak st.
194 Alameda—G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
743 Bakersfield—E. H. Sellers, Box 662.
642 East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
1040 Eureka—G. F. Hill, 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont ave.
1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, 320 W. 9th st.
815 Haywards—W. T. Allen.
710 Long Beach—A. P. Nichols, Box 152.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
426 "—C. M. Stamm, Box 689.
332 "—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
844 Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
36 Oakland—Geo. C. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
550 "—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
668 Palo Alto—M. G. Rice, Box 999.
769 Pasadena—J. N. Lancaster, 582 Buckeye.
981 Petaluma—John Boyson, 669 8th st.
235 Riverside—H. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry.
586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
944 Salinas—R. G. Mauldin.
944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of District Council, Lester Edner, 915½ Market st.
483 "—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
304 "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
616 "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
1082 "—J. Bell, 873 Mission st.
316 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262 "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—L. Huyek.
1140 San Pedro—M. C. Purdy.
35 San Rafael—Wm. Barber, Box 194.
1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Oretage st.
829 Santa Cruz—L. L. Fargo, 104 Mission st.
751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, 721 Slater st.
266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
704 Tiburon—Thos. Edwards, Jr., Marien Co.
180 Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
799 Brockville Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Harry Corcoran, Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—J. B. Leak, Kent Co., Ont.
645 Collingwood Ont.—Frank Thrift.
796 Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
1012 Frank-J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1216 Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Geo. A. Scroggie.
83 Halifax, N. S.—A. Northup, 54 Edward st.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
1240 Lindsay, Ont.—R. Patterson, 46 Bertie st.
817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.

- 134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
1084 "—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
1127 "—(Mill) A. Dore, 195 E. Poupard.
1244 Montreal, Que.—Jesse Lodge.
524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 392.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber, Box 392.
732 North Sydney, Cape Breton, N. R.—James McDougall, P. O. Box 158.
674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, 214 Nicholas.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Humbestone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, 447 Rue du Roi Jacques Cartier.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507.
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Francois Launcault, Box 527.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O'Malley, Box 193.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
890 Valleyfield, Quebec—Ovila Leiselle.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Conover st., Room 17.
553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
689 Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
417 Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 332.
515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547 "—W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
244 Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman, Box 454.
850 Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison av.
681 Loveland—L. J. Post, Box 184.
362 Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
832 Salida—C. E. Holland.
1257 Silverton—D. A. Gillis.
267 Telluride—C. F. MacDougall.
1173 Trinidad—G. B. Schuppan, Box 733.
584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
952 Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
927 Danbury—G. L. Brown, 51 Spring st.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 152.
196 Greenwich—W. H. Herbert, 25 Davenport ave.
43 Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 84 Columbia st.
1229 Mystic—C. F. Kemble, Box 274.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
97 New Britain—E. Morse, Box 747.
79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, Box 336.
133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
1172 "—J. Kane, 48½ Crystal ave.
1005 New Milford—E. Howland, Wellsville ave.
137 Norwich—Thomas R. Craney, 20½ Lafayette st.
746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
818 Putnam—George A. Youngs, Box 604.
1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, Box 500.
210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
260 Waterbury—T. Smith, 136 S. Main st.
825 Willimantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

- 626 Wilmington—Harry S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary District Council, W. W. Winfern, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
190 "—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. St., S.W.
884 "—R. M. Clift, 612 I st., N. W.
1103 "—(Mill) Harry C. Johnson, 1213 N. Capitol st., N.E.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224 "—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
605 "—A. C. MacNeill, 1301 E. Adam st.
627 "—W. Culver, 350 Madison st.
655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
1137 "—A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
74 Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Main st.
107 "—(Col.) W. H. Walls, 185 Tarragona st.
864 St. Augustine—W. Edgerton, 19 Garnett av.
531 St. Petersburg—W. A. Roberts, Box 112.
420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 1017 3d ave.
696 "—F. Pimbley, Box 111.
1185 "—(Ship Carp.) Joseph Parson.
819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.
859 "—(Col.) Wm. J. Roundtree, Box 23.

GEORGIA

- Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Harry Morgan, 117 McAfee st.
317 "—(Cars) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
329 "—J. M. Vaughan, 228 Magnolia st.
439 "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
283 Augusta—A. Lang, Say. rd. and 12th st.
1228 "—(Col.) A. B. Pitts.
1068 Bainbridge—R. L. Halsted, Box 77.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
865 "—Walter Girvin, 1120 S. Amherst St.
313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.

- 535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
793 Gainesville—T. E. Stewart.
Macon—Secretary of District Council, W. Lewis.
144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
654 "—W. Davis, 211 Clinton st., E. Mac.
752 Marietta—J. A. Kile, Box 63.
411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Heidt, 110 Anderson st. W.
256 "—B. F. Smith, Box 251.
318 "—(Col.)—J. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
261 Valdosta—T. B. Swilley, 532 Rogers st.

IDAHO

- 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
635 Boise City—J. B. Boutager, 1411 10th st.
220 Wallace—E. L. Wood, Box 87.
1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
1184 Auburn—J. E. Higgins.
916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, Spring st.
741 Beardstown—Geo. Hagener.
433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
975 Benton—A. H. Tedron.
63 Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton St.
894 Cairo—E. L. Riley, 210 17th st.
939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—J. V. Mungrane.
293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
841 Carbondale—G. Eaton, 159 S. E. st.
737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
1081 Carlyle—Charles J. Snyder, Box 92.
888 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 410 E. Springfield ave.
518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 20 Madison av.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13 "—T. Lellivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21 "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
54 "—(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
62 "—(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 "—(Moreland)—H. J. Sharp, 2449 Ohio street, Chicago.
141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
181 "—K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
242 "—(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
416 "—C. Hansen, 689 W. 13th st.
419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
566 "—(Oak Park) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st.
272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chillicothe—William Nash, Box 896.
204 Coffeen—W. A. May.
295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
1191 Coulterville—Elmer Garvin.
1106 Creal Springs—J. T. Gulley.
269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
742 Decatur—C. C. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
965 DeKalb—John Halsne, 417 Pine st.
1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
928 Divernon—Daniel Poland.
790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
East St. Louis—Sec. Dist. Council, A. Marr, 135½ St. Clair ave.
169 "—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois st.
697 "—A. H. Curtis, 112 Highland Pl.
903 "—Geo. Joergensen, 2812 Olive st.
378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
480 Freeburg—Henry Schick.
719 Freeport—H. H. Hineine, Douglas ave.
1087 Galena—F. G. Eccleston, Box 654.
360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 N. Seminary st.
1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
178 Goreville—David W. Harrell.
669 Harrisburg—W. Boatright.
805 Havana—Grant Hole.
581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
461 Highwood—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—J. L. Westray, Lake Creek, Ill.
496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
250 Lake Forest—W. B. Allen.
336 La Salle—F. Gall, 223 9th st.
568 Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505 Litchfield—Geo. C. Fellner, 803 Chestnut.
633 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.
508 Marion—S. H. Hearne.
789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
1037 Marseilles—S. A. Couch, Box 127.
765 Mascoutah—Edward Hoerd.
347 Mattoon—J. L. Powell, 817 N. 22d st.
803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder.
241 Moline—J. C. Fullmer, Box 267.
1265 Monmouth—H. E. Barnes.
1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers.
280 Mt. Olive—F. Garrels.
999 Mt. Vernon—J. Harlow, 700 E. Main st.
604 Murphyboro—J. Weingarth, 527 N. 9th st.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
582 Odin—C. B. Vandercreek.
745 O'Fallon—W. J. Wittig.
1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
1211 Palmyra—John Hunt.

- 648 Pana—W. L. Wright.
644 Pekin—Geo. P. Chase, 510 S. 3d st.
183 Peoria—J. H. Rice, 505 Behrends ave.
733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
189 Quincy—F. W. Buscher, 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—J. W. Tutill, 330 Penfield Pl.
166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 197.
1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
479 Sparta—H. C. Pilars, Box 326.
16 Springfield—G. Thompson, 134 N. W. Grand ave.
631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
156 Staunton—A. M. Gockel.
695 Sterling—A. H. Hess.
495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 1002 S. Bloomington st.
1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
807 Toluca—E. A. Meredith, Box 307.
1026 Urbana—Jacob Schmitt, 703 N. University st.
1163 Virden—J. M. Ward.
448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
352 Anderson—W. B. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
694 Boonville—E. H. Bohrer.
431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
946 Decatur—W. E. Russell.
998 Dugger—Thomas Batey.
1110 East Chicago—Peter Kansfield, Hessville.
565 Elkhart—D. B. Hughes, 402 N. 2d st.
652 Elwood—R. H. Mount, 115 N. 18th st.
90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
160 Gas City—L. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
908 Goschen—M. C. Uley, 108 Olive st.
599 Hammond—W. Dicks, Box 293.
213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Evans, 704 W. 11th st.
60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
909 Jasonville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
1275 Kendallville—Fred. Hohmyer.
734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 523 N. 5th st.
487 Linton—Jas. F. Parks, Box 512.
808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
365 Marion—H. Crumrine, 3605 Hamon st.
1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
1238 Michigan City—Aberham Jones.
592 Muncie—H. Kline, 512 W. 9th st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
445 New Castle—Jack Allen.
1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
932 Peru—W. G. Miller, 305 W. Canal st.
619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
935 Princeton—J. T. Davison, No. Seminary st.
912 Richmond—O. A. Lauk, 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—W. Wolung, 940 Jackson st.
413 South Bend—J. Chirhart, 402 N. Taylor.
706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
205 Terre Haute—L. Davidson, 231 S. 14½ st.
658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, King's Htl.
812 "—F. Conley, 605 Portland ave.
598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
1076 Washington—C. A. Boston, 412 William st.
1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
1199 Durant—J. M. Reed.
1092 Haleyville—W. M. Creek.
1072 Muscogee—Robert E. Dorsey, Box 375.
986 South McAlester—C. M. Wathen, Box 77.
1276 Wilberton—Allen McMurtrey.

IOWA

- 315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—Leonard Soderberg, 1420 Cleveland ave.
308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
511 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr., Corydon.
364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
1272 "—W. T. Gallaher, 709 W. 16th st.
106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
425 "—(Mill) I. R. French, 1424 Grand av.
678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514 Hiteam—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
1260 Iowa City—Joe A. Poor.
523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1000 W. Boone st.
1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jackson ave.
1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, 1008 E. 9th.
1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
1116 Newton—Bruce Sattelle.
767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarril, Leo ave.
879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948 Sioux City—C. M. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
552 Waterloo—C. E. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas.
1156 Cherokee—W. B. Grubbs.
1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
1224 Emporia—W. E. Daniels, 1427 Merchant.
942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 724 Ransom.
876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb.
1198 Independence—O. C. Chamberlain.
123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCaully, 217½ N. 5th.
1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest.
1001 Scammon—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.

158 Topeka—R. M. Vaught, Box 30.
1220 Wellington—Harry Brown.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
1183 Winfield—J. H. Cain.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—D. M. Brickley.
684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
725 Bowling Green—R. Carter, 5th and Park.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785 "—J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.

Louisville—Secretary of District Council, O. Gregory, 615 W. Broadway.
103 "—J. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.
214 "—(Ger.) C. Wellenborg, 712 E. Madison st.

1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
811 Mayfield—A. O. Hughes, 321 Camp st.
698 Newport—J. Cronin, 923 Washington av.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
1225 "—W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
929 Crowley—Q. E. Gregg, Box 582.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Harry Price, Box 426.
868 Monroe—W. G. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 "—(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.

76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 "—James Cannon, Box 261.
764 "—A. B. Sears, Box 239.
1279 "—D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.

995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
1259 Gardiner—H. W. Dodge, 134 Spring st.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st., Woodfords.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—A. T. Basil, West st. ext'd.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. S. Rawleigh, 950 N. Washington st.
990 "—G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
29 "—Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 "—(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.

1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 53 Essex st.

Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder street, Dorchester.
33 "—D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
954 "—M. Umas, 113 Brighton st.
1096 "—(Floor Layers) B. L. Baker, 50 Clarkson st., Dorchester.

889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—O. Boubly, 367 Beacon st.
443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
625 Malden—F. W. Smith, Box 70.
959 Mattapan—C. Morgan, E. Milton, Mass.

Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st.
760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.

762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—J. S. Williams, 30 Barrett st.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 John st.
938 West Roxbury—J. Smith, 105 Arundel st.
821 Winthrop—J. E. Williams, 10 Belcher st.

1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 16 Laurel st.
1123 Cohasset—Robert E. Cushing.
950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.
950 Dedham—M. J. Campbell, 5 Partridge street, West Roxbury.

1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.
223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
860 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland, Mass.
570 Gardner—Thomas J. Foley, 52 Elm st.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
940 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.

Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.
390 "—D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
656 "—M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.

400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
794 Lenox—F. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 "—M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.

924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 41 Hawker st.
988 Marlboro—E. L. Power, 90 Highland av.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—H. Marshall, 2 Spring st.

Newton—Secretary District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtownville.
275 Newton—James F. Pillion, 272 Newtonville avenue, Newtonville, Mass.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boiesner, 1241 Centre st.

708 West Newton—J. Christy, 1371 a Washington st.
540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—Wm. Quinn, 181 Prospect st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.
866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.
1197 Saugus—E. N. Fielding, Cliftondale.
861 Southbridge—Edmond Leppre, 27 Dean.

Springfield—Secretary of District Council, A. G. Hurd.
96 "—(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 "—G. W. Veley, 79 Montrose st.
1105 "—(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merriek.

685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 6 Chestnut st.
1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—C. E. Cornell, 47 Kilton st.
1102 Watertown—Gus. Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
1227 Waltham—A. B. Smith, 545 Main st.
823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.
23 "—J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 "—(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
720 "—(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11 Elizabeth st.
877 "—(Mill) R. H. Coates, 679 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown, 64 Dennis st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawass st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupsloff, 415 W. Jefferson st.

871 Battle Creek—S. O. Pierce, 20 Virginia av.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
1095 Cheboygan—James Thomas.
1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
303 "—O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.

1194 Escanaba—M. Murphy, 216 N. Mary st.
643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
1122 Houghton—J. W. Disney.

651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1003 N. Park.
1226 Manistee—W. S. Wells, 614 Fine st.
958 Marquette—D. J. Gray, N. E. cor. 3d and Crescent.

341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee, Box 107.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—Henry Byrnhold, 124 3d st.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
791 Petoskey—W. H. Clark.

1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centre st.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 "—W. Billington, 828 N. Bond st., W. S. zone st.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.

1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.
814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.

MINNESOTA

Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.
361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. Ransom, 214 4th av., N.E.
992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.

Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.
7 "—J. Franzen, 3314 Columbus av.
548 "—(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.

980 Rochester—R. Woods, 216 E. College st.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., S. St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—L. Seiberlich, 715 S. 7th st.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.
354 Laurel—E. Tucker, Box 496.
970 Vicksburg—(Col.) George Ruffin.
1047 "—C. E. Davis, 805 S. Washington.

MISSOURI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton.
1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland.
1262 Chillicothe—O. P. Glore.
922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
945 Hannibal—M. E. Velle, 830 Centre st.
311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. Chafin, 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—A. N. Gardner, 516 N. High st.
1177 Marcelline—W. B. White, Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.

1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
740 Novinger—R. D. Frankford, Box 55.
1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock.
978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 779 College st.
110 St. Joseph—C. E. Leslie, 19th and Daripho ave.

St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 703 a N. 15th st.
5 "—(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 "—(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.
47 "—(Ger.) E. Zimmermann, 3529 Indiana ave.
73 "—G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 "—A. M. Ware, 4767 Greer ave.
578 "—Aug. Stohman, 2011 Penn st.
1100 "—Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 "—W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, Box 95.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 1013 N. 7th av.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.
153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.
816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—T. J. Dunnigan.

NEBRASKA

113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.
427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—A. Buckley, 25th and P sts.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—J. Blackburn, Sullivan House.
538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7½ Depot st.
1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 40 Oak st.
1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau.
1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, West st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. C. Blane, 73 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wibird st.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 7 Warren Terrace.
1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
880 Bernardsville—J. B. Konklin.
121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
2 Camden—C. Wolverson, 901 Bideman av.
1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller.
594 Dover—H. M. Miller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
941 East Orange—J. McKeever, 73 Sussex ave.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st., Carlstadt.

1253 Gladstone—Theo. Stevens, Mine Br'k, N.J.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kaniz, 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 56 Park ave.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.
612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th ave.
467 "—(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.

299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 15 Tower Hill ave., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.
118 "—(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 839 Walnut st., W. Hoboken.
282 "—Wm. Hafernan, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.
482 "—J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 "—Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City Heights.

157 "—(Stairs) W. Mildner, 159 Hancock ave.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinerstein, 87 W 51st st.
486 "—C. A. Griffin, 82 W 45th st.
151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241.
1058 Madison—J. F. Keating.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.
429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, John Sterling, 44 New st.
119 "—S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
120 "—(Ger.) C. Herman, 80 Hamburg pl.
148 "—L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 "—A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
1209 "—(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1124 "—(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.

349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.
Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, J. Fanning, 77 Ellison st.
325 "—S. Sixx, 185 Hamilton ave.
1036 "—Leonard Monroe, 322 N. 9th st.
345 "—(Mill) J. Barbour, 5 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.

1157 "—Max Martey, 126 President st.
65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—B. T. Rislav, Box 261.
781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.
1091 Ridgewood—Henry D. Walther.
455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 "—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

330 New Orange—E. E. Pollock, Box 63.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—G. Holmstadter, 89 Grand st.
358 Roselle—J. Brunner.
1236 Washington—M. H. Dupre, 89 W. Johnston st.

320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogordo—W. M. Courtney.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albee, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 "—(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.
6 Amsterdam—W. H. Prell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinsville—Joseph McCarthy.
24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.
1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.

Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 24 Arnold st.
9 "—R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 "—(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.
355 "—(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 "—E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440 "—Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.

502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
446 Carthage—Chester Lovejoy, Box 208.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.
368 Clayton—L. C. Purdy, Box 256.
99 Cohoes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.
1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 5 Lincoln av.

503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.
532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 626 Windsor av.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.

187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
1144 "—(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut
1107 Gloversville—Herman L. Plattner, 77 Marshall ave.

1030 Gouverneur—E. H. Ethridge.
380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 428 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—Wm. H. Molloy.
1075 Hudson—A. Schaible, 41 N. 5th st.
1261 Ilion—E. H. Mixer, Frankfort, Herk. Co.

149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357 Islip, L. I.—W. E. Tuthill, Box 345.
603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—D. Martin, 46 S. Perry st.
251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727 Lake Placid—Elmer Goodrich.

516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.
289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—G. E. Hamill.
543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.

574 Middletown—Simcon Wood, 39 Olive st.
1263 Millbrook—Hiram S. Tripp.
1134 Mt. Kisco—Walter Sellick.
646 Newark—M. W. Brown, 52 Church st.
301 Newburg—J. Templeton, 159 Renwick st.

New Rochelle—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. E. Martin, 51 Warren.
42 "—J. Gayan, 50 Walnut st.
718 "—George Booker, 191 Cedar Road.

New York City—Secretary of Executive Council, J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, W. New Brighton, S. I. N. Y.
"—Manhattan Borough, Sec. D. C., D. F. Featherston, Poplar st., Westchester.

51 "—K. McLean, 165 E. 123d st.
56 "—(Floor Layers) Jos. Hefer, 499 Ninth av., Long Island City.
64 "—E. C. Glock, 30 W. 47th st., Bayonne, N. J.

200 "—(Jewish) J. Goldfarb, 1344 Park av.
240 "—T. Forrestal, 1494 Lexington ave.
285 "—Gus Nelson, 71 E. 15th st.
309 "—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) Paul Liska, 442 E. 81st st.

340 "—D. Vanderbeek, 2170 7th av.
375 "—(Ger.) Frank Giliard, 354 E. 85th.
382 "—John Lussen, 220 E. 82d st.
457 "—(Scan) Ole Jensen, 211 E. 96th st.
468 "—W. J. Doyle, 183 E. 7th st.
473 "—Herman J. Hunter, 30 Jewett ave., Jersey City, N. J.

476 "—Wm. E. P. Schwarz, 8 Mill st., Long Island City.
497 "—(Ger.) L. Vogeney, 420 E. 82d st.
509 "—T. McQueen, 1526 1st ave.
513 "—(Ger.) P. Rheinhardt, 1501 Av. A.
575 "—(Stair) H. Blot, 631 Eagle ave., Bronx.

707 "—(Fr. Can.) J. P. Laurier, 201 E. 85th st.
715 "—Chas. Camp, 114 Brandhurst av.
724 "—J. H. Browne, 44 E. 10th st.
774 "—J. T. Nittke, 456 W. 20th st.

"—Brooklyn Borough, Sec. Dis. Council, O. J. Henry, 57 Butler st.
"—T. Salverson, 13 Butler st.
"—(Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) G. Andrew, 346 Hamburg ave.

109 "—Ed. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave.
126 "—M. J. Casey, 228 Monitor st.
147 "—Louis J. Lang, 13 Chester st.
175 "—W. F. Bostwick, 145 W. 4th st.
247 "—Wm. Schweikert, 516 Carlton av.
258 "—M. Spence, 211 Pulaski st.

291 "—(Ger.) Wm. Braun, 283 Blecker st.
381 "—E. French, 14 Kane Place.
451 "—Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471 "—Fred Small, 202 58th st.
639 "—August Sohus, 268 53d st.
786 "—(Ger. Millwright) Henry Maak, 357 Linden.

"—Bronx Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, E. S. Odell, 924 Teller ave.
387 "—S. F. Edmondson, 2357 3d ave.
464 "—(Ger.) Geo. Fieser, 1542 Kelly st.
478 "—C. R. Maad, 668 Courtlandt st.
40 "—Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 7 River.
172 "—Westchester—J. Magnuson, Main st.
212 "—Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.

493 "—Wm T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave.
593 "—Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.
"—Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.

906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—Robert Graef, Box 6, Woodmere, L. I.
640 College Point, L. I.—P. Carroll, Jr., 52 14th.
81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—E. Ward, 265 Central ave.

714 Flushing, L. I.—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—A. Erickson, Box 267.
907 Great Neck, L. I.—J. V. Kennedy.
613 Jamaica, L. I.—Charles Stout, Box 46.

34 Long Island City, L. I.—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.
507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
983 Freeport, L. I.—S. P. Shea.
601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—C. Schultz, Box 90.</

128 Whitestone, L. I.—Henry Hey.
901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Thos. Tutill, 65 Oakley
ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
324 Woodside, L. I.—John Fargeson, Box 92.

Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council,
James N. Maine, 43 State st.
West Brighton, S. I.

606 Port Richmond—William Houseman,
68 Columbia ave., West New Brighton.
Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
322 Niagara Falls—J. P. Bell, 1414 18th st.
1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, Massena, N. Y.
369 North Tonawanda—F. Niehaus, 25 Rum-
bold ave.

310 Norwich—Ira Robb, 26 Mitchell st.
474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—B. Mead, Box 32.
1243 Oneida—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.

447 Ossining—D. E. Johnson, 27 Maurice av.
747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
996 Penn Yan—Overt Erler.
1115 Pleasantville—Otto Erler.

77 Port Chester—J. Hoffman, 211 Chestnut st.
1135 Port Jefferson—Jerome W. Denton, Setan-
ket, L. I.

1145 Port Jervis—Frank R. Starret, 7 Fall st.
203 Poughkeepsie—F. Quaterman, Box 32.
72 Rochester—C. W. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179 "—(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 "—Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.

1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Box 283.
1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pau, 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard.

412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—Geo. Dagert, 914 Emmett.
963 "—(Mill) H. Glenn, 101 Mohawk av.,
Scotia.

835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Edward Jersey.

Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battey,
517 E. Genesee st.
15 "—(Ger.) Martin Ohlmann, 151
Mary st.
26 "—E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
192 "—Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.

1162 Suffern—Herbert Sutherland.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65, Green
Island, Troy, N. Y.

636 "—(Mill) A. Bufo, 10 Lark st., Co-
hoes, N. Y.
918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34.

125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
278 Watertown—A. Wager, 28½ Elizabeth st.
337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 "—Fred. Saarp, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

384 Asheville—G. C. Lumly, 51 Blanton st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
530 Hendersonville—C. P. Hall.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones.
1210 Southport—J. A. Edens.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—G. F. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 "—Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.

NORTH DAKOTA

1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

84 Akron—G. Reichard, 106 Euclid ave.
1139 Alliance—J. R. Carr.
539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel, 48 Cornell st.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Bylesville—J. W. Dilley.
245 Cambridge—W. Waller, Box 860.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—G. McMunn, 882 Columbus st.
1255 "—C. H. Schremscr, 476 Church st.

Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council,
Louis A. Groil, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 "—Thos. S. Jones, 1121 Fuller st.
209 "—(Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 "—(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beres-
ford av.
628 "—S. Gilfillen, 4214 Langdon st.
664 "—(Stair) J. Eicher, 824 Central av.,
Newport, Ky.
667 "—D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta-
tion D.
676 "—O. E. Stienly, 175 Warner st.
692 "—J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.

Cleveland—Secretary of District Council,
Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 "—Jas. Runsey, 60 Clara st.
14 "—T. W. Keller, 733 St. Clair st.
39 "—(Ger.) J. Vlasak, 2 Irvington st.
393 "—(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 "—(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 "—Rufus Treat, 2026 Loraine st.
1231 "—Wm. Roediger, 122 Rosedale st.
1242 "—(Parquet Floor Layers) M. Er-
ickson, 105 Fairview st.
1258 "—E. B. Gafkey, 15 Thompson st.
739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.

1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 "—F. Reddi, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—P. M. Brooks, 660 Broad st.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 4th st.

Dayton—Secretary of District Council,
F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
104 "—J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
346 "—(Ger.) J. Wirth, 153 Fillmore st.
1132 "—(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So.
Wayne ave.

1009 Delhi—F. Hautman.
328 East Liverpool—G. Beatty, 187 Avondale.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alspach, 1221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—S. D. Day, Tiffin and Tillotson.
1237 Gallon—C. A. Burt, 432 Railroad st.
637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand
Boulevard.

1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
840 Kenton—Wm. M. Titlow.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smart.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.

854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—A. M. Walker, Boulevard.
356 Marietta—C. A. Brähler, 627 9th st.
881 Massillon—Robert Settelin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—W. W. Martin, 205 S. Me-
chanic st.

136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
1266 New Philadelphia—J. W. Knisely.
837 Norwalk—W. H. Giltner, 71 Woodlawn av.
404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow.

437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 35 W. Front st.
1282 Salem—W. B. Stratton, 48 Lincoln av.
940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
1267 "—(Mill) W. E. Peters, 726 Clinton.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
243 Tiffin—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.

Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W.
H. Cross, 30 Oliver House Bldg.
25 "—Chas. Andrews, 1354 Hicks st.
168 "—(Ger.) C. Woehler, 806 Missouri.
557 "—T. Moon, 812 E. Broadway.

1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 208 John st.
1200 Washington Court House—F. F. Fultz, Box
520.

405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
1239 Wooster—Har. Miller, 105 W. Larwill st.
171 Youngstown—W. E. Anderson, 129 Gar-
land ave.

716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 1321 Central av.

OKLAHOMA

117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—D. F. Gerkin, Box 544.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.

Oklahoma City—Secretary of District Council,
C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
276 "—L. M. Up De Graff, Box 131.
1034 "—W. A. Lentz.

292 Shawnee—Otto Wolf, Box 248.

OREGON

1133 Albany—E. E. Wagstaff.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—J. Osborn, Box 415.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—G. J. Wagner.
1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1219 The Dalles—H. F. Buncktorf.

PENNSYLVANIA

465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson.
237 "—(Ger.) A. Weizmann, 66 Troy Hill
road.
135 Allentown—O. Ames, 230 N. Franklin st.
900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut av.
1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
1252 Beltschover—C. Kaufman, 121 Southern
ave., Knoxville, Pa.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, Box 17.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca
st., Wilkesburg.
124 Bradford—W. McQuown, 14 Charlotte.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—F. Love, 11 Richmond st.
1044 Charleroi—L. V. Jackman, 811 Shady av.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O.,
Allegheny county.

207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—J. H. Harnes, 1115 Barber st.
321 Connellsville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1273 Coraopolis—L. B. Moose.
1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
768 Dorrancetown—E. Guntion, Forty Fort.
1099 Downingtown—Park Smedley, E. Down-
ingtown.

580 DuBois—Jas. Smith, 220 E. Scribner st.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
905 Freeport—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—M. A. Dunn, Stewart ave.
298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
287 Harrisburg—J. Smith, 213 Calder st.
129 Hazleton—W. H. McHose, 103 S. Poplar.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—Wm. Remley, 7419 Finance
st., E. E.

795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley.
1064 Jersey Shore—H. P. Menger.
545 Kane—C. H. Phillips, 430 Bayard st.
1129 Kittanning—J. F. Shaffer, Box 191.
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snively, 336 Shaffers-
town road.

1153 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—John Elise, 218 N. Vine st.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—C. H. Messner, 203 W. 6th st.

Philadelphia—Secretary of District Coun-
cil, W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
122 "—Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
"—(Germantown) J. E. Martin, 126
E. Duvel st.

227 "—(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Mem-
phis st.
238 "—(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 "—Calvin H. Bromell, 884 N. 45th.
359 "—(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101
Monmouth st.

463 "—(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350
Paul st.
736 "—J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
843 "—(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas,
1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 "—Chas. Crowsers, 721 N. 17th st.
972 "—(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446
S. 47th st.

1013 Philadelphia—(Parquet Floor Layers) J.
Clements, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 "—Chas. Gehring, 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 "—(Jewish) Frank Myers, 116
Catharine st.

1090 "—H. P. Parlett, 442 Salford st.
Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council,
Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.

142 "—H. G. Schomaker, 1426 Poplar
st., Allegheny.
164 "—(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 "—J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Rey-
nolds sts., E. E.

202 "—G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoev-
eler st.
230 "—W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 "—J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower.
385 "—E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
402 "—(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st.

401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
997 Pottstown—J. Geist, 72 N. Adams st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.

1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
947 Ridgway—E. M. Dowell.

1114 Rockledge—J. Bibus, Fox Chase.
145 Sayre—C. L. Simons, Stevenson st.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack. av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. W. Rech, 742 Locust

699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, 316 Thorn st.
37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—J. Krowcoetter, Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa
avenue.

824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—George Tucker, 98 Brook st.

966 Uniontown—W. Smith, Morris st.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick.
1014 Warren—O. H. Kingsley, 114 Jackson st.

541 Washington—J. Hallans, 15 Wash'gton rd.
248 Weissport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—Jesse Seal, 104 Price st.

Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District
Council, H. Gass, 75 Regent st.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.

102 "—A. H. Ayers, 63 Penn st.
665 "—(Mill) George Gebhart, 197 E.
Northampton st.

430 Wilkesburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 531½ Cherry
alley Braddock.

191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—E. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.
176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
1245 "—Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—H. Lerose, 747 Main st.
94 Providence—J. W. Gray, 582 Potter ave.
632 "—Kempton Hunter, 594 Prairie av.
1233 "—Brooks Pincitelli, 22 Till st.
1264 Valley Falls—Edmond Boucher, 99 Tre-
mont st., Central Falls, R. I.

1269 Warren—David F. Miller.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—J. L. St. Onge, rear 78 N.
Main st.

SOUTH CAROLINA

52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 "—W. E. Mosimann, 291 Rutledge
avenue.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523
Taylor st.
949 "—W. J. Downs, 1818 Barnwell st.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKoy.
1241 Sumter—Sanders Fraiser.
960 Union—F. J. Elliot

SOUTH DAKOTA

783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, Room 30, Ma-
sonic Temple.

TENNESSEE

759 Chattanooga—W. Hathaway, 714½ Cedar.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. W. Sykes, 247 Hatton st.
225 Knoxville—P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Cres-
cent Boulevard.
1178 "—J. Simson, 916 W. Clinch st.

Memphis—Secretary of District Council,
Frank Welting, 105 S. 2d.
152 "—(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219 "—T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson.
394 "—J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.

350 Nashville—J. H. Graves, R. R. 1.
1003 "—P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

1281 Abilene—J. A. Pratt.
770 Amarillo—W. L. Scott.
300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
392 Beaumont—A. Copeland, Box 306.
1170 Carthage—J. H. Hobbs.
1202 Commerce—John H. Gill.
731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
886 Delhart—J. I. Green.
198 Dallas—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 708 W. Crawford.
1151 Eagle Lake—R. L. Krath.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. L. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.

Galveston—Sec. of Dis. Council,
Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526 "—Wm. Lawes, 2128 Ave. G.

572 Georgetown—C. McGlamery, Box 284.
973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
856 Greenville—E. Adams, cor. Walworth and
Henderson sts.

1208 Hereford—C. H. Turk.

Houston—Sec. District Council, George H.
Blake, 1408 Nance st.
114 "—J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
953 "—Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress av.

30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.

1097 Longview—I. E. Newton, Box 373.
855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
185 Marine—I. S. Pickle.
1203 Mart—E. F. King, Box 85.
662 Mineral Wells—G. W. Johnson.
1128 Nederland—Charles Rucker.
873 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.
873 Palestine—C. R. Berry, 467 Reagon st.
520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
1179 Roston—W. V. Warner, Box 38.

San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Bevers-
dorff, 723 Camden st.
460 "—(Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Com-
merce st.

717 "—A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.

197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephensville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
1071 Sweetwater—L. Faber.

596 Taylor—W. B. Milburn, Box 448.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379 Texarkana—J. W. Moore, 1516 Co. ave.

1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Walston, Box 355.
608 Weatherford—T. E. Love.

UTAH

450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
184 Salt Lake City—C. H. Chase, Box 296.

VERMONT

481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.

VIRGINIA

967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Lathram.
887 Hampton—L. L. Bush.
403 Hot Springs—J. P. Crant.
403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 "—E. W. Cowmen, 1236 25th st.
331 Norfolk—H. N. Farrish, 215 E. High-
land ave.

1174 "—C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.
551 Portsmouth—W. L. Vann, 1720 Worth st.
388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cary st.
1180 "—E. S. Paterson, 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jeffer-
son st.

WASHINGTON

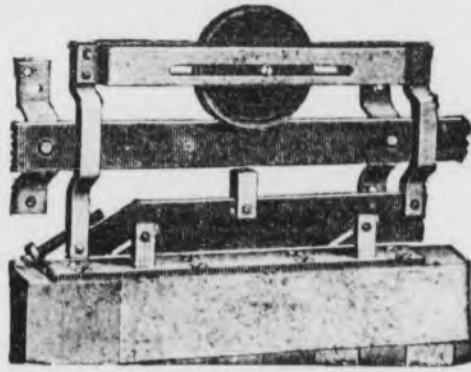
883 Aberdeen—M. M. Briggs, Box 347.
1004 Ellensburg—W. M. Pearson.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—A. J. Acteson, Hoquiam.
756 New Whatcom—G. W. Maror, 2411 G st.
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
528 Republic—John Malmquist, Box 126.
1061 Ritzville—Wm. Krider, Box 130.
131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
338 "—(Mill) K. Edberg, 1906 7th av.
98 Spokane—J. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gard-
ner av.

1060 "—G. Holce, 128 8th ave.
470 Tacoma—A. Munden, 809 N st.
1214 Walla Walla—J. L. Cunningham.

WEST VIRGINIA

976 Bluefield—A. J. Horaker, S. Bland st.
1207 Charleston—J. C. Laughorn, 71 Wilson st.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourne, 740 Mulberry.
428 Fairmount—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fair-
mount ave.
702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—B. Merrill, 720 7th ave.
800 Parkers

LANE STANDARD PARLOR DOOR HANGER



The most popular House Door Hanger on the market. *It is made right. The frame is ALL STEEL and substantial. The wheel is constructed on mechanical principles, has a fibre tread and runs true. Ask for LANE HANGERS and send to us for catalogue.*

Lane Brothers Company

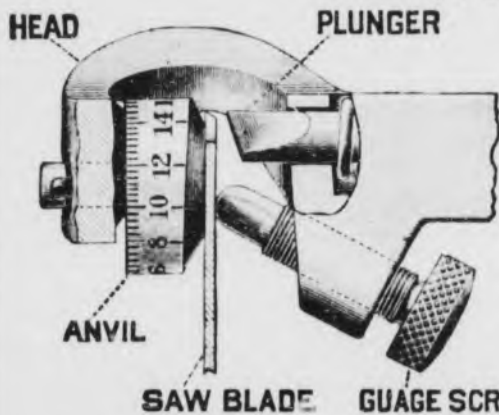
422-454 Prospect Street

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

No. 95 SAW SET

Can't Break the Saw Teeth With It

Always Sets the Teeth Just Right



Skilled Workmen

NOT
REQUIRED

In Its Adjustment
or Operation

ASK FOR CATALOGUE
OF HARDWARE SPECIALTIES



CHAS. MORRILL

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET

New York

Registered, Pat. No. 30,572
This Trade Mark is stamped on
all Hardware Specialties
of my make.

Not Much Money

Is needed to trim your house if you make use of wrought bronze hardware. We make such wrought goods in a number of tasteful designs and in all finishes. These are made with no less care than our more expensive cast bronze hardware, quality and durability are alike above reproach.

Let us send you booklets which show these goods, or refer you to dealers in your neighborhood who can show you samples.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

New Britain, Conn., New York, Philadelphia

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK



There is a name which for forty-five years has been associated with the making of good tools in certain lines.

That name means more for you and your customers in the matter of good tool-making than any other name. The name is

PLUMB

Tools bearing this name are tools that you can sell with confidence and a water-tight guarantee.

We mean just what we say.

These are the best tools made, and you can say so, and we will back you up in saying so to the extent of replacing any tool found defective.

Have you anything better to offer your trade than this?

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

This Work especially prepared and written for the Carpenter. It contains a complete system of computing any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from 1/4 of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I, containing all the necessary diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical method of framing Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Angles, and gives possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale, compass, and square are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a level and square in acquiring lengths and intersections.

Price, Cloth, **Two Dollars**

Sent post paid on receipt of price. Address

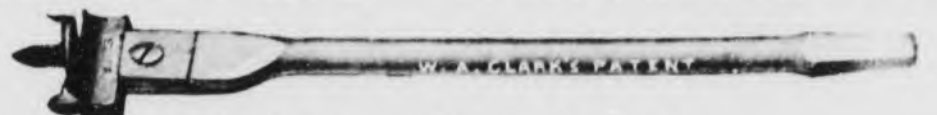
G. D. INSKIP 226 Hobart St., West Philadelphia

Sworn Circulation
of
The CARPENTER

72,000
COPIES MONTHLY

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Workers, Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men.

The "Genuine" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by R. H. BROWN & CO. from the Best Quality

JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

R. H. BROWN & CO., New Haven, Conn.

ATKINS HIGH GRADE SILVER STEEL HAND SAWS

ARE THE BEST



ATKINS PERFECTION
No. 53

Our High Grade Hand Saws are made especially for High Grade Workmen, who buy only the Best Tools and know a Good Saw when they see it. Atkins Saws always please. All Up-to-Date Dealers handle them.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

LEADING SAW AND TOOL
MANUFACTURERS

Factories: Indianapolis, Ind.

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 11
Established in 1881

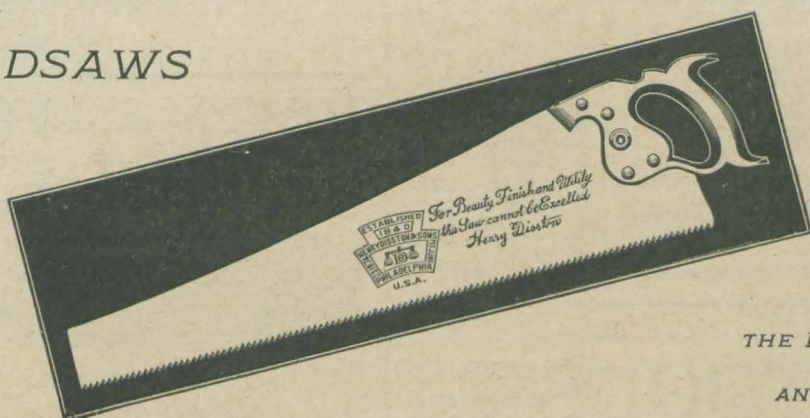
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy

SKEWBACK HANDSAWS

ORIGINATED
AND
PATENTED
BY
HENRY DISSTON

IMITATED
BUT NOT
DUPLICATED



SEND FOR OUR
NEW
HAND BOOK
CONTAINS A TREATISE ON THE
CARE AND USE OF SAWS
MAILED FREE

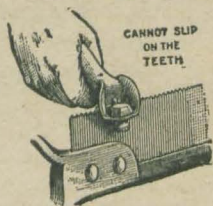
THE DISSTON SAW WILL DO MORE WORK
WITH LESS EXERTION
AND HOLD ITS CUTTING-EDGE LONGER
THAN ANY OTHER BRAND

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.

KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET

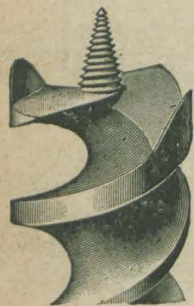
Thousands of this tool have
been sold, and they are high-
ly recommended by ALL who
use them.



If your Hardware dealer
does not handle them, don't
take an inferior set because
some one says "It's just as
good."

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK

The "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits



Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS"
stamped in full on the round of each bit

.. For Sale by All Hardware Dealers ..

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES

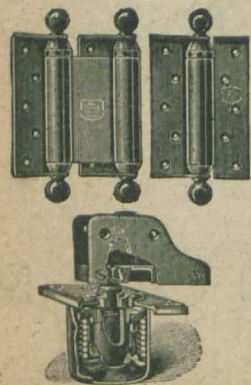
ARE THE STANDARD

Consider the Quality—when

buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware
perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring
Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893
Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Pan-Am., Buffalo, 1901

For Sale by Hardware Dealers



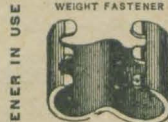
BOMMER SPRING HINGES

... CROUCH'S ... IMPROVED SASH CORD IRONS

FASTENS CORD TO SASH WITH-
OUT KNOTS

Used by Up-to-Date Carpenters
and Builders

Saves Labor and Cord
and Lots of Trouble
to Housekeepers



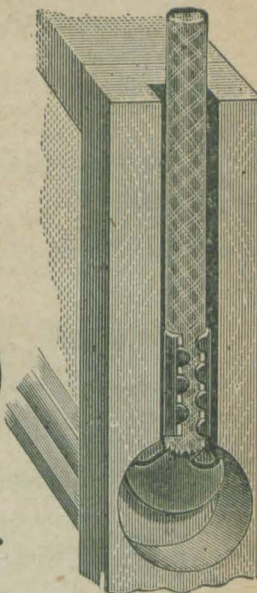
Patented
Aug. 24, '97

Also Pliers to Adjust
Same

Manufactured & Sold by

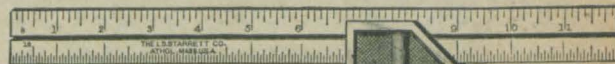
Connecticut Cord Iron Corp.
NORWICH, CONN.

Write for Prices ...



CORD IRON IN USE

Starrett's Carpenters' Square



This is our famous combination square
which comprises in one tool Rule, Level,
Plumb, Try Square, Mitre Square, Depth
Gauge, etc. The rule is graduated one
edge each in 8ths, 32ds, 12ths and 48ths.
Especially for Carpenters' use.

PRICES :

9 inches, - - \$1.25	18 inches, - - \$2.25
12 " 1.50	24 " 2.75

Sent prepaid on receipt of price.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.,

No. 23
STARRETT
TOOLS
ARE
UNION
TOOLS

Send for Free Catalogue,
No. 16 V, of Fine Mechanical
Tools, 112 pages, illustrated.

ATHOL, MASS.
U. S. A.

THE GRAND PRIX

ESTABLISHED 1832

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**



Fitchburg Mass. New York N. Y. Chicago Ill. New Orleans La. San Francisco Cal. Portland Ore. Seattle Wash.



**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
COUGES | PLANE IRONS & C.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"

THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS

Highest Awards & Prize Medals

Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere

Each tool bears one of the marks

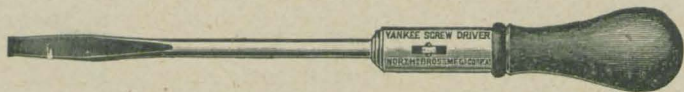
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

EDGE TOOL MFGS. MILLSBURY, MASS.

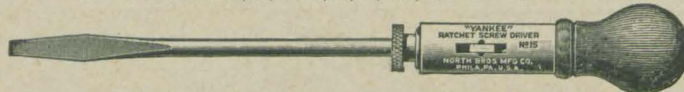


OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

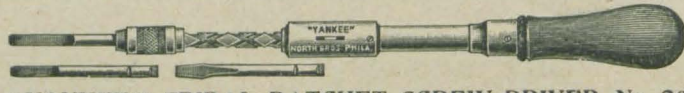
"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



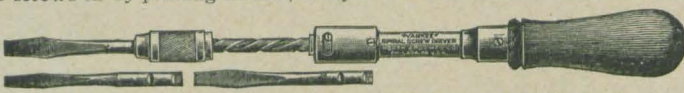
"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS AND HARDWARE

INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS

If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

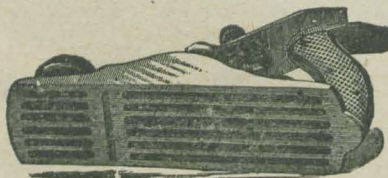
Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

TOWER & LYON

95 Chambers Street
NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF



FINE TOOLS

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PLANES

Corrugated face or smooth face. Checkered rubber handles or enameled wood handles.

LEVER ADJUSTMENT

TOWER'S CHAMPION SCREW-DRIVERS

Special steel. Tested tough temper. Solid tangled bolster. Heavy mall ferule. Fluted handles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.



Be sure the trade-mark CHAMPION is on each blade.

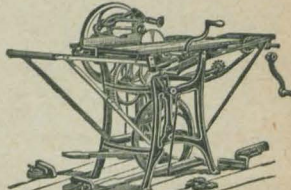


Foot and Hand Power Machinery

COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power can successfully compete with the large shops by using our new labor saving machinery. Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.
22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



A Brand New Tool

Requires brand new methods to introduce it.

Have you seen our

POCKET MAGAZINE SCREW-DRIVER

It has four detachable blades, of various widths and thicknesses, to suit different size screws. Blades are kept in magazine formed by handle. Tool weighs only two ounces, and can be carried in pocket. Made of steel, handsomely polished and nickel-plated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—\$1.00.

UNION TOOL COMPANY

Box 3312

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Printing by Union Workmen

Who Put the Union Label On
is the Kind You Want



The NEW ERA CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

1308 Drury Street

PHILADELPHIA PA.

Estimates furnished
cheerfully, and orders by
mail filled in a jiffy.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

U. S. A.

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 11
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



PITTSBURG, Pa.—The boys in this section are all right. Trade is in a fair condition and prospects are favorable for the winter.

NEW YORK CITY.—Local Union 478 has reached the highest mark in membership since its existence, we are glad to be able to say. At present we have 315 members in good standing.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., N. Y.—Trade conditions in this vicinity are fairly good. There is a considerable amount of work here, and as a result our Local Union has lately gained several new members.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Our Local Union continues on the best of footing ever since its organization. We have placed a business agent in the field who has been doing excellent work during the past summer.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Local Union 426 in fast growing in membership. During the month of September we added fifty-four members to our roll, and now we are working hard to make it one hundred this month.

BELLEVILLE, Pa.—As you will see by our monthly report, we are still growing in membership. We propose in the near future to canvass for as many subscribers to our journal, THE CARPENTER, as we can possibly obtain.

DURANT, Ind. Ter.—Our Local Union, 1199, is now in good working order, with prospects of accomplishing the best results. We are about to start a co-operative planing mill and carpenter shop, and are sanguine of success.

AURORA, Ill.—As you will notice in our Financial Secretary's report for August, Local Union 916 is not asleep. At our last two meetings we took in twenty members, with a prospect of going ahead of that mark in the coming months.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.—Our Local Union is in a flourishing condition. Our wages are \$3 per day of eight hours, an increase of 25 cents per day having been granted on May 1. There is but one non-union man in town at present, a boss who failed in business. By forming a central body composed of painters, plumbers, carpenters, tinsmiths and pipe-fitters we have strengthened our position.

SOUTH MCALISTER, I. T.—We have had a hard pull this summer to keep our Union together, but at present prospects are somewhat brighter. We are making preparations for an open meeting to be held shortly, with Bro. Sidney J. Kent as speaker.

SIoux FALLS, S. D.—We took first prize for having the best float in the parade on Labor Day and had every one of our members in line. How is that for a Union which last winter had just enough members in good standing to hold the charter?

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—Since the organization of our Local Union, on September 2, this year, we have progressed rapidly. On our second meeting night, when we had a good attendance, we added seventeen members to our list, our total now being forty-two.

WARWICK, N. Y.—We have trouble here with a firm known by the name of Welch Bros., architects. This firm refuses to recognize the Union and the local labor federation, and has for their antagonism to organized labor been placed on the unfair list. Idle brothers should keep away from this firm.

SUMPTER, Ore.—The new Local Union here has started off with encouraging progress. The nine-hour workday is in force; wages are \$3.50 in town and \$4 out of town. Judging from the enterprising membership and work already done, this Local Union will be a great aid to unionism in this section.

CHANDLER, O. T.—In the year that we have been organized we have had no opposition to the nine-hour rule in operation here. The time may soon arrive when it will be deemed opportune to inaugurate a movement for eight hours. Every carpenter here, with one or two exceptions, is in the Union.

CAIRO, Ill.—Our Union is getting along nicely; we have most all the work here under control, but plenty of men to do it. We are steadily growing in membership, and nearly all carpenters here now belong to the Union. Most all other branches of the building trade are organized, and we are working in harmony with them for the advancement of unionism and progress.

IOWA CITY, Ia.—We are perfectly satisfied with the progress made by our Local Union, recently organized. On our last meeting night we admitted nineteen new members, making a total, up to date, of seventy-eight members. About fifteen or twenty of our resident carpenters are still keeping aloof from the Union, but with the assistance of the painters, bricklayers and plasterers here, who organized before we did, we hope to bring any blockhead to reason.

PEORIA, Ill.—There is a good prospect for work during the balance of the year. At our last meeting we donated \$50 to the United Mine Workers from our contingent fund. Besides this, quite a number of our members are subscribing toward, and are making public collection to help, the heroically struggling anthracite coal miners. May they be able to hold out until they win.

HARBOR SPRINGS, Mich.—Our Local Union, 1254, is getting along very well. At present we have forty-five members in good standing, while a number of fellow-craftsmen as yet on the outside have signified their intention to join. The best mechanics in town are members of our Union, and we are well satisfied with the progress made within the three months of its existence.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Our new Local Union here, No. 1245, is doing fairly well. During the month of September we had about twenty applications for membership, and indications point to a continuous growth. There is no reason why this newly formed Local should not become one of the strongest of the many new Unions organized by the United Brotherhood in the last prosperous year.

PANA, Ill.—Local Union 648 is running along nicely and smoothly. All our members apparently are in employment at present, although we have passed a dull season. The laboring people of this city, which has a population of 6,000, are well organized. Besides our own, we have Unions of miners, cigarmakers, bartenders, retail clerks, typographers, draymen, and a Federation of Labor, representing a total membership of one thousand.

GALENA, Ill.—Our Local Union, which, by the way, is a sound and well organized band of thirty-two members, is the only Union in this city, we regret to say. Our efforts in the near future will be directed toward fostering and spreading unionism by organizing other trades, reducing the hours of labor and raising wages from the present low level. There remain only about a half-dozen non-union carpenters in this place, whom we expect to win over at an early date.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—There is a revival of unionism in our town. In about four weeks every branch of the building trades will be organized and a building trades council formed. Our Local Union initiated seven new members on last meeting night, and more applications are on file. We are at present unionizing the men in a shop which we had to discriminate three years ago. This firm, in conjunction with some of the business men here, has tried to break up our Union, but not only did they fail in their design but we have broken up some of them for employing non-union men.

WHITMAN, Mass.—Our Local Union, formed last March, is in excellent condition. Each week means an increase in membership, thanks to the energy of our members, who are doing grand work in their respective gangs. A matter of particular pride is the large attendance at our meetings and the interest shown in labor's cause here and abroad.

JONESBORO, Ark.—We would like to state through THE CARPENTER that our Local Union, 595, is still in the ring. Although quite small in membership, it has some true and tried union men in its ranks. Work is very dull here, however, at this time, and we would ask all brothers to kindly stay away from Jonesboro during our hard strife for better conditions. Brothers should pay no heed to advertisements calling for men at union wages, as the labor market here is overstocked. Assist us by keeping away.

LEWISTON, Idaho.—At the time this Union was started all the people here called us anarchists, but since then quite a change has come over them. We are now commanding the respect of every resident, and are getting new members right along. We have collected \$165 for the anthracite coal miners, for which amount please find check inclosed and forward money to President Mitchell. We owe thanks to the business people of this city for their liberal response when called upon to contribute in aid of the miners, especially to Mr. Samuel McFarland, who donated the sum of \$50.

Many Idle Carpenters in Beaumont.

At this time Beaumont, Texas, appears to be the centre of attraction for carpenters. About one hundred, among them a brigade of non-union men, are walking the streets. With the little work being done there at present, the supply of men greatly exceeds the demand. We advise all carpenters to avoid this place, as it is certain that disappointment and suffering await all newcomers.

Keep Away from Toledo, Ohio.

Two contracting firms who are unfair to organized labor are advertising for carpenters while there are more than enough carpenters here to do all the work this fall and winter. Their object is to flood the city with idle men, and thus force down the wages. One of these contractors declared that he would try to break up our Union before next spring, but we dare him to do it. We are a lively corpse, having 75 per cent. of the carpenters here under our banner, and still we grow. Brothers, help us to bring these obnoxious contractors to terms by staying away until we shall have brought them to time, a victory of which we expect to give you notice before long.



Amendments to the Constitution
As Adopted at the Atlanta, Ga., Convention
September 15-30, 1902

As amended:

1
Sec. 8 (a). The election of delegates and alternates shall be held on the first meeting in July preceding the Convention. All members shall be notified by mail to attend the meeting.

2
Sec. 8 (b). No member shall be eligible as a delegate unless he is a journeyman carpenter, as per Section 64, working at and depending on the trade for a livelihood, or employed by the organization, and 12 months a member in good standing in the U. B. prior to his election, except when the L. U. has not been in existence the time herein required.

3
Sec. 13 (c). The Committee on Finance shall examine the accounts of the G. S. and T., and shall verify the audits made by the G. E. B., and shall meet ten days in advance of the General Convention.

4, 5, 6
Sec. 15 (a). The general officers of the U. B. shall consist of a General President, two General Vice Presidents, a General Secretary, a General Treasurer, and a General Executive Board of seven members.

7
Sec. 15 (b). There shall be seven divisions of the United States and Canada, and one member of the G. E. B. shall be elected from each division, as follows: Division No. 1 shall be composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Division No. 2 shall consist of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia. District No. 3 shall consist of Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. District No. 4 shall consist of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana. District No. 5 shall consist of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. District No. 6 shall consist of Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and Alaska. District No. 7 shall consist of the Dominion of Canada.

8
Sec. 16. The headquarters and General Office of the U. B. shall be located in Indianapolis, Ind., until removed by a Convention and sustained by a referendum vote of the Brotherhood.

9
Sec. 17. Any member shall be eligible as a general officer provided he is a journeyman carpenter, working at the trade or employed by the organization, and has been a member in good standing for two years prior to election.

10
Sec. 18. In case of charges against any general officer, the G. P. shall have power to suspend said officer pending an investigation by the G. E. B. Such investigation to take place, and the finding of the G. E. B. submitted to a general vote of the Local Unions within thirty days; the result of said vote to be returned to the G. P. within thirty days thereafter, and should the accused be found guilty as charged by a two-thirds vote of the members of the U. B., the G. P. shall make the suspension permanent.

11
Sec. 22. The G. P. shall sign all charters and decide all points of law, and all grievances and appeals except as to disapproved claims, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., as per Sections 79, 80 and 81 of the Constitution.

12
Sec. 23 (a). The G. P. may appoint any member in good standing of the U. B. as an organizer on request of any D. C., or L. U. where D. C.'s do not exist, and wherever he thinks an organizer is necessary.

13
Sec. 23 (b). The G. P. shall examine all Local Rules and By-Laws, and shall approve of the same if not in conflict with the Constitution.

14
Sec. 24 (a). He shall supervise the entire interests of the U. B. and perform such other duties as the Constitution may require, and shall submit a report quarterly to the G. E. B., and the same shall be published in the official journal. He shall also submit a biennial report to the General Convention. He shall submit monthly to the G. S. an itemized account of all moneys expended by him on behalf of the U. B.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—Greeting:

By virtue of the power vested in me as General Secretary-Treasurer under Sections 137 and 183 of the Constitution, I herewith submit to you for general vote the amendments to the Constitution, as agreed to and adopted by our Twelfth General Convention, held in Atlanta, Ga., September 15-30, 1902.

As many important changes are proposed in these amendments, it is absolutely necessary that you have a special called meeting of your Union when voting on same. Take the vote by show of hands for and against each proposition separately. Only the actual vote cast in this manner at your meeting will be counted.

Fill out the two official forms correctly. Have them signed by your President and Recording Secretary, and be sure and see that the seal of your Local Union is affixed. Return one form to this office on or before the first day of December, 1902; the other file away for future reference.

Votes received after December 1, 1902, will not be counted.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK DUFFY,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

The following are the briefs submitted by the committees appointed by General President Huber at the Convention to show reasons why the General Offices should, and should not, be moved from Philadelphia, Pa., to Indianapolis, Ind., the same to be submitted to all Local Unions when voting on this question:

ATLANTA, Ga., September 24, 1902.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twelfth General Convention:

Your committee appointed desires to submit the following as a brief, giving their reasons why the General Headquarters should not be moved to Indianapolis.

First—That no facilities are possessed by Indianapolis in the way of railroads or postoffices that are not already possessed by Philadelphia.

Second—That the cost incurred in moving the office to Indianapolis is a matter that should be carefully considered, in view of the fact that no possible advantage can accrue from said removal.

Third—That the large majority of our membership will be found east of the Ohio River, and, such being the case, we are now about centrally located.

Fourth—That the removal, if made, will occur just at the time when the spring trade movement is being made. And through delays occurring in the delivery of the mail inevitably results in chaos for at least six months, resulting in vexatious delays and misunderstandings.

Fifth—That the present clerical staff at the General Office are thoroughly schooled in that particular work, and the removal of the same would be detrimental to the business of our organization, as the work performed by them is such as requires a certain amount of experience only obtained by months of experience in the General Office. Consequently by such removal the organization would be seriously inconvenienced by changes in the clerical force.

Sixth—The laws of Pennsylvania require that a three-months notice of removal must be given to the owner of property rented, and that the said owner or landlord is required to give the same time limit to vacate said property three months before the expiration of said lease, as stated; that the lease of the General Office expires on or about the 1st of November of this year, and neither party to the contract has notified either party to remove or vacate. Therefore, the U. B. of C. and J. is responsible for the following year's rent of said offices, and it can be collected, whether occupied by the organization or not.

We trust the delegates will fully consider the matter of removal, and will see that no possible benefit will be derived by removing the General Office from Philadelphia to Indianapolis, but, on the contrary, an unnecessary expense and confusion, as already submitted.

Fraternally,

J. H. CLARK, No. 964.

CHARLES KULP, No. 277.

ATLANTA, Ga., September 24, 1902.

To the Twelfth Biennial Convention of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.:

We, the committee appointed to draw a brief, not to exceed one hundred lines, in which we are to set forth our reasons why the General Office of the United Brotherhood should be moved from Philadelphia to a more central location, beg leave to submit the following:

Inasmuch as the present office rooms are not large enough in which to carry on the business of the organization, and it is necessary to seek larger quarters, therefore we see that with the addition of a few hundred dollars we will be able to move as far west as Indianapolis, Indiana.

Again, we find that if we elect seven members on the Executive Board, two will be east of the line drawn from Chicago, Ill., to Pensacola, Fla., and consequently would not be compelled to travel over 1,000 miles each to Indianapolis, and 1,000 each returning, making a distance of 4,000 miles.

We find that five members would be west of line drawn from Chicago south to Pensacola, Fla., and if they be compelled to travel to Philadelphia they would have to travel 1,000 miles east of Indianapolis going and 1,000 miles returning, making a total for five members traveling to and from Philadelphia of 10,000. Therefore, by subtracting 4,000 from 10,000 we have 6,000 miles of unnecessary travel. Costing at the rate of 3 cents per mile—\$180.00—that is for one meeting of the G. E. B., and the G. E. B. meeting four times per year will cost the necessary sum of \$720.00, which can be saved by moving the General Office to Indianapolis.

Again, under the present rule of five members on the G. E. B., we find that by moving the General Office to Indianapolis we would save our railroad fare, \$140.00 per year. We would also save on the time of travel.

Indianapolis is located just a few miles from the center of the population of the United States. It has sixteen railroads, with an average of one hundred mail trains per twenty-four hours, going and coming. This will greatly facilitate correspondence throughout the United States, which is necessary if we wish to build up the Brotherhood west of the Mississippi River.

We have more trains running east from Indianapolis than west, therefore the brothers east of Indianapolis will have no trouble in regard to correspondence. Indianapolis, while near the center of population, is more than 700 miles from the geographical center of the United States.

The West is growing in population more rapidly than the East, and in the very nature of things must continue to do so. The volume of business transactions with the General Office has assumed immense proportions, and it is but just that the facilities for transacting such business should be something near equal. To send a letter to Philadelphia from the Pacific Coast and receive an answer requires at least twelve days; to perform the same service between the Eastern points and Indianapolis requires but four days. The same argument also applies to the South and Southwest. The progress of some of the Local Unions on the Pacific Coast has been greatly hindered, owing to the fact that they were unable to get the necessary advice from the General Office in time to enable them to adjust their difficulties.

The Twelfth Biennial Convention was by far the largest in the history of the United Brotherhood, being composed of 375 delegates, and the fact that the vote in favor of moving to Indianapolis was almost unanimous after the delegates had heard the matter far more fully discussed than is possible in a statement of one hundred lines should have great weight with the members when casting their vote.

Respectfully submitted,

THAD S. GURLEY,
S. L. TRUSTY.

B., and the same shall be published in the official journal. He shall also submit a biennial report to the General Convention. He shall submit monthly to the G. S. an itemized account of all moneys expended by him on behalf of the U. B.

15

Sec. 24 (b). The G. P. shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per year, which shall be paid to him by the G. T.

16

Sec. 27. The G. S. shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the Convention, preserve all important documents, papers, letters received and copies of all important letters sent by him on business of the U. B. He shall conduct all official correspondence between the U. B. and Local Unions.

17

Sec. 28. The G. S. shall receive all applications for charters, and shall sign and grant the same if in proper order. He shall have charge of the seal of the U. B. and shall affix it to all important official documents. He shall publish the official journal on the 15th of each month, giving therein a monthly report of all moneys received and expended, and the sources from which they have been received, and also all other business appertaining to the Local Unions, and he shall issue the general password quarterly.

18

Sec. 30. The G. S. shall receive all moneys due from Local Unions and other sources, giving his receipt therefor. He shall keep a correct financial account between the several Local Unions and the U. B., and draw an order on the G. T. for all bills and claims legally due by the U. B., and also those authorized by the G. E. B.

19

To strike out Sections 32, 33 and 34.—It was moved and seconded that said sections be stricken.

20

New Section: The G. S. shall daily turn over to the G. T. all moneys received by him, taking his receipt therefor.

21

New Section: The G. S. shall give bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for the faithful and honest performance of his duties.

22

NEW SECTIONS.

Sec. A: The G. T. shall receive from the G. S. all funds and deposit same in the name of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. in such banks as may be designated by the G. E. B. He shall make no disbursements except on order of the G. S. and signed by the G. P., and in case of drawing money from the bank all checks must be signed by the G. T. and countersigned by the G. P. or the G. S.

Sec. B: The G. T. shall submit an itemized statement of all moneys received and expended by him to the G. E. B. at their quarterly meeting for the preceding three months, and submit to them his books and vouchers for inspection and audit, and shall at any time produce to the G. E. B. all his books and vouchers when called upon to do so, and shall perform such other duties as the G. E. B. may require.

Sec. C: The G. T. shall submit a biennial report to the Convention showing the total receipts and expenses for the preceding two years, and file a bond with the G. E. B. in the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) as security for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum.

23

Sec. 35. The G. E. B. shall elect its own Chairman and Recording Secretary from among its members, and shall hold quarterly meetings regularly, or when required, in which the G. P. and G. S. shall have the right to voice, but not vote. All correspondence and appeals for the G. E. B. shall be sent to the G. S., who shall forward same to the Secretary of the G. E. B., retaining copy thereof, and the proceedings of the G. E. B. shall be published in THE CARPENTER.

24

Sec. 36: The G. E. B. shall decide points of law, all grievances and appeals submitted to them in legal form, and their decision shall be binding until reversed by the Convention.

25

Sec. 38. It shall be the duty of the G. E. B. to prepare the bonds for the G. S. and G. T. and hold them in trust for the U. B. They shall employ a licensed State accountant to make a quarterly audit of the accounts and the books of the G. S. and G. T. They shall examine all bills, and shall perform such other duties as provided for in this Constitution. In no case shall a member of the G. E. B. act as a paid organizer.

26

Sec. 47. Where there are two or more Local Unions located in one city they must be represented in a Carpenters' District Council, composed exclusively of delegates from Unions of

the U. B., and they shall be governed by such by-laws and trade rules as shall be adopted by said D. C. and approved by Local Unions thereof and the G. P.

27
Strike out Section 47 b.

28
Sec. 48. District Councils shall have the power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities; shall adopt by-laws and rules governing local, strike and other benefits, and shall provide for and hold trials of all violations of trade rules, and may impose such penalty as it may deem the case requires, subject to an appeal to the G. P., as per Sections 79, 80 and 81, and thence to the G. E. B., whose decision shall be final.

29
Sec. 50. A Local Union cannot withdraw from the U. B. or dissolve so long as ten members in good standing object thereto, but may consolidate with another L. U. by a majority vote of each Union, after paying up all indebtedness up to date of consolidation.

30
Sec. 51. If at any time a Local Union should withdraw, lapse, dissolve, be suspended or expelled, all property, books, charter and funds held by, or in the name of, or on behalf of said Local Union, shall be forwarded immediately by express to the G. S., to be held in safe keeping for the U. B. as trustee for the carpenters in that locality until such time as they shall reorganize.

31
Sec. 54. A member of a lapsed or suspended Local Union, if he is in good standing, can take a clearance to the nearest L. U. in his vicinity upon application to the G. S., who shall issue same. Said clearance can be sent by mail to the nearest Local, and can be accepted without requiring the personal attendance of the member.

32
Sec. 58. Each Local Union shall pay to the G. S. twenty-five cents per month for each beneficial and semi-beneficial member in good standing (not three months in arrears). All moneys received by the G. S. shall be used as a fund for the general management of the U. B. and payment of all death, disability and superannuated benefits prescribed by the Constitution, together with all legal demands made upon the U. B.

33
Sec. 62. A Local Union, when three months in arrears to the U. B., shall be suspended. The G. S. shall, by registered letter, notify the L. U. when two months in arrears before 15th day of the third month. (See Sec. 111.)

34
Sec. 64 (a). A candidate to be admitted to beneficial membership in any Local Union of this U. B. must not be less than twenty-one and not over fifty years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stair-builder, ship-joiner, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinetmaker, car builder, or running wood-working machinery. He must be of good moral character and competent to command standard wages. (See Sections 67 and 92).

35
Sec. 65. A candidate applying for admission in any Local Union under the jurisdiction of the U. B. must be a citizen of the United States or Canada, or must furnish proof of his intentions to become a citizen.

36
Sec. 70 (a). No member of the United Brotherhood shall lump, sub-contract or work at piecework for any owner, builder, building material manufacturer or contractor. For a violation of this section or any part of it he shall be fined not less than \$10, or be expelled from the U. B., or both.

37
Sec. 79. A member who has a grievance, or who has had an injustice done him in any way, or any Local Union or District Council having any grievance, may appeal to the G. P. for redress, subject to a further appeal to the G. E. B., but in no case shall an appeal act as a stay of proceedings, except in a case where a monetary penalty is imposed.

38
Sec. 81 (a). No appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where any sum of money is involved unless the appellant has first paid over to the L. U. or D. C. imposing the amount in question, to be held until the appeal is decided.

39
Sec. 98. A semi-beneficial member (see Sec. 67) shall be entitled only to a funeral allowance of \$100, payable from the general fund, provided at time of death he is over one year a member in good standing, and when three months in arrears he shall be debarred from all benefits until three months after all arrearages are paid in full. He shall not be entitled to the benefits specified in Sections 94, 95 and 96.

(Section 98, as amended, becomes operative provided the amendment to Section 58 is carried by referendum vote.)

40
Sec. 105. Any member legally in benefit who becomes permanently disabled for life by accidental injuries received not less than one year after becoming a member, and while working at the occupations classified in Sec. 64, and is thereby totally incapacitated from ever again following the trade for a livelihood, shall be entitled to the disability benefit as prescribed in this Constitution, and this shall relieve the U. B. from any further obligation, and upon the payment of his claim the F. S. shall strike his name from the books, and he shall not be eligible for readmission in any L. U. in the U. B. only as a non-beneficial member.

41
Sec. 108: In all claims for disability benefit the claimant shall be carefully and thoroughly examined by at least two competent and reputable physicians selected by the Local Union, and they shall send a certificate in writing to the Local Union as to the nature and extent of their disability and their opinion whether the claimant is totally disabled for life within the meaning of Sec. 105. The expense of said examination to be paid by the Local Union, and the report of said physicians to be sent to the G. S.

42
Sec. 110. Upon receipt of a claim the G. S. shall investigate the same, and if he approves the claim the G. T. shall at once forward to the F. S. a bank check or draft for the amount of the benefit due and payable to the person entitled to receive it.

43
Sec. 111. Any Local Union owing three months dues or taxes to the U. B. shall not be entitled to benefit, nor shall its members be entitled to benefit until three months after all arrearages are paid. The G. S. shall notify each Local Union when two months in arrears. (See Sec. 62.)

44
Sec. 112. Any officer or member making use of improper means to obtain benefits, or who shall make false statements as to age or health, or knowingly presents or signs any claim of a fraudulent character for benefit, upon proof thereof, shall be expelled from the U. B.

45
Sec. 113 (a). A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality, or transfers his membership, must apply to the F. S. and procure a clearance card. It is compulsory for the Local Union to issue said card, providing the member pays all arrearages, together with ensuing and current month's dues in advance and ten cents for the card. He shall deposit said card in the Union having jurisdiction on the first meeting night after having secured work.

46
Sec. 113 (c). Any general officer, while employed by the U. B., shall not be required to take a clearance card from the L. U. of which he is a member at the time of his election or appointment.

47
Sec. 114. A member of any L. U. taking out a clearance card before he is six months a member shall pay into the L. U. accepting the clearance card the sum of \$5.00.

48
Sec. 117. Any member working in a District from which he returns home daily, or who is sent temporarily into an outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own district, shall not be required to take out a clearance card, but shall be governed by the trade rules of the district in which he works.

49
Sec. 122. Any member who goes into any city seeking work or who goes to work where a strike or lockout is pending shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$25, or expulsion, or both. Said fine to be paid to the D. C. or L. U. having jurisdiction where the offense was committed. His name shall be reported to his Local Union, and said Union shall enforce this section and charge the fine on their books against him, under penalty of expulsion from the U. B.

50
Sec. 129. The G. P. shall then, if the G. E. B. decide it necessary, deputize some suitable member to proceed at once to the scene of the difficulty, with power to select three members of the L. U. or D. C. involved, to go with him and visit the employer and endeavor to adjust the trouble by negotiation or arbitration.

51
Sec. 130. Failing in a settlement, the deputy shall telegraph or report in writing to the G. P. and give a concise and full statement of difficulty, his efforts at settlement, the answers of the employers, and also his recommendations as to what course should be pursued.

52
Sec. 131. The G. P. shall then at once submit the application and all the facts to a vote



of the G. E. B., who shall send their reply to the G. S. by telegraph within three days after receipt of application, under penalty of \$10 fine.

53
Sec. 132. The G. E. B. shall then have power, if they deem it advisable, to sustain the action of the L. U. or D. C., provided the body affected is one year connected with the U. B. The G. S. shall notify the L. U. or D. C. in question immediately after action of G. E. B. whether the application for aid is sanctioned.

54
Sec. 133. Struck out.

55
Sec. 134. Relief in case of strikes or lockouts may be given members only at such rate and extent as the general funds will warrant and shall not be payable before the end of the second week of the strike or lockout, and then from the beginning of the second week, provided financial aid has been voted by the G. E. B. and the strike or lockout has been legally sanctioned by that body. All members shall be entitled to relief, provided that a member who is in arrears shall out of his first payments square up his arrears in full.

56
Sec. 134 (a). In case of a strike or lockout, where immediate aid is required, the G. P., G. S. and G. T. be vested with power to appropriate such sums as in their judgment deem advisable to meet these particular demands and until such time as the G. S. can act upon the same through correspondence with the G. E. B.

57
Sec. 136 (b). Unions cannot make agreements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses other than those connected with the Bosses' or Builders' Association. Nor shall they affiliate with any central organization whose constitution or by-laws conflict with those of the U. B.

58
Sec. 163. Any officer or member who becomes an habitual drunkard, or who is guilty of any improper conduct, or who wrongs a fellow-member or defrauds him, or commits an offense discreditable to the U. B., shall be fined, suspended or expelled.

59
Section 163. (a) Any officer or member who endeavors to create dissension among the members, or who works against the interest and harmony of the U. B., or who advocates or encourages division of the funds or dissolution of any Local Union, or the separation of any L. U. from the U. B., or who embezzles the funds, shall be expelled and forever debarred from membership in the U. B.

60
Sec. 167. Any member entering the meeting in a state of intoxication, or who disturbs the harmony thereof, or who uses profane or unbecoming language during the meeting, shall be admonished by the Chair, and if he again offend, shall be excluded from the room and be fined fifty cents; for the second offense, one dollar; for the third offense he shall be suspended for three months. A visiting brother shall be subject to these laws; and fines shall be payable to the L. U. where offense is committed. The President will strictly enforce this section.

61
Sec. 169 (c). All fines levied by any Local Union or D. C. on a member of an outside district shall be charged and collected from him by his L. U. and forwarded to the D. C. or L. U. where violation of rules occurred, under penalty of suspension.

62
Sec. 169. (d) A fine can be remitted or reconsidered only by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the same or next meeting.

63
Sec. 180. No donation for any purpose shall be given, nor tax or special assessment shall be levied by any Local Union, except by a two-thirds vote of all members present, and cannot be declared valid upon the night of its introduction, but must be laid over at least two weeks for consideration (except in case of appeal for aid from a sister L. U. on strike with sanction of the G. E. B.). The Union in the meantime must notify all members that said donation, tax or assessment is pending.

64
LABEL LAWS.—To follow Sec. 182, G. C. The attached design of Label

shall be the official Label of this U. B. The G. O. shall, as soon as possible, have same registered in every State of the Union, through the good offices of some D. C. or L. U. in each State. Registry to be in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and the expense to be borne by the G. O.

After such registry every D. C. in said State, or L. U. where no D. C. exists, shall have the right to issue labels of above design, numbered consecutively, and the D. C. or L. U. issuing same printed in its proper place on the label to any Union shop or mill under their jurisdiction under the following conditions:

No shop or mill shall be entitled to the labels except such shop or mill has an eight-hour workday and a minimum pay of 30 cents per hour to all bench and machine hands, and employs members of the U. B. exclusively, except where dispensation has been granted by the General President upon application from the District Council or Local Union.

Every Union shop or factory shall have a delegate. Said Shop Delegate shall be the authorized person to apply the label, if said shop or factory is complying with foregoing conditions, and all other trade rules of the district where located. A meeting of the members employed in said shop shall be held at least once a month, which meeting shall elect said delegate. Every member working in said shop shall do delegate duty for one month; the member working there longest preceding, all others to follow in rotation.

Under no circumstances shall an employer be permitted to handle labels nor have same in charge; nor shall any one but a member of the U. B. be permitted to attach same, and the Shop Delegate shall at all times keep same securely locked up, so that no one else may have access to same. All labels attached to finished product by members of the U. B. shall be attached in such a manner that they cannot be removed therefrom without destroying the label.

Every label shall have the factory number stamped thereon. Whenever a label is applied without the factory number thereon it shall be regarded as forged. The factory number in conjunction with the name of the D. C. or L. U. issuing said label will thus permit recognition of the product of any particular factory in any part of the United States.

In case of any grievance or violation of agreement by the employer, the D. C. shall withdraw the Union Label from said employer. The Shop Delegate shall report to the D. C. or L. U. issuing the labels the conditions of their respective shops at least once a month, or as often as required; receive labels and account for their use; and shall be responsible for the proper discharge of their duties.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary of each D. C. or L. U. issuing labels to keep a correct and accurate account of all labels printed, their numbers and the shops to which they have been issued; and to furnish all information regarding the use of the label which may be called for by the D. C. or the G. E. B.

Shop Delegates failing to report as required by the D. C. or L. U. shall be fined.

For misuse of the Union Label the Shop Delegate shall be fined \$25.00 for the first offense. For the second offense he shall be expelled.

The G. E. B. shall have power to order the withdrawal of the Union Label from any shop in any district, upon charges duly made of violation of the above laws, and shall have power to regulate and investigate the issuance of the Union Label in accordance with the foregoing laws and regulations.

65
Sec. 184. Any member continuously in good standing for twenty-five years and over sixty years of age shall receive from the G. T. \$150 annually, to be paid quarterly. To provide this fund the General Secretary-Treasurer shall set aside twenty-five cents per capita per year, and under no condition shall this fund be used for any other purpose.

Add to Section 184: This Section becomes operative if the increased assessment as provided by the amendment to Section 57 is carried by the referendum vote.

Respectfully submitted,
R. B. CROSBY,
C. ROMBERGER,
Compilation Committee.

Attest:
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

TRADE NOTES

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Independence, Colo.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
San Antonio, Tex.	Divernon, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
	Salt Lake City, Utah.

Movements for Better Conditions

LOCAL UNIONS 77, PORT CHESTER, N. Y.; 573, RYE, N. Y., and 543, MAMARONECK, N. Y.—The Amalgamated Building Trades Council whose jurisdiction extends over the above localities, as well as Rye and Harrison, N. Y., and wherein the above Locals are represented, has, under date of October 1, notified all builders and contractors of the following demand to be made on April 1, 1903, in behalf of the carpenters: Eight hours to constitute a day's work, except on Saturday, which will be a half holiday. That all men shall be paid every week on the job, Saturday to be payday. Men shall not be paid any later than one hour after quitting time and not more than two days pay to be held back. Wages to be \$3.28 per day. On and after April 1, 1903, no trim will be handled unless it bears the Union Label. The move for eight hours will be general, the demand applying to all other building trades represented in the Council.

Successful Trade Movements

LAKE CHARLES, La.—We have established the eight-hour system in this city without the slightest trouble. Of course, we had a few kicks, but we are now landing them on our side. We are working eight hours for nine hours pay, and our membership is increasing right along. In a few weeks we hope to have every man here in our ranks. Work is pretty fair at present, but we have plenty of men here to do it.

MILFORD, Mass.—Our strike inaugurated on June 16 last was declared off on October 18. We have won what we contended for—the eight-hour workday. The master builders themselves finally admitted that as the shorter workday prevailed generally throughout the State it was but fair to concede to our demand in this respect. The question of the recognition of our Union has, however, not yet been definitely settled; still, we hope that this matter will also be satisfactorily settled before long. The new agreement will take effect on November 1, 1902, and we will receive the same pay as we formerly did for nine hours.

BRONX BOROUGH, New York.—The most obstinate concern in this section of Great-

er New York has at last been brought to terms, viz.: the Harlem River and Lumber Company. This firm refusing to accede to our demand for eight hours per day, a minimum wage of \$18 per week, and the Saturday half-holiday, a strike was declared in their factory on June 2, 1902. As a consequence, we have discriminated against this company's products in the buildings, with the above result.

The Washington Fight is Still On

As a result of our determination not to work with any carpenter or stair-builder who does not carry the working-card issued by the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union, our fight is still going on and will continue until our card is fully recognized all over this city. A large majority of the bosses are on our side, and others are being won over almost every day. As the fall trade is over and work beginning to slack up all around, we would warn all brother carpenters to remain away from Washington, D. C., until a settlement is effected, of which we will give due notice. Our watchword is "One craft, one organization."

Local Union 190.

C. H.,
Rec. Sec.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Green City, Mo.	Beatrice, Neb.
Big Sandy, Tex.	Lisbon, Ohio.
West Derry, N. H.	Geneseo, Ill.
Charleston, Mo.	Canal Dover, Ohio.
Hamilton, Mass.	Atlanta, Ga.
Memphis, Tenn.	Toulume, Cal.
Mendota, Ill.	New Brunswick, N. J.
Andover, Mass.	Seatonville, Ill.
Sumpter, Ore.	Meridian, Miss.
Honolulu, Sand. Isl.	Atlantic High'ds, N. J.
Hazlewood, Pa.	Nebraska City, Neb.
Wellston, Ohio.	California, Mo.
Sarnia, Ont.	Lewiston, Mont.
Tipton, Ind.	Bay City, Texas.
Spencer, Ind.	Fall River, Mass.
Total—Thirty Local Unions.	

In Aid of the Anthracite Coal Miners

The following donations from Local Unions of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., for the benefit of the striking anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania, have been received by the General Office between September 1st, and October 31:

L. U. 707, New York City, Sept.	3.....\$6 10
" 707, " " " " " "	6..... 6 10
" 707, " " " " " "	19..... 6 10
" 707, " " " " " "	24..... 6 30
" 707, " " " " " "	30..... 6 30
" 707, " " " " " "	Oct. 3..... 6 30
" 707, " " " " " "	13..... 6 30
" 707, " " " " " "	20..... 6 35
" 200, " " " " " "	16.....10 00
" 497, " " " " " "	16.....54 00
" 559, Paducah, Ky., " "	20.....10 00
" 306, Newark, N. J., " "	50 00
" 715, New York City, " "	100 00
" 468, " " " " " "	25 00
" 398, Lewiston, Idaho, " "	165 00
" 378, Edwardsville, Ill., " "	14 50
" 774, New York City, " "	50 00
" 707, " " " " " "	7 40
	\$535 75

In aid of carpenters in coal district,
Local Union 55, Denver, Colo.....\$100 00

Another Birth

Brothers may be pleased to learn that a Local Union was born here in Fontenac, Kan., on October 1, and, of course, has come to stay. Local Union 561, of Pittsburg was well represented at the installation, and Prof. Washburn's string band, consisting of nine pieces, composed entirely of members in good standing in L. U. 561, took a prominent part in the entertainment that followed the ceremonies. Bro. John A. Bradley, Recording Secretary of L. U. 561, was the orator of the evening. He did full justice to the occasion and expressed the hope that the members of the new Local Union, 876,

would not forget their mother union and visit her occasionally. At the conclusion of Bro. Bradley's remarks the door flew open and in walked the reserves of 876, who spread out a fine banquet, which was partaken of by mother and baby in a manner that was a sight to behold. Music and dancing was then indulged in until a late hour, when the visiting brothers started for their train. L. U. 876 have a bright future before them, and we predict that, with the material they have to work on, and the aid they will receive from other labor organizations of the vicinity and benefiting from the influence and prestige they have gained, the new Union will soon rank among the first in this locality.

O. H. STOKER,
Organizer.

Their Missionary Work Bears Fruit

ORANGE, Tex.—Unionism, or labor organization, being something new here in the South and its aims not understood, Local Union 1023 has hit upon the plan of holding a series of entertainments, at which members make short talks on the principles and objects of organized labor. One of these gatherings was held on September 2 and proved to be a most delightful affair. It was well attended by members and their friends, daughters and sweethearts, who took an active part in carrying out the program. Non-union men and business men were also present in response to our invitation. We are pleased to state that this missionary work is already beginning to bear fruit. Applications for membership are coming in, and our relations with the outside world are improving. Business men who heretofore were rather unconcerned are now taking an interest in our doings and give union men the preference in their work. We take occasion to tender special thanks to all outside parties who have favored us with their presence at our entertainments and helped us to attain our present degree of success.

Credit to Whom Credit is Due

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.

In the September issue of our journal I notice an article under Trade Movements in which I feel myself unjustly treated, my services rendered to the organization during our difficulty being entirely ignored therein, and all credit for the final successful outcome given to Bro. Beegle, of Newark, alone. While I greatly appreciate Bro. Beegle's valiant efforts in securing the reduction of one hour per day, I can positively say that I, being a resident of this city, have done all in my power toward the accomplishment of the favorable results, and I claim that if it was not for that the settlement of the strike would be as far off as ever. I have also organized the Painters and Decorators and the Laborers' Protective Union, and at present I am making an attempt at the organization of the plumbers, steam fitters and tinsmiths. I say, give Bro. Beegle all the credit that is due him, but don't ignore the services rendered by others who have done as much and perhaps more. We had a good turnout at the meeting when we organized our Local Union 1145, and we have all but two carpenters in the Union, one of whom we shall get before long and the other we do not want. No trouble followed from the reduction of hours to nine per day. We have more work now than we had previous to our organizing the Union. Hoping that you will give me some consideration and correct your remarks in the next issue of THE CARPENTER,

I remain yours fraternally,
C. A. WAGNER.

A Fraternal Visit

EASTON, Pa.—On October 10th Local Union 239, with about forty members, paid a visit to Local 406, of Bethlehem. The trip was made in a special car, manned by a union crew, and on reaching our place of destination we were met by a delegation from 406 and escorted to their meeting hall, where we were very cordially greeted not only by the members of that Union but also by members of L. U. 135, Allentown, who had come down to attend this gathering.

After the transaction of the routine business and the initiation of six applicants by Union 406, speeches were made by members of the three Unions in attendance. All visiting brothers were then escorted to a hall near by, where refreshments in abundance were served and all had a general good time. Much interest was displayed in the cause of organized labor, and we believe the occasion will result in strengthening Bethlehem Union. We learn that our Union in Allentown is in good shape and growing in membership. We can say as much for our own Local Union 239. On October 9 we added six members. The parade of the Easton labor organizations on Labor Day was quite a success. Local Union 239 headed the line, with 105 members wearing white hats and aprons.

F. P. H.,
Easton, Pa. Local Union 239.

Unfair Firms

CAIRO, Ill.—The Spencer Lumber Co., by a vote of our Local Union, has been placed on the unfair list, and we request all Union men not to handle their products. This concern refuses to recognize Union labor of any kind on their new plant now in course of construction here.

War on the Eight-Hour Bill

The following letter, sent broadcast by the Association of Manufacturers, is an example of the efforts being made to defeat the Eight-hour bill at the coming session of Congress—a matter which has been under consideration of, and acted on by, the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners recently held in Atlanta, Ga.:

NEW YORK, July 24, 1902.

DEAR SIRS—The Eight-hour bill, so called, has now dragged along through several years, advocated persistently and intelligently by the labor leaders, opposed in a vigorous but somewhat desultory, and thus far unsuccessful way by manufacturers.

Our Association, by unanimous vote at its Indianapolis Convention, last April, adopted a resolution protesting against this legislation.

Now, must not the members of our Association, and the manufacturers of the country generally, stand together to defeat this bill beyond resurrection? It can be done. Is it not time to do it now? The National Association, through its legislative committee, and its other officers, will take the lead, night or day, in this battle.

Will you help us by answering at length the inclosed questions? We are convinced that the only way to provide the committees of Congress and the Senators and Representatives themselves with reasons for killing this measure, is to give them as many unimpeachable facts as possible. Please make them such as you would gladly stand for publicly—but do not hesitate to add for the guidance of your officers any confidential facts and opinions that would be of value in aiding us to wage this fight successfully.

Be good enough to consider this appeal as personal to your industry and yourselves. I beg you to believe that if it does not now seem to concern you directly, it is certain to do so a little later on.

DAVID M. PARRY, President.
MARSHALL CUSHING, Secretary.

The National Eight-hour bill having been passed by three successive Congresses, has now a good chance of adop-

tion by the Senate, and it behooves workmen to be on their guard and use all honorable means possible to offset the attempt of the Association of Manufacturers to down the bill. Be up and doing.

To Friends of Organized Labor

The Watch Case Engravers' International Association of America takes this method of informing organized labor that the Keystone Watch Case Co., (the Jas. Boss case) of Philadelphia; the T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., of Riverside, N. J.; the Philadelphia Watch Case Co., the Crescent Watch Case Co., the Fahys Watch Case Co., the Brooklyn Watch Case Co., and the Wadsworth Watch Case Co., are opposed to organized labor.

On January 29, 1900, the Keystone Watch Case Co., manufacturers of the Jas. Boss case, locked out their engravers because they attended a meeting and joined the above organization, they knowing well the ultimate end was to abolish the minute system, better known as the sweating system, so well known throughout this country and employed by these firms. These firms are now employing non-union engravers and were instrumental in having formed what is known as the "Watch Case Manufacturers' Association" for the purpose of crushing organized labor, and succeeded at that time in enrolling all watch case manufacturers except one, who espoused our cause as a just and right one. We are still fighting this watch case trust, and you can assist us if, when you or your friends are buying a watch case, you will make special note of the above-named watch case companies and buy only watch cases with the Engravers' blue label attached thereto.

Don't Handle Wilcox Mfg Co.'s Goods

On the 30th of September last the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics declared a strike against the Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of Toledo, Ohio, because of an effort made by that firm to break up their L. U. 165 of that locality. This company makes door hangers, hardware specialties, door tracks, shelf ladders, etc., goods largely handled by carpenters. Don't use these goods until the strike has been satisfactorily settled and the metal mechanics' grievances adjusted. Don't use goods made by scab labor.

Clark Bros.' Distillery, in Peoria, Unfair

On request of Stationary Firemen's Local Union No. 8, of Peoria, Ill., we herewith give publicity to the hostile attitude assumed by the Clark Bros.' Distillery toward organized labor. Committees of the above Union and the Trades Assembly of Peoria, seeking to adjust the existing difficulty, have repeatedly been turned away, and consequently this firm's name has been placed on the unfair list.

Even the beasts of the field know the value of sticking together.

Organized labor has need to distinguish clearly between its friends and its mere favorites.

The necessity of industrial organization knows no law other than that of human progress.

The extent of trade-unionism is the best possible measure of a people's capacity for self-government.

It is quite natural, of course, but none the less significant that most of the fault-finding concerning trade unionism comes from those outside of that institution.

Our Twelfth General Convention.

The Twelfth General Convention of our United Brotherhood has come and gone, and we may safely say it was the greatest and most interesting event in the history of the organization. In view of the marvelous increase in our membership and an addition of 322 new Local Unions since July, 1901, the presence of the large number of 368 representatives at the Convention was not at all surprising. In view of the fact, however, that a matter which had agitated the minds of the entire membership for over a year past was to be finally acted on by the Convention—the suspension of the late G. S.-T. P. J. McGuire and the shortage in his accounts—it was astonishing to see the deliberations of the delegates carried on in so peaceful a manner and so much harmony prevail. It was the more so astonishing as quite a number of delegates on their arrival in Atlanta on the eve of the Convention and even during the earlier part of its sessions were still laboring under the belief that a discrepancy in P. J. McGuire's accounts was an impossibility, that he had been unjustly accused and removed from office by the G. E. B. and the general officers and maliciously persecuted by them.

This belief, however, vanished when the reports of the G. P. and G. S.-T. were read and placed in print into the hands of the delegates for perusal. Figures are stubborn facts, and neither the expert accountants on the former G. S.-T's' side, nor the Committee on Finance with the most earnest endeavor to do justice to the accused party and after an almost continuous session of over ten days, could dispute the findings of the General Office and their expert accountants.

Ex. G. S.-T. P. J. McGuire, who appeared in the hall when his case was under discussion, was liberally granted the floor in his defence. He availed himself of the opportunity by reading off the circulars issued by him in October, 1901, and January, 1902, in which he denied the charges preferred against him by the G. E. B., as well as the shortage; refraining at the same time from any attempt to explain how the shortage, undisputedly existing according to the books, had occurred, or how the missing funds had been disposed of. Nevertheless the report of the Committee on Finance, showing a balance unaccounted for in P. J. McGuire's accounts of over \$10,000, was unanimously concurred in. The Convention, then, in consideration of the most valuable services rendered the U. B. by P. J. McGuire in years gone by, by a vote of 198 against 136, passed a resolution releasing him from payment of the second thousand dollars he had agreed to pay, and ordering all proceedings, criminal or otherwise, to be stopped at once.

The approval of the Convention of the action taken by the general officers all through this controversy and the confidence in their administration was clearly manifested by the re-election of Wm. D. Huber to the General Presidency by a large majority vote and the unanimous re-election of Frank Duffy as General Secretary.

The space of this journal not permitting us to review all the transactions of the Convention, we will only briefly dwell on such action taken as may attract general attention and may interest the readers of THE CARPENTER who are not members of the U. B.

One of the most important actions taken was the adoption of a special committee report defining our position towards the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and Joiners with headquarters in England. This society had sent a

representation to Atlanta with a desire to enter into a national agreement with the U. B. The committee, after conferring with the above representatives on the subject, recommended that such action be taken as will place the U. B. on record as being opposed to all dual organizations in this country and that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners be notified that the U. B. requests them to appoint a committee for the purpose of conferring with the G. E. B. as to terms of amalgamation.

To those not familiar with the conditions prevailing in our trade, it may appear that we are transgressing on the rights and privileges of the members of a sister organization. Far from it; it is our endeavor to more fully and successfully protect those rights and privileges. Experience teaches us that this only can be accomplished when the men engaged in a certain industry are organized under one single head. No matter how friendly the relations between dual organizations may be there, are times when friction is unavoidable, and progress is hampered through the absence of uniform trade rules and laws for the guidance of all alike.

For some time previous to the convening of our Convention, and at this very moment, there is a movement on foot in England, the mother country of the Amalgamated Society, aiming at the consolidation of the different trade organizations in existence there, the Amalgamated, the Associated, and the Operative Carpenters and Joiners. Undoubtedly our British brothers have gone through the same experience as we have and come to the same conclusion, that in order to successfully fight our common oppressors the entire craft must be united under one common central head.

In the very same spirit, and with the same object in view, the convention adopted a resolution re-affirming our jurisdiction over all journeymen carpenters and joiners, stairbuilders, parquet-floor layers, millwrights, planing mill bench hands, cabinetmakers and wood working machine-hands. The resolution rightly and truly says in its concluding terms, "no country however large, can be large enough for two organizations of the same trade to exist without injury to the craft, and that, in the interest of true unionism, an immediate end be put to such a state of affairs."

The industrial transitions of the past two decades has entirely effaced the former line of demarkation between the various branches enumerated here above. The cabinetmaker for instance is almost exclusively engaged in the construction of building trim, the machine wood-worker is doing half the work that was in former years done by the carpenter by hand and later on on the machine. Thus, cabinetmakers or mill-hands and machine-hands both, have become carpenters and are entitled to carpenter's wages and carpenter's hours. Still, it is a well-known fact that the standard wages of the Amalgamated Wood Workers is considerably below the U. B. standard, that their members work longer hours than are established by the trade rules of the U. B. in any locality and that in larger cities the Amalgamated Wood Workers have, on the strength of their low schedule, displaced many of our members perfectly competent to do the work, and in some instances taken their places during strikes and lockouts. This state of affairs has become intolerable. Our interests demand that the wood-working mills and shops be brought under the control of the U. B. and by so doing we shall not only protect ourselves, but also afford greater protection to the wood-

worker who will have a great deal to win under our jurisdiction whilst he will lose but his long hours and low wages.

In passing on the complaint made by the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators against our Local Unions in Manhattan, N. Y., the Convention adopted a resolution offered by the special committee reaffirming its belief in the supremacy of national organization of the same craft, and recommending that the D. C. and Local Unions in New York city and elsewhere take such action as may harmonize all existing differences with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and that the Manhattan Local Unions be requested to refrain from any further action, as it might tend to harass or injure the interests of said organization.

The circumstances in connection with this complaint again demonstrate the fact that we are not standing alone in our strife for craft consolidation. The state of affairs in New York city complained of by the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators is, or was, due to the existence of two rival organizations in their trade. And, peculiarly enough, while our members in that city—themselves part and parcel of a national organization, and realizing the necessity of national organization—were, much to their regret, at times compelled to stand by a local organization—the Amalgamated Painters of New York—and against the Brotherhood of Painters, and that for the simple reason that the Amalgamated controlled the painting trade in New York city; that the New York district was represented in the same local Building Trades Council, and had to obey its decisions, while the Brotherhood of Painters had, comparatively speaking, but a small membership and no representation in the Council or Board of Walking Delegates.

The situation in San Francisco is another illustration of the disastrous results of division in forces. In the drama displayed here, however, the actors change positions; here the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, being represented in the San Francisco Building Trades Council, together with the suspended Local Unions of our organization, struck by order of the Council against our loyal members, and, no doubt, against their own wish or desire.

It was with the object in view of averting the recurrence of such action on the part of the painters that the Convention indorsed the second part of the resolution offered by the special committee, reading: "That the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators be requested to take similar action (as outlined in the resolution pertaining to the New York controversy), and submit a copy of their approval of the same and their action to the General Officers of the U. B., when the same shall become operative on notice to the members of the respective organizations concerned."

Changes in the General Constitution of vital importance have been proposed by the Convention, and these now being before the Local Unions for a referendum vote, we deem it wise and our duty to refrain from any comments that might influence the membership one way or the other. However, we may on these lines also have a word to say in a later issue of THE CARPENTER.

Where Is He?

Edward Corter Harpp, a member of Local Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y., who left home in January last and has not been seen or heard of since, is wanted on account of sickness in his family. Information as to his whereabouts will be gratefully received by the General Office.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters & Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:
Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY
P. O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA, MOVEMBER, 1902

The Coal-Strike Settlement

BY HAL SCRIVER

HOWEVER it may have been with the miners themselves, it was with very mingled feelings of joy and regret, of triumph and of fear, that the militant working class of the country heard the news of the mine owners' offer of settlement and of its acceptance by the miners last month.

Nothing would be easier than to boast and exult over the ending of the strike, to say, "We—the miners and their fellow-workers—have driven the mine owners to sue for peace; we have carried the day." There is much to justify such exultation, within certain bounds. But it were idle to close our eyes to the doubtful and dangerous phases of the situation.

Let it be understood, we do not criticize the miners or their officers for accepting the proposition. It was their fight, primarily, and it was their right and duty to choose how far they would carry it. Moreover, any possible censure, were such to be offered, would be slight indeed compared with the meed of praise which we must give to the splendid courage and resolution and power of discipline shown by the rank and file of the miners and the statesmanlike ability of their officers.

Nor would we at all qualify the statement that the strike was worth all that it cost, that it was a magnificent success. Benjamin Hanford, of the Typographical Union, has truly said that no strike was ever lost, because by every apparent defeat the workers have learned to organize more closely, to act more wisely, to fight more fiercely.

"Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

This conflict, whatever its immediate results, has done much to inspire the working class with confidence in itself and to lessen its confidence in, its respect for, and its fear of the capitalist class; on the other hand, it has undoubtedly given the capitalists a very wholesome respect for the workers; and, in addition to all this, it has done more, perhaps, than any previous struggle—more even than the Homestead strike or that of the A. R. U., or that of the Cœur d'Alenes—for the education of the workers in economics and politics.

Granting and alleging all this, rejoicing to the fullest extent over what has been

done, it still behooves us soberly to consider what remains to be done, what to be avoided, and what to be guarded against.

"He laughs best who laughs last." Within a week after the settlement proposed was accepted, this old proverb was sneeringly quoted to us by several undoubted organs of capitalist public opinion. It cannot be questioned that the capitalists think themselves sure of yet turning defeat into victory. They hope to juggle with the questions submitted to the arbitrators in such a way as to take back in reality all that they seem to concede; more than this, they undoubtedly hope to make this arbitration the entering wedge for a new departure—to force upon the trade unions certain very dangerous measures.

The "operators" did not promise to take back all the former employees without prejudice. They declared their intention of keeping the scabs. For the present, this may not be a serious difficulty. The scabs show a not unnatural inclination to get out as fast as they can; and the demand for coal is so great that the mines will probably be manned and worked to their full capacity for some months. But when this rush begins to abate, it remains to be seen whether the mine owners will not begin to discriminate against the men who have been the most active in the late strike, and whether the miners' organization will be able to protect these men. Workers of other trades should be prepared to hear of trouble over this question, should anticipate false reports about it in the capitalist press, should remember similar experiences in their own trades, and should be prepared to support the miners' organization in protecting its men, regardless of any specious and one-sided arguments about "sacredness of agreements."

This question, as well as that of honest weighing, will be greatly complicated by the refusal of the "operators" to give formal recognition to the miners' organization, their insistence on the separate adjustment of grievances at each colliery.

But there is a still more far-reaching danger. There has been a great deal of talk about the "irresponsibility" of the miners' organization, at the same time that the mine owners have stubbornly refused to grant it the recognition which would enable it to maintain discipline as many recognized unions do. This is not the sort of responsibility the "operators" want the miners' union to assume. Commissioner Wright, who has been made Recorder to the Board of Arbitration, in his special report, issued early in October, makes what he calls a "reasonable and just suggestion" to the effect that the anthracite miners form an organization separate from that of the bituminous men, "the new union to be financially responsible for its agreements." One of the arbitrators has committed himself in advance to a similar proposition.

This doubtless means incorporation of the unions, and the same plan is being agitated by employers in Massachusetts and Illinois, to apply to unions of all trades, and will probably come up in the legislatures of those States next session.

We believe that such a plan would be fraught with the greatest danger to the unions. John A. Hobson, the eminent English economist, pointed out in an interview, a few days ago, that the decision of the House of Lords that trade unions can be sued for damages inflicted on employers through strikes and boycotts is a heavy blow to the union movement. The machinists in this country and in Canada have had some had experience on this line since the National Metal Trades Association has taken the aggressive. The Taff Vale decision referred to by Mr. Hob-

son will, no doubt, be paralleled here; but there is no reason why we should make it easier for the courts—almost invariably, as things now go, prejudiced against unions and in favor of corporations—to attach our funds or put them into the hands of a receiver.

Greater problems are coming before the trade unions of this country than they have ever before grappled with; and the arbitration of this coal strike will probably do much to set those problems clearly before us.

President Mitchell has a difficult task before him, and the end is by no means certain. Let us hope for the best. But let the hope not be a blind one. Let it be rather founded in the resolution that we will make things come out right, at whatever cost. President Mitchell, we believe, will have, as he fully deserves, the support of all class-conscious workingmen in offering a firm resistance to any insidious attack that may be made upon the form of organization which has proven so effective thus far.

FORMER G. E. B.

Proceedings of Concluding Session Held in Atlanta, Ga.

SEPTEMBER 12.

The Executive Board, in pursuance of the action taken in their July meeting, met on the above date.

Members present: WALZ, GRIMES, BEEGLE and MILLER.

A letter was read from Bro. Cattermull stating that because of illness his attendance on September 12 was impossible, but should his condition improve he would be present later on.

Appeal of L. U. 848, Weymouth, Mass., from decision of G. P. in the controversy between L. U. 848 and L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass. After full consideration of all papers pertaining to the case the action of G. P. was indorsed, and the Board orders L. U. 848 to comply with the G. P.'s decision prior to October 1, 1902. The Board further decides that in case of refusal of L. U. 624 to admit the members in question on the specified condition, L. U. 848 shall be empowered to retain them in their Union.

Appeal of Manhattan D. C. from decision of G. P. in the case of Bro. Dunning vs. Manhattan D. C. The voluminous papers submitted were thoroughly considered and the decision of G. P. sustained.

Appeal of Herman Boye from decision of G. P. in the case of appellant vs. L. U. 513, New York. After due consideration of this matter the Board sustains decision of G. P.

SEPTEMBER 13.

Request of L. U. 15, Syracuse, N. Y., to reconsider disability claim of Bro. Borre and to eventually allow the brother to retain his membership with the L. U. The compliance with this request constituting a violation of Section 118 of the General Constitution, the Board refrains from taking action in the case.

Appeal of L. U. 339, Fort Worth, Texas, from decision of G. S.-T. in Bro. Quigley's case. After carefully reviewing all documents submitted, the decision of G. S.-T. to the effect that Bro. Quigley cannot hold the position of Business Agent of said L. U. after having received disability benefit, is sustained.

Appeal of L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., from decision of G. S.-T. disapproving death claim of Mrs. Agnes Burke. The G. E. B. reverses this decision and orders payment of claim.

Communications were read from Local Unions 943, 1125, 813 and 79. These communications having been received by the Secretary of the Board, and having been replied to by the G. S.-T., no further action is required.

Application of L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., for remittance of per capita tax for the months of June, July and August. In view of the straitened financial condition of that L. U., brought about by their severe struggle during the past summer, the G. E. B. feels justified to order remittance of per capita for August and September.

Bro. Cattermull is in attendance in the afternoon session.

Request of L. U. 990, Baltimore, Md., for donation of an amount equal to per capita due the General Office by that L. U. A consultation of the books showing that the L. U. made its last payment for month of April and is thus in arrears, request is not granted. The G. E. B. refrains from taking action on

an application for financial assistance of L. U. 709, Shenandoah, Pa., the matter being submitted to the Convention by the G. P.

Complaint of James C. Corley, of L. U. 778, Fitchburg, Mass., relative to action taken by that L. U. in recent strike in that city. A reply having been made by G. S.-T., no further consideration is given this case.

Several communications were read concerning the San Francisco controversy, and a copy of an agreement proposed by Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., adjusting the difficulties, are submitted.

As several delegates from the loyal as well as from the suspended Local Unions of San Francisco were to be in the city at an early date, and they having agreed to hold a conference for the purpose of considering this matter, action is deferred.

The Board declines to sanction a movement contemplated by the Cleveland, O., D. C., the application not stating the vote of membership of the District on this question, and in other respects not being in proper form.

Application of L. U. 77, Rochester, N. Y., for sanction of movement for reduction of hours and for financial aid. The G. E. B. sanctions the movement and decides that as the movement progresses the question of financial aid shall be acted on.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Appeal of L. U. 790, Washington, D. C., from decision of G. P. declaring a certain delegate to the Convention, elected by that L. U., ineligible, is taken into consideration and decision of G. P. sustained.

Appeal of M. B. Philip, of L. U. 62, Chicago, from decision of G. P. in the case of appellant vs. L. U. 62, relative to the election of delegates to General Convention, the postponement of installation of officers of the L. U., and the throwing out of ballots. The Board finds that the G. P. only rendered a decision on the first part of the appeal, viz.: the postponing of installation of officers, which decision the Board sustains. In regard to the second part, viz.: the throwing out of ballots not bearing the number of names of candidates to be voted on, and which was not covered by the G. P.'s decision, the Board decides that when there are more than one candidate to be elected it is not compulsory to vote for the full number.

Communication from L. U. 1016, Springfield, Mass., in reference to a fine imposed on members failing to parade on Labor Day. This matter involving a point of law, it was referred to the G. S.-T. for action.

Request of Manhattan D. C. for a loan to carry on their strike for an advance in wages. The D. C. stating that they desire the General Convention to consider their request, the G. E. B. decides to refer this matter to that body.

Request of Dayton, O., D. C. for financial assistance in a controversy with a planing mill firm of that city. Papers pertaining to the case, showing that the trouble consists on one side in an effort of the firm to re-establish the nine-hour workday system and on the other to re-instate two discharged members, and in view of the fact that the ten-hour order has been reconsidered by the firm, the Board sees no necessity for granting financial aid, and further believes that there is no apparent difficulty in securing work for the two discharged members.

Application of L. U. 1126, Annapolis, Md., for sanction of movement for securing the eight-hour workday, to take effect on October 6, and for financial aid. The L. U. being only recently organized, and not entitled to financial aid according to the General Constitution, the Board is not justified to make any appropriation in this case.

SEPTEMBER 21.

Appeal of L. U. 382, Manhattan, N. Y., from decision of G. P. in the case of L. U. 240 vs. L. U. 382 and George Kelly. The Board sustains decision of G. P., sustaining the claim of L. U. 240 to the amount of money involved. The Board further decides that L. U. 382 may retain said George Kelly as a member, but the money must be returned to L. U. 240 on or before November 1, 1902.

Application of Hudson County, N. J., D. C. for a donation to meet expenses incurred during their strike last spring. Action is deferred until detailed account of expenditures and vouchers are submitted.

SEPTEMBER 25.

The Board being now in possession of account of expenditures, vouchers and stub-books from Hudson County D. C., the sum of \$800 is appropriated to meet their indebtedness, and the D. C. is instructed to forward to the General Office full account of disposal of this appropriation.

Adjournment *sine die*.

J. R. MILLER, Sec. G. E. B.
FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.-Treas.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary

Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President

W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer

FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President

T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President

E. L. CONNOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

J. P. MEYER, Chairman, - San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street,
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

J. P. OGLETREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven,
Conn.WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleve-
land, Ohio.All correspondence for the General Execu-
tive Board must be mailed to the Secretary
of the Board.

**Acting General Executive Board—Pro-
ceedings of Initial Session held in
Atlanta, Ga.**

OCTOBER 1.

Members present: H. Meyer, of San Mateo,
Cal., D. A. Post, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., J. P.
Ogletree, of Birmingham, Ala., T. J. Sullivan,
of New Haven, Conn., and Wesley Workman,
of Cleveland, Ohio.

Brother H. Meyer is elected Chairman and
Brother D. A. Post Secretary of the Board.

The application of the Dayton, Ohio, D. C.
is taken into consideration as per instruction
by Convention. The sum of \$750.00 is ap-
propriated, which is to be apportioned to
each L. U. of the Dayton district, according
to its membership.

Application of L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo.,
for sanction of trade movement, demand to
take effect May 1, 1903. The G. S.-T. is
ordered to call upon the D. C. for the infor-
mation required in such cases and action is
deferred.

The question of legality of charter issued to
L. U. 1082, San Francisco, referred to the new
G. E. B. as per proposition of conference com-
mittee in the case of suspended L. Unions of
San Francisco is acted on and the Board
passes the following decision:

In regard to the charter issued to L. U.
1082, San Francisco we find that the appli-
cation for said charter was made on the 8th
of April, 1902, by seventy members who had
obtained clearance cards from suspended L.
U. 22, which L. U. was suspended on March
31, 1902, and notice thereof served on L. U.
22 on April 1, 1902, and that said charter
was granted by the G. S.-T. on the 15th of
April, 1902.

Further: We find no evidence of any pro-
test being filed against the granting of said
charter and inasmuch as the legality of said
charter has been recognized by the Genera
Convention of the U. B. by the seating of the
delegates of L. U. 1082, the granting of said
charter was lawful under our Constitution.

The following cases are laid over to be
acted on in January session.

L. U. 478, Bronx Borough, N. Y., vs. L. U.
97, New Britain, Conn.

L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., Ferguson claim.

L. U. 639, Brooklyn Borough, N. Y., Robin-
son claim.

L. U. 62, Englewood, Ill., Thos. Nortfeld
claim.

L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Hikes appeal.

Consideration of strike situation in Mar-
ion, Ind., and financial assistance. Action is
deferred pending arrival of required docu-
ments, and the G. S.-T. instructed to act on
receipt of same.

Adjournment.

D. A. POST, Sec. G. E. B.

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec. Treas.

If all workingmen were as steady and
liberal in supporting the labor press as
they are in buying every "extra" of the
capitalist papers that lie about them in
time of strike, labor organizations would
be better represented and more respected.

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 751, Santa Rosa, Cal.

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has removed
from our midst, by death, the wife of our es-
teemed brother, J. A. Nash; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union 751 tender to
Brother Nash our sincere and heartfelt sym-
pathy in this his hour of bereavement; be it
further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread
upon the minutes of this Union.

F. LA PORTE,
W. S. GILBERT, } Committee.
E. G. EAGLESON,

LOCAL UNION 637, Hamilton, Ohio.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in
His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst
after a long and lingering illness our esteemed
and beloved brother, FRED A. KEISER; and

WHEREAS, The deceased was a member in
good standing of our Brotherhood, a good
citizen, honest, upright, sober and industri-
ous, deserving the respect of all who knew
him; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother
Keiser we lose one of our most humble and
upright members, a man with few faults and
no enemies, but with many virtues and a
host of friends; one who was ever ready to
help a friend or brother. We shall miss him
in our gatherings, and in his death we are
again reminded of the fact that life is uncer-
tain, and it behooves us all to be ready when
the Grim Reaper shall come. Be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his young
widow and friends our heartfelt sympathy.
Be it further

Resolved, That as he tried to follow the
Master we emulate his example, and recom-
mend that the charter of our Union be draped
in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
be presented to the widow of the deceased,
that a copy be spread on our minutes, and
that a copy be sent to our official journal,
THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. B. JOBE,
A. BENZING, } Committee.
D. A. EVERETT,

LOCAL UNION 991, Winchester, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in
His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst
our esteemed brother and fellow-workman,
HENRY J. HOOPER; and

WHEREAS, In his death the Local Union suf-
fers the loss of a worthy president and char-
ter member; therefore be it

Resolved, That while bowing to the will of
the Almighty, we deeply regret the death of
our friend and brother and tender to the be-
reaved widow and friends our heartfelt sym-
pathy in this their hour of sorrow and afflic-
tion, commending her to the loving care of
One Who has promised to be a comforter and
friend in time of need; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in
mourning for a period of thirty days, that
they be spread upon our records of our Union,
that a copy of these resolutions be presented
to the afflicted widow and a copy be sent to
our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for pub-
lication.

WALTER B. STEWART,
DAVID MELLETT, } Committee.

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.

WHEREAS, God in His wisdom has taken
from our brother, L. P. HOOVER, a devoted
wife and mother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sorrowing
and afflicted brother our heartfelt sympathy
in his bereavement, to the end that he may be
encouraged to accept with resignation the
divine will of the Almighty; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in
mourning for fifteen days, that a copy of
these resolutions be presented to Bro. Hoover
and family, a copy be entered on the minutes
of this Local Union, that they be published in
the Connellsville Daily News, the Connellsville
Courier, and a copy forwarded to our official
journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

J. M. FRANKS,
J. E. SUMERVILLE, } Committee.
H. SEARSON,

LOCAL UNION 361, Duluth, Minn.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen
fit to remove from among us the beloved son
of our brother, Louis Paietta, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local
Union 361, tender our sincere and heartfelt
sympathy to our brother and his family in
their bereavement, and hope that their bur-

den may be made light by our Father who
doeth all things well; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
be presented to the bereaved family and that
they be spread upon our minutes as a tribute
of respect, and a copy forwarded to our offi-
cial journal, THE CARPENTER, for publica-
tion.

S. M. KIELY,
J. W. RICHARDSON, } Committee.
W. H. APPELAY,

LOCAL UNION 489, Canon City, Col.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler
and Master Builder of the Universe to remove
from our midst our beloved brother, JAMES
ARMSTRONG, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved
brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful
member, an honest and upright man and a
good citizen, one who merited the respect of
all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble
submission to the will of God, we sincerely
mourn the death of our brother and friend,
and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the be-
reaved family in their hour of sorrow; and be
it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in
mourning for thirty days; that a copy of
these resolutions, properly engrossed, be sent
to the family of our deceased brother, that a
copy be sent to the Union Labor News of
Canon City, and one to our official journal,
THE CARPENTER, for publication.

E. E. THOMAS,
L. M. LITZ, } Committee.
B. E. EVANS,

LOCAL UNION 884, Washington, D. C.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in
His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst
our esteemed brother, WM. A. CONLEY; and

WHEREAS, We deeply regret his death, losing
in him a good member, one who was respected
and esteemed by all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt
sympathy to the bereaved family and rela-
tions; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
be presented to the bereaved family, that a
page of our minutes be set apart for these
resolutions, and a copy be sent to our official
journal for publication.

C. J. CHAMBERLIN,
R. L. JOHNSON, } Committee.
LEWIS PEARSON,

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware
avenue.

Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.

Asheville, N. C.—J. E. Henderson, 316 N. Main.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.

Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.

Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.

Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.

Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Box 55.

Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington
st.; C. A. McDonald, 724 Washington st.Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters'
Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.Buffalo, N. Y.—Donald Glass, 44 Kher st.;
Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.Cambridge, Mass.—Thomas Chisholm, 622
Massachusetts ave.Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand
View road.Chicago, Ill.—F. Cruise, President, 502 Gar-
den City Block; Assistant, A. W. Simpson,
1143 43d ave.; No. 1, W. G. Sehardt, 503
Garden City Block; No. 1, Wm. Loos, 40
Morgan Place; No. 10, Henry Martin,
3856 State st.; No. 54, John Kopstein, 502
Garden City Block; No. 58, G. J. Cheshire,
419 Bernean ave.; No. 62, G. Ratchiff, 6437
Lowe ave.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W.
Eric st.; No. 199, J. C. Graham, 8023 Esca-
naba ave.

Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.

Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 323 Prospect st.;
Otto Lade, 83 Prospect st.

Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1058 Hildrith av.

Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st.,
Newport, Ky.

Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.

Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.

Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Eaton, 68 Florida st.

East Boston, Mass.—H. McKay, 135 Bataw
street.East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Mis-
souri avenue.Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Eliz-
abeth st.

Elmira, N. Y.—F. Sweet.

Fort Worth, Tex.—J. C. Patterson.

Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.

Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia
avenue.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.

Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Clare-
mont ave.Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 2306 Park
ave.; J. E. Morgan, 4700 E. 9th st.Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Deweese, 425
Shawnee st.Louisville, Ky.—O. H. Griffen, 425 W. Jeffer-
son st.

Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.

Marion, Ind.—Joseph Shellhouse, W. Tenth st.

Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.

Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 846 Porter st.

Milwaukee, Wis.—W. Teichert, 6th and Chest-
nut sts.Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong,
2106 25th ave., North.

Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.

Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume,
850 a Sanguinet.Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and
Shelby ave.

Newark, N. J.—J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.

Newton, Mass.—R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st.,
Newtonville.New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928
Chapel st.

New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.

New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33
Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370
Franklin ave.

Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.

New York City (Manhattan)—T. C. Walsh,
2329 Bassford ave., Bronx, W. S.; Robert
Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Louis Hecht,
240 E. 80th st., East Side.New York City (Shops)—George J. Bohnen,
322 E. 83d st.New York City (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar,
816 E. 134th st.New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip
Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F.
Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rock-
away Beach.

Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.

Norfolk, Va.—B. B. Bardin, 101 Mariner st.

Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82
King st.

Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.

Oklahoma, O. T.—C. E. Cooper, 220-222
Broadway.

Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.

Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.

Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Risch, 216 Main st.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhirt, N. E. cor.
Broad and Race sts.; Wm. McClain, N. E.
cor. Broad and Race sts.; E. Walsh, N. E.
cor. Broad and Race sts.; M. Costello, N. E.
cor. Broad and Race sts.Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 San-
dusky st., Allegheny, Pa.Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 6637 Rousin
ave., E. E.

Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.

Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Math-
ewson st.

Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.

Rockester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litch-
field st.Rock Island, Ill.—J. J. Ford, Room 14, Bu-
ford Building.

Salt Lake City—C. A. Strickland, Box 798.

San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling,
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lacka-
wanna ave.

Shreveport, La.—Jas. Cannon, 321 Caddo st.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E.
R. Ruhl, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes,
1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sid-
ney st.

St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.

Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North
Grand avenue.

Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Jas. A. Horton, 252 James st.

Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm
avenue.

Toledo, O.—H. O. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.

Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.

Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.

Vicksburg, Miss.—F. H. Muller.

Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6,
Warder Bldg.

Waterbury, Conn.—J. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.

Worcester, Mass.—Jos. Marc-Aurille, 14 Fair-
mount ave.Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyattte, 379 Ashbur-
ton avenue.

Have Adopted the Joint Union Label

From official advices received from the
President of the International Associa-
tion of Allied Metal Mechanics we learn
that the Nicholls Manufacturing Compa-
ny, the extensive manufacturers of fram-
ing squares and mitre boxes, of Ottum-
wa, Iowa, have adopted the joint Union
Label of the International Association of
Machinists, Metal Polishers, Buffers,
Platers, Brassworkers and Allied Metal
Mechanics. The products of this firm
bear the Union Label; they advertise in
this journal.

EVERY UNION is based upon the sound
principle that in union there is strength.
When, therefore, a local labor organiza-
tion refuses or neglects to attach itself to
the central labor body of its vicinity, or
the national organization of its craft, it
gives the lie direct to the principle upon
which it was founded. Division is defeat;
unity spells victory.



During the Month ending SEPT. 30, 1902,
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary-Treasurer without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1	\$210.20	148	\$27.60	287	\$23.85
2	50	149	7.90	288	42.30
3	62.00	150	9.30	290	8.60
4	142.05	153	13.20	291	35.60
5	64.80	154	23.20	292	17.20
6	22.20	155	32.70	294	2.20
7	235.60	156	3.00	295	9.40
8	195.20	158	11.00	297	32.50
9	53.70	159	.50	298	3.00
11	111.60	160	5.40	299	34.80
12	73.90	161	18.60	300	19.05
13	48.40	162	12.20	301	30.40
14	22.80	163	10.50	302	21.70
15	14.60	164	19.80	303	24.40
16	75.20	166	24.00	304	24.80
17	8.40	167	59.40	305	17.70
18	10.05	168	23.70	306	112.40
19	134.20	169	67.00	307	11.40
20	26.40	170	8.40	308	32.40
21	1.00	171	115.40	309	235.00
23	86.60	172	14.50	310	10.00
24	37.60	173	2.30	311	19.10
25	61.30	174	27.80	312	7.60
27	98.00	175	14.00	313	3.90
28	25.40	176	42.90	314	18.90
29	107.45	177	43.46	315	4.00
31	53.20	178	4.80	316	35.60
32	47.20	179	27.10	318	29.40
34	23.20	180	12.40	319	16.60
35	10.60	181	122.40	320	9.20
36	115.20	182	7.60	321	31.40
37	32.10	183	59.20	322	65.20
38	18.80	185	73.60	323	3.80
39	19.00	185	10.00	324	7.00
40	6.20	186	46.55	325	64.60
41	8.80	187	16.80	326	16.80
42	27.00	188	16.00	327	21.10
43	99.20	189	30.60	328	31.45
44	14.90	190	90.00	330	16.00
45	33.00	191	17.60	331	58.40
46	14.20	192	5.60	332	54.40
47	65.60	193	23.88	333	12.20
48	7.00	194	16.00	334	14.80
49	21.00	195	8.40	335	50.60
50	187.90	196	39.00	336	12.40
51	47.60	197	2.50	337	6.00
53	35.70	198	135.20	338	3.40
54	46.60	200	35.80	339	48.30
55	181.95	202	69.40	340	57.20
56	22.50	203	31.60	342	62.60
57	9.40	204	3.00	343	4.75
58	142.40	205	42.80	344	5.60
59	25.20	206	51.40	345	15.20
60	15.00	207	15.40	347	5.20
61	43.90	208	15.20	348	14.60
62	134.30	209	32.00	349	73.80
63	45.10	210	46.40	351	31.00
65	27.00	211	150.00	352	13.80
66	15.00	212	12.00	355	71.20
67	25.50	214	12.00	356	13.80
68	5.25	215	38.80	357	6.60
70	12.20	216	21.40	359	49.00
71	3.40	217	22.40	361	153.20
72	60.20	218	36.30	362	96.20
73	162.60	219	16.50	363	22.80
77	43.80	220	3.80	364	11.80
78	23.30	221	2.60	365	44.50
79	85.00	222	1.00	366	4.50
80	39.60	223	6.20	367	19.00
81	18.20	224	50.00	370	16.20
82	18.60	225	18.60	371	21.80
83	27.20	226	10.60	372	10.20
84	17.30	227	23.60	373	4.00
85	43.50	228	25.00	375	125.80
86	4.80	229	39.40	376	8.80
87	169.20	230	19.80	377	50.00
88	27.40	231	53.30	378	7.40
89	7.40	232	28.20	379	10.40
90	45.40	233	35.00	380	25.95
91	32.60	234	20.20	381	18.40
92	13.70	235	10.60	382	18.60
93	41.20	236	11.10	383	15.80
96	49.20	237	21.60	384	25.40
97	36.40	238	26.00	385	11.00
98	59.20	239	31.00	386	48.90
99	14.00	240	47.80	387	23.00
100	10.60	241	29.20	388	19.10
102	39.70	242	39.40	389	25.20
103	41.20	244	4.80	390	50.50
104	36.90	245	29.70	391	21.40
106	74.80	246	32.20	392	96.80
108	4.80	247	38.80	393	21.20
109	112.00	248	7.80	394	29.80
110	69.00	249	14.40	395	14.00
111	24.70	250	9.20	396	2.60
112	21.90	251	9.00	397	8.00
113	25.85	252	15.80	398	2.80
114	86.60	253	4.00	399	7.80
115	76.80	255	32.20	400	2.80
116	33.00	256	14.10	401	20.60
117	5.40	257	124.70	402	23.60
118	31.00	258	21.00	403	22.80
119	54.50	259	6.00	404	10.80
120	9.20	260	58.80	405	10.40
121	9.80	261	14.20	406	5.40
122	42.20	262	36.80	407	3.60
123	11.20	263	19.40	408	.50
124	25.40	264	15.00	409	21.00
125	65.00	265	17.10	411	11.15
126	18.90	266	26.70	412	3.80
127	26.00	268	72.70	413	53.20
128	5.60	269	8.20	414	11.20
129	39.50	270	18.80	415	2.40
130	4.60	271	6.00	416	55.00
131	195.70	272	30.40	417	17.40
132	28.80	273	34.70	418	\$3.00
133	34.40	274	30.00	419	9.60
134	78.32	275	13.30	421	10.45
135	24.30	276	33.80	422	15.40
136	20.60	277	171.00	423	146.20
137	36.40	278	21.40	424	9.70
138	28.70	280	4.60	425	25.40
139	33.20	281	85.60	431	16.45
142	168.05	282	18.60	432	55.40
143	19.95	283	12.50	433	22.90
145	16.60	284	23.50	434	18.40
146	103.00	285	61.20	436	16.65
147	1.00	286	27.00		

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
437-	\$3.20	613-	\$20.20	796-	\$6.20	972-	\$20.00	1065-	\$14.00	1167-	13.20	130-	\$5.60	291-	\$38.40
438-	32.60	614-	7.40	798-	3.00	974-	29.00	1066-	2.40	1168-	7.60	131-	222.00	292-	15.00
440-	46.20	616-	12.20	799-	6.80	975-	3.60	1067-	11.20	1169-	16.20	132-	19.70	293-	20.20
441-	95.00	617-	17.60	802-	10.60	976-	11.20	1068-	4.20	1170-	5.58	134-	82.60	294-	2.20
442-	8.30	619-	2.40	803-	3.75	977-	5.20	1069-	15.00	1171-	3.60	135-	33.20	295-	9.20
444-	47.85	620-	9.20	804-	10.10	978-	9.60	1070-	8.80	1172-	10.40	137-	31.95	296-	25.20
445-	10.00	621-	46.00	806-	2.00	979-	6.00	1072-	17.70	1173-	16.20	138-	27.20	298-	3.20
447-	13.00	622-	32.80	807-	4.00	980-	7.40	1075-	18.75	1175-	5.80	139-	34.30	299-	41.80
448-	19.80	625-	25.65	808-	19.20	981-	17.20	1076-	10.00	1176-	9.75	140-	7.45	300-	17.00
450-	14.50	626-	52.70	809-	13.20	982-	15.20	1077-	15.20	1177-	7.00	141-	55.60	301-	34.70
451-	16.80	629-	21.05	810-	19.60	983-	13.00	1078-	8.10	1178-	9.20	142-	164.20	302-	20.20
453-	52.60	630-	5.60	812-	10.40	984-	10.00	1079-	28.00	1179-	17.40	143-	14.20	303-	26.50
455-	10.00	631-	6.80	813-	7.60	985-	6.00	1080-	9.40	1180-	7.80	144-	64.15	304-	24.20
457-	63.70	632-	248.20	814-	24.60	986-	7.45	1081-	4.80	1181-	6.60	145-	19.50	305-	8.80
458-	8.20	633-	27.10	815-	4.00	987-	13.00	1082-	39.20	1183-	9.65	146-	115.25	306-	165.40
459-	46.80	634-	7.80	817-	3.40	988-	9.90	1083-	12.30	1184-	4.60	147-	41.60	307-	10.60
460-	7.00	635-	20.80	818-	16.00	989-	27.60	1084-	8.20	1186-	19.20	148-	28.20	308-	60.20
461-	6.20	636-	4.20	819-	33.40	991-	7.20	1086-	14.40	1188-	7.65	149-	7.40	309-	295.20
463-	14.65	637-	29.75	820-	10.45	992-	7.20	1087-	6.40	1189-	24.00	150-	6.70	310-	7.00
464-	40.40	638-	35.00	821-	22.60	993-	12.80	1088-	12.00	1190-	6.00	151-	28.20	311-	16.20
465-	40.20	639-	27.80	823-	6.80	994-	10.70	1089-	8.20	1193-	3.20	153-	12.80	312-	7.00
466-	13.40	640-	4.80	824-	2.20	996-	12.80	1090-	32.60	1196-	3.60	154-	23.60	313-	4.20
467-	28.50	641-	7.50	825-	10.80	997-	35.20	1091-	8.60	1197-	5.45	155-	33.00	314-	12.00
468-	31.60	642-	30.45	826-	2.20	998-	5.80	1092-	23.00	1198-	14.90	156-	3.30	315-	8.00
469-	8.80	643-	18.60	827-	32.70	999-	16.00	1093-	32.60	1202-	8.05	157-	6.10	316-	37.10
470-	78.75	644-	16.20	828-	6.80	1000-	13.40	1094-	6.40	1203-	7.20	158-	10.60	317-	25.20
471-	37.00	647-	8.00	829-	4.80	1001-	2.40	1095-	9.50	1205-	23.00	159-	13.20	318-	29.20
472-	15.45	650-	6.60	830-	22.75	1002-	8.40	1096-	21.40	1207-	15.70	161-	17.80	319-	17.20
474-	7.80	651-	33.10	831-	10.00	1004-	6.20	1097-	9.40	1209-	9.20	162-	12.40	320-	9.20
475-	5.60	652-	22.60	832-	14.80	1005-	22.20	1099-	5.00	1210-	13.60	163-	10.80	321-	31.80
476-	86.50	653-	15.70	833-	16.60	1006-	4.80	1100-	49.80	1212-	7.00	164-	19.60	322-	66.00
477-	9.60	654-	4.30	834-	4.40	1007-	10.60	1101-	5.40	1213-	2.00	165-	74.20	323-	3.60
478-	60.40	655-	11.00	836-	13.20	1008-	7.80	1102-	22.20	1214-	8.70	166-	25.20	324-	7.20
480-	2.80	656-	31.40	837-	10.00	1009-	3.40	1103-	23.20	1215-	8.80	167-	60.20	325-	69.60
481-	24.60	657-	30.30	838-	10.40	1010-	10.80	1104-	9.50	1216-	2.80	168-	22.80	326-	14.60
482-	16.60	658-	5.40	839-	5.80	1011-	6.60	1105-	18.20	1218-	3.20	169-	59.20	328-	29.60
483-	126.50	659-	17.40	840-	10.00	1012-	4.20	1107-	4.00	1220-	4.00	170-	9.40	329-	9.80
484-	4.80	660-	21.00	841-	7.80	1013-	7.00	1108-	23.80	1222-	3.50	171-	104.00	330-	9.80
485-	6.80	661-	20.10	843-	43.10	1014-	26.30	1111-	15.60	1223-	2.80	172-	14.00	331-	97.50
486-	29.80	662-	2.75	845-	14.80	1016-	28.20	1112-	8.60	1225-	7.20	173-	2.20	332-	74.80
487-	20.80	663-	4.15	846-	14.20	1018-	7.40	1113-	5.40	1226-	1.50	174-	25.00	333-	12.80
488-	2.00	664-	10.00	847-	24.10	1019-	12.80	1114-	10.00	1227-	6.00	175-	4.40	334-	15.20
489-	18.40	665-	10.40	849-	18.00	1020-	13.60	1115-	4.90	1230-	1.50	176-	41.40	335-	60.80
490-	34.00	666-	7.00	851-	6.40	1021-	63.00	1116-	9.75	1231-	14.20	177-	34.40	336-	12.00
491-	1.80	667-	34.20	852-	8.00	1022-	14.80	1117-	2.45	1234-	7.25	179-	26.40	337-	6.50
492-	76.60	668-	19.80	853-	4.60	1024-	16.40	1118-	8.40	1235-	3.00	180-	14.10	338-	3.60
493-	33.60	669-	10.00	854-	5.80	1025-	6.20	1119-	7.60	1236-	.25	181-	162.00	339-	46.80
494-	24.30	670-	3.60	855-	4.20	1026-	11.60	1120-	1.80	1237-	2.00	182-	7.60	340-	57.10
495-	20.80	671-	8.40	856-	16.00	1027-	18.00	1121-	4.80	1238-	2.25	183-	51.90	341-	17.20
496-	23.20	672-	13.00	857-	6.40	1028-	20.80	1122-	5.00	1243-	1.50	184-	57.60	342-	33.60
497-	44.65	673-	3.70	858-	11.45	1029-	4.20	1123-	23.05	1244-	3.25	185-	15.25	343-	63.35
498-	7.00	675-	10.20	859-	2.20	1030-	4.60	1125-	32.20	1245-	15.75	186-	37.80	344-	6.00
499-	22.60	676-	25.40	860-	12.30	1031-	10.80	1126-	16.60	1246-	3.75	187-	13.80	345-	12.60
500-	17.35	677-	9.20	861-	7.00	1032-	15.00	1127-	3.80	1247-	8.50	188-	16.80	346-	9.60
501-	9.80	678-	14.00	862-	10.80	1033-	15.00	1130-	10.20	1248-	2.75	189-	59.00	347-	6.20
502-	15.00	679-	18.50	863-	30.50	1035-	45.60	1132-	3.20	1251-	2.00	190-	91.20	348-	13.60
503-	8.00	680-	20.65	864-	9.55	1036-	76.60	1133-	3.06	1252-	3.00	192-	6.20	349-	73.00
504-	11.80	682-	78.45	865-	8.45	1038-	5.80	1134-	14.60	1254-	1.75	193-	24.30	350-	45.60
505-	3.40	683-	2.60	866-	6.00	1039-	2.80	1135-	6.70	1256-	1.90	194-	21.40	351-	11.20
506-	2.80	684-	13.00	867-	27.20	1040-	16.60	1136-	13.00	1258-	3.50	195-	8.20	352-	12.60
507-	13.20	685-	7.80	868-	5.00	1041-	43.40	1138-	19.20	1260-	10.00	196-	35.40	353-	15.80
508-	16.20	686-	14.60	869-	3.40	1042-	4.60	1139-	13.20	1261-	11.00	197-	37.60	355-	36.50
509-	48.80	687-	38.70	870-	2.00	1043-	12.80	1140-	16.80	1262-	10.00	198-	213.25	356-	10.60
510-	10.20	688-	22.45	871-	24.00	1044-	26.00	1141-	3.60	1263-	10.00	199-	112.00	357-	8.00
511-	19.30	689-	6.80	872-	10.00	1045-	33.20	1143-	11.00	1264-	10.00	200-	47.80	358-	10.00
512-	11.40	690-	26.40	873-	14.00	1046-	6.30	1144-	7.40	1265-	10.00	201-	25.60	359-	53.60
513-	43.60	691-	10.20	874-	8.20	1047-	7.80	1145-	12.60	1266-	10.00	202-	67.20	360-	14.20
514-	2.00	692-	6.45	877-	60.80	1048-	3.60	1146-	10.80	1267-	10.00	203-	38.20	361-	88.90
515-	93.00	693-	3.20	878-	29.55	1049-	20.40	1147-	10.20	1268-	10.00	204-	3.40	362-	112.85
516-	5.20	694-	12.60	879-	3.80	1050-	7.60	1148-	8.00	1269-	10.00	205-	37.55	363-	21.40
518-	11.60	695-	56.40	880-	17.60	1051-	62.05	1149-	12.95	1270-	10.00	207-	14.60	364-	12.00
519-	9.20	696-	10.00	881-	22.70	1052-	9.45	1150-	4.60	1271-	10.00	208-	10.60	367-	19.20
520-	16.20	697-	18.60	882-	9.70	1053-	10.20	1151-	2.75	1272-	10.00	210-	45.40	368-	16.20
521-	21.40	698-	24.20	883-	12.60	1054-	3.40	1152-	27.60	1273-	10.00	211-	149.20	369-	20.00
522-	68.80	699-	21.00	884-	26.60	1055-	12.60	1153-	8.20	1274-	10.00	212-	14.20	370-	81.40
523-	7.20	700-	28.90	885-	15.80	1056-	2.00	1154-	9.70	1275-	10.00	213-	23.80	371-	21.80
524-	7.40	701-	13.75	886-	10.60	1057-	16.55	1155-	16.60	1276-	10.00	214-	11.80	372-	5.10
525-	19.40	702-	8.00	887-	41.90	1058-	9.60	1158-	3.60	1277-	10.00	215-	37.80	373-	2.00
526-	13.00	703-	9.80	888-	40.20	1059-	10.60	1161-	5.20	1278-	10.00	216-	21.80	374-	59.60
527-	6.40	704-	57.35	891-	27.60	1060-	16.00	1162-	12.00	1279-	10.00	217-	26.20	377-	8.20
528-	4.70	707-	19.20	892-	10.00	1061-	10.90	1163-	5.40	1280-	10.00	218-	74.40	378-	17.50
529-	6.80	708-	4.70	893-	14.20	1062-	29.70	1164-	3.00	1281-	10.00	219-	15.60	379-	7.60
530-	10.80	709-	10.40	894-	13.70	1063-	11.45	1165-	2.50	1282-	10.00	220-	6.40	380-	23.20

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
622	\$29.20	788	\$4.20	957	\$13.60	1124	\$18.45	1185	\$11.50	1248	\$7.40
624	99.50	789	5.40	958	17.00	1125	30.80	1186	25.00	1249	2.00
625	5.60	790	17.60	960	10.00	1126	23.10	1187	7.60	1250	4.80
626	46.80	791	17.80	961	16.00	1127	7.50	1188	7.40	1251	2.60
627	35.00	792	77.00	962	11.40	1128	23.00	1189	22.60	1252	7.50
628	35.75	793	14.30	963	7.95	1129	16.20	1190	9.20	1253	7.90
629	23.45	794	10.80	964	37.00	1130	10.00	1191	3.20	1254	7.60
630	2.80	795	4.40	965	15.00	1131	8.40	1192	2.80	1255	13.10
631	7.60	796	11.40	966	18.80	1132	3.60	1193	9.20	1256	5.20
632	237.00	797	10.60	967	2.00	1133	9.20	1194	3.85	1257	9.60
633	26.95	799	6.60	968	2.20	1135	5.60	1195	4.80	1259	8.50
634	7.20	800	20.90	969	3.20	1136	8.20	1196	4.40	1260	7.25
635	26.00	801	7.10	970	14.60	1137	6.80	1197	8.20	1261	8.50
636	4.20	802	12.50	971	5.50	1138	13.80	1198	16.20	1263	2.00
637	31.00	803	2.40	972	23.10	1139	12.80	1199	5.60	1264	10.50
638	33.60	804	8.40	973	4.00	1140	9.00	1201	4.20	1265	4.90
639	26.60	805	8.60	974	30.10	1141	3.60	1202	5.10	1266	.60
640	9.60	806	2.00	975	4.40	1142	14.60	1206	6.20	1267	3.50
641	5.60	807	4.60	976	4.20	1144	6.80	1207	14.60	1268	7.00
642	18.60	808	13.60	977	7.05	1145	12.60	1209	11.10	1269	.50
643	16.20	809	20.80	979	6.20	1146	18.20	1210	15.60	1272	2.50
644	16.20	810	26.40	980	7.40	1147	7.00	1211	3.40	1274	.50
646	6.80	811	10.25	981	18.50	1148	6.00	1212	9.45	1275	2.75
647	6.00	812	9.60	982	14.40	1149	13.40	1213	2.20	1276	3.80
648	6.40	813	7.00	983	13.00	1150	6.70	1214	6.80	1277	3.50
649	22.40	814	17.35	984	9.80	1151	9.25	1215	12.85	1278	8.25
650	7.10	815	4.00	985	5.60	1153	8.20	1216	2.20	1281	6.70
651	33.20	816	7.20	986	6.80	1154	8.40	1217	3.40	1283	10.00
652	12.00	817	2.60	987	14.50	1155	17.00	1218	3.40	1284	10.00
653	10.15	818	18.50	988	9.24	1157	7.80	1220	6.60	1285	10.00
654	3.80	819	38.15	989	17.40	1159	10.10	1223	3.50	1286	10.00
655	8.00	820	10.25	990	30.00	1161	8.90	1224	11.60	1287	10.00
656	31.40	821	11.40	991	7.40	1162	11.80	1225	9.50	1288	10.00
657	17.60	822	39.10	992	7.80	1163	6.80	1226	14.60	1289	10.00
658	5.60	823	5.80	993	12.60	1165	3.50	1227	12.65	1290	12.00
659	17.95	824	3.00	994	7.80	1166	9.00	1228	3.55	1291	10.00
660	20.50	825	11.00	996	12.00	1167	11.60	1230	8.90	1292	10.00
661	19.20	826	2.20	997	16.80	1168	4.00	1231	5.60	1293	10.00
662	2.00	827	28.20	998	1.80	1169	17.80	1232	7.40	1294	10.00
664	10.40	828	6.60	999	15.00	1171	3.20	1233	8.30	1295	10.00
665	5.20	829	5.60	1000	15.80	1172	18.10	1234	7.60	1296	10.00
666	7.70	830	19.00	1001	4.60	1173	23.30	1235	13.20	1297	13.35
667	30.00	831	10.40	1002	7.80	1175	7.20	1236	2.60	1298	10.00
668	19.65	833	16.00	1004	5.60	1176	5.40	1237	4.80	1299	10.00
669	9.40	834	3.60	1006	3.60	1177	13.65	1238	4.60	1300	10.00
670	3.40	835	11.80	1007	10.20	1178	7.20	1239	7.50	1301	10.00
672	13.20	836	13.40	1009	3.40	1179	7.20	1241	2.00	1302	10.00
673	19.60	838	9.20	1010	21.60	1180	10.50	1243	5.60	1303	10.00
675	3.40	839	8.40	1011	7.40	1181	12.10	1244	4.80	1304	10.00
676	10.05	840	1.50	1012	4.60	1182	6.00	1245	6.60	1305	10.00
677	24.20	841	6.20	1013	7.00	1183	8.20	1247	10.00		
678	9.65	842	6.20	1014	19.40						\$29,416.67
679	14.40	843	32.00	1015	36.40	Advertisers					309.09
680	14.80	844	13.20	1016	28.60	Subscribers					1.50
681	8.80	846	14.20	1017	7.60	D. C. Supplies					5.50
682	20.60	847	20.68	1018	7.40	Miscellaneous					127.15
683	84.35	848	8.60	1019	12.60						\$29,859.91
685	13.00	849	18.20	1020	11.80						
686	8.00	850	7.40	1021	66.70						
687	11.80	851	5.80	1022	15.40						
688	35.60	852	8.40	1023	22.40						
689	21.00	854	5.80	1024	15.40						
690	7.00	855	2.20	1025	6.20						
691	26.00	856	16.40	1026	11.40						
692	10.00	858	11.00	1027	20.90						
693	6.40	860	15.30	1028	2.00						
694	3.20	861	9.65	1030	4.20						
695	14.60	862	12.35	1031	10.80						
696	53.00	864	8.40	1032	13.60						
698	18.60	865	9.55	1033	15.60						
699	23.40	867	48.20	1035	38.00						
700	22.40	868	8.40	1036	83.55						
701	38.30	869	2.00	1037	18.40						
702	7.20	870	2.00	1038	5.70						
703	8.80	871	25.30	1039	2.80						
705	14.60	872	10.05	1040	14.20						
706	11.35	873	25.90	1041	43.20						
707	59.00	877	20.95	1042	4.20						
708	19.80	878	28.60	1044	53.20						
709	3.60	879	3.20	1045	17.10						
710	10.20	880	15.60	1046	4.80						
711	3.80	881	7.30	1047	8.30						
712	21.75	882	7.65	1048	4.72						
713	11.40	883	12.80	1049	15.60						
714	11.40	884	29.60	1050	8.80						
715	169.60	885	16.00	1051	54.25						
716	42.05	886	5.80	1052	4.60						
717	32.60	887	21.30	1053	7.40						
718	17.60	888	44.40	1054	3.60						
719	65.80	889	14.80	1055	11.60						
720	16.80	890	10.00	1056	5.20						
721	1.40	891	26.90	1057	12.60						
722	36.05	892	11.00	1058	9.60						
723	21.80	893	12.70	1059	11.25						
724	59.80	894	12.70	1060	16.00						
725	9.40	895	14.00	1061	11.40						
726	33.90	897	23.80	1062	25.00						
728	8.60	898	21.20	1063	11.60						
729	3.80	899	54.50	1064	13.20						
730	24.70	900	22.80	1065	12.20						
731	10.40	901	12.60	1066	2.40						
732	4.20	902	8.80	1067	9.80						
733	11.00	903	11.40	1068	3.00						
734	2.80	904	13.20	1069	28.20						
735	9.60	905	4.60	1070	10.00						
736	80.00	907	32.30	1072	13.00						
737	4.00	908	5.20	1073	25.00						
738	5.20	909	7.80	1074	35.80						
739	3.40	910	28.40	1075	17.30						
740	5.80	911	10.80	1076	13.00						
741	4.60	912	8.60	1077	17.85						
743	15.00	914	22.70	1078	7.00						
744	5.20	915	12.60	1079	23.80						
746	25.00	916	28.40	1080	9.20						
747	60.40	917	7.20	1081	3.00						
748	6.00	918	3.60	1082	42.40						
749	19.10	919	13.00	1083	6.80						
750	43.60	920	15.00	1084	9.20						
751	25.05	921	10.75	1085	7.60						
752	5.05	922	6.20	1086	9.60						
753	12.80	923	6.20	1087	7.40						
754	8.60	924	15.40	1088	11.20						
755	31.00	925	4.00	1089	10.40						
756	7.60	926	24.75	1090	29.90						
757	11.60	927	19.80	1091	17.00						
758	3.00	928	9.35	1092	10.40						
759	16.00	929	4.40	1093	30.00						
760	12.60	931	16.30	1094	11.05						
761											

Verhandlungen der Schlusssitzung des General-Exekutiv- Board, abgehalten in Atlanta, Ga.

12. September 1902.

Der General-Exekutiv-Board tritt gemäß seines in der Juli-Sitzung gefassten Beschlusses, an obigem Datum zu einer Schlusssitzung zusammen. Die anwesenden Mitglieder sind: Walz, Grimes, Beagle und Miller. Ein Schreiben des Vorsitzenden Cuttermull wird verlesen, mittheilend, daß derselbe durch Krankheit verhindert sei, den Sitzungen beizuwohnen; er hoffe aber, später anwesend sein zu können.

Appellation der L. U. 848, Weymouth, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. contra L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass. Nach Einsicht und Erwägung aller diesbezüglichen Dokumente, wird die Entscheidung des G. P. indorsiert und L. U. 848 aufgefördert, deren Bestimmungen vor dem 1. Oktober nachzukommen. Der Board beschließt ferner, daß, sollte sich L. U. 624 weigern, das in Frage stehende Mitglied innerhalb des bezeichneten Zeitraumes aufzunehmen, das betreffende Mitglied auch fernerhin zur Mitgliedschaft in L. U. 848 berechtigt sein soll.

Appellation des Manhattan, N. Y., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Dunning contra Manhattan D. C. Die sehr umfangreichen Dokumente werden sorgfältig in Erwägung gezogen und die Entscheidung des G. P. aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Herman Boye gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten contra L. U. 513, Manhattan, N. Y. Nach reiflicher Prüfung des vorliegenden Materials wird die Entscheidung des G. P. indorsiert.

13. September.

Gesuch der L. U. 15, Syracuse, N. Y., die Forderung, Unfall-Benefit für Bruder Borrie betreffend, in Wieder-Erwägung zu ziehen und demselben eventuell zu gestatten, Mitglied der L. U. zu bleiben. Da die Willfährigkeit dieses Gesuches eine Verletzung der Sect. 118 der Gen.-Konstitution in sich schließen würde, wird dasselbe abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 339, Fort Worth, Tex., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sekr. und Sch. in Bruder Duigley's Falle. Nach Einsicht der einschlägigen Dokumente wird die Entscheidung des G. Sekr., dahingehend, daß Bruder Duigley das Amt eines Geschäfts-Agenten nicht bekleiden kann, nachdem er Unfall-Benefit gezogen hat, aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 33, Boston, Mass., gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sekr., in welcher derselbe eine von Frau Agnes Burke geltend gemachte Forderung für Sterbegeld abweist. Der Board stützt die Entscheidung um und ordnet Zahlung der Forderung an.

Eingelaufene Schreiben der L. U. 943, 1125, 813 und 79 werden verlesen, da dieselben aber bereits seitens des G. Sekr. beantwortet waren, sind weitere Verfügungen vorläufig nicht erforderlich.

Appellation der L. U. 331, Norfolk, Va., um Zurücksetzung ihrer Kopfsteuer für die Monate Juni, Juli und August. In Anbetracht der schwierigen Finanz-Verhältnisse dieser L. U., verursacht durch ihren hartnäckigen Kampf während des vergangenen Sommers, fühlt sich der Board berechtigt, der L. U. 331 die Kopfsteuer für die Monate August und September zu erlassen.

Der Vorsitzende Cuttermull ist in der Nachmittags-Sitzung anwesend.

Gesuch der L. U. 990, Baltimore Md., um eine Gelbbewilligung im Betrage der Summe, welche diese L. U. der General-Office schuldet. Bei Einsicht der Finanz-Bücher stellte es sich heraus, daß L. U. 990 seit ihrer Zahlung für den Monat April keine Kopfsteuer mehr entrichtet hat, also rückständig ist, und das Gesuch wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 709, Shenandoah, Va., um finanziellen Beistand. Da diese Angelegenheit der Konvention unterbreitet wird, zieht der Board von einer Erwägung derselben ab.

In derselben Weise findet eine Beschwerde Jas. C. Corley's von L. U. 718, Fitchburg, Mass., bezüglich gewisser Maßnahmen dieser L. U. während ihres letzten Ausstandes, Erledigung. Der G. Sekr. hatte das klageführende Schreiben beantwortet und dessen Antwort gut geheißen.

Verschiedene, die Streitigkeiten in San Francisco betreffende Schreiben, sowie ein von Sam. Gompers, Präsident der American Federation of Labor, ausgehender Vorschlag zur Schlichtung derselben werden verlesen.

Da es dem G. E. B. bekannt ist, daß mehrere Delegaten der lokalen sowohl, wie der suspendierten L. U.'s zur Konvention baldigst in dieser Stadt eintreffen werden, und es deren Absicht ist, die ganze Angelegenheit in einer Spezial-Konferenz zu erörtern, wird die Erwägung derselben verschoben.

Der Cleveland, D., D. C. macht Mittheilung über eine vom Distrikt zu inszenierende Bewegung zur Stärkung seiner Organisation und ersucht um Genehmigung derselben. Da der D. C. das Resultat der Abstimmung der Mitglieder über diese Frage nicht angiebt und das Gesuch nicht in der vorgeschriebenen Form gehalten ist, wird Genehmigung verweigert.

Appellation der L. U. 77, Rochester, N. Y., um Genehmigung einer Forderung für kürzere Arbeitszeit und um finanziellen Beistand. Der G. E. B. genehmigt die Forderung und beschließt, daß die Frage der Gelbbewilligung nachdem die Bewegung im Gange ist und je nach Umständen ermesen und erledigt werden soll.

14. September.

Die Appellation der L. U. 790, Washington, D. C., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P., die Wahl gewisser Delegaten zur Konvention für ungültig erklärend, wird in Erwägung gezogen und diese Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation M. B. Philip's von L. U. 62, Chicago, gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten contra L. U. 62 bezüglich der Wahl des Delegaten zur Konvention, die Verschiebung der Installation ihrer Beamten und die Zurückweisung von Stimmzetteln. Der Board findet, daß sich die Entscheidung des G. P. nur auf den ersten Theil der Streitfrage bezieht und indorsiert diese Entscheidung. Bezüglich des zweiten Theiles, die Zurückweisung solcher Stimmzettel betreffend, die nicht sowohl Namen als zu erwählende Kandidaten enthielten, beschließt der Board, daß in Fällen, wo mehr als ein Kandidat zu erwählen ist, die Mitglieder nicht verpflichtet sein sollen, für die volle Zahl derselben zu stimmen.

Schreiben von L. U. 1016, Springfield, Mass., bezüglich Auerlegung einer Geldstrafe wegen Nicht-Betheiligung an der Labor Day-Parade. Da dieser Fall eine Gesetzes-Frage berührt, wird derselbe dem G. Sekr. zur Erledigung überwiesen.

Gesuch des Manhattan D. C. um ein Darlehen zur Befreiung der Kosten ihrer Lohnbewegung. Da der D. C. in seinem Gesuche erklärt, die Angelegenheit der Konvention unterbreiten zu wollen, beschließt der Board, geeignete Maßnahmen dieser Körperschaft herbeizuführen.

Gesuch des Dayton, D., D. C. um eine Gelbbewilligung zur Befreiung der Unkosten ihrer Maßnahmen gegen eine Holz-Maschinen-Firma dieser Stadt. Die Einsicht der vorliegenden Dokumente ergibt die Thatsache, daß es sich hier einerseits um einen Versuch der Firma handelt, die zehnstündige Arbeit wieder einzuführen, und andererseits um die Wiedereinstellung zweier Mitglieder.

In Berücksichtigung der Thatsache, daß die betreffende Firma ihr zehnstündiges Dekret zurückgezogen hat, erbt der Board keine Nothwendigkeit für eine Gelbbewilligung, auch ist der Board der Ansicht, daß bei gegenwärtiger Geschäftslage in Dayton die Erlangung anderweitiger Beschäftigung für die beiden Mitglieder dem D. C. keine Schwierigkeiten bereiten dürfte.

Appellation der L. U. 1126, Annapolis, Md., um Genehmigung ihrer am 1. Oktober in Kraft tretenden Achtstundens-Forderung und um finanzielle Hilfe. Da L. U. 1126 noch nicht ein Jahr lang besteht, verbietet die Konstitution in diesem Falle eine Gelbbewilligung.

21. September.

Appellation der L. U. 382, Manhattan, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle L. U. 240 contra L. U. 382 und George Kelly. Der G. E. B. hält diese Entscheidung, welche die Forderung der L. U. 240 in betreffender Summe für berechtigt erklärt, aufrecht und beschließt ferner, daß L. U. 392 auf die Zugehörigkeit Geo. Kelly's zu ihrer Union Anspruch hat, jedoch die in Frage stehende Geldsumme bis über vor dem 1. November 1902 an L. U. 240 entrichten muß.

Appellation des Hudson Co., N. J., D. C. um Gelbbewilligung zur Deckung der durch ihren Frühjahrs-Ausstand entstandenen Unkosten. Verfügung hierüber wird verschoben bis zum Eintreffen der nöthigen Ausweise über die betreffenden Geldausgaben.

25. September.

Der Board ist nun im Besitze aller erforderlichen Ausweise und Quittungen über die vom Hudson Co. D. C. gemachten Strite-Ausgaben und die Summe von 800 Dollars wird demselben zur Deckung bewilligt, mit der Anweisung, detaillirten Ausweise über die Verausgabung dieser Summe an die Gen. Office einzufenden.

Vertagung sine die.

J. A. Miller, Sekr. des G. E. B.
Frank Duffy, G. E. Sch.

Verhandlungen

der ersten Sitzung des fungirenden General-Exekutiv-Board, abgehalten in Atlanta, Ga.

1. Oktober.

Die anwesenden Mitglieder sind: Hy. Meyer von San Mateo, Cal.; D. A. Post, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; J. J. Sullivan, New Haven, Conn., und Wesley Workman, Cleveland, D. C. Hy. Meyer wird zum Vorsitzenden und D. A. Post zum Sekretär erwählt.

In Uebereinstimmung mit dem Beschlusse der Konvention wird die Appellation des Dayton, D., D. C. in Erwägung gezogen und demselben die Summe von 750 Dollars bewilligt, mit der Weisung, jeder einzelnen L. U. den ihrer Mitgliederzahl entsprechenden Antheil zu verabfolgen.

Appellation der L. U. 4, Kansas City, Mo., um Genehmigung einer am 1. März 1903 zu stellenden Forderung. Der Gen. Sekr. wird angewiesen, die in solchen Fällen erforderliche Information einzuholen, und weitere Verfügung wird verschoben.

Bezüglich der Frage der gesetzlichen Gültigkeit des an L. U. 1082, San Francisco, ertheilten Charters, welche Frage von dem Konferenz-Komitee in Sachen der suspendierten L. U.'s aufgeworfen wurde, faßt der G. E. B. folgenden Beschluß:

1. Was den an L. U. 1082 in San Francisco ertheilten Charter betrifft, so finden wir, daß die Appellation für denselben unter'm 8. April 1902 von 70 mit Freistarten von der suspendierten L. U. 22 versehenen Mitgliedern eingereicht wurde, daß letztere L. U. am 31. März 1902 suspendirt und ihr die Suspension unter'm 1. April 1902 verkündet wurde. Ferner, daß fraglicher Charter am 15. April 1902 seitens des Gen. Sekr. ertheilt wurde.

2. Wir finden, daß keinerlei Protest gegen die Ertheilung des Charters an L. U. 1082 erhoben wurde und dessen gesetzliche Gültigkeit durch Zulassung des Delegaten dieser L. U. zur Konvention anerkannt wurde. Die Ertheilung des Charters geschah somit in Uebereinstimmung mit der Gen. Konstitution.

Folgende Fälle werden zur Erledigung in der nächsten Januar-Sitzung zurückgelegt:

- L. U. 26, Syracuse, N. Y., contra L. U. 97, New Britain, Conn.;
- L. U. 639, Brooklyn Bo., N. Y., Robinson-Forderung;
- L. U. 62, Englewood, Ill., Thos. Nortfeld-Forderung;
- L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., Gifcs' Appellation.

Die Strife-Situation in Marion, Ind., sowie das Gesuch um Gelbbewilligung wird erörtert. Beschlußfassung über diese Angelegenheit wird indessen bis zum Eintreffen der nöthigen Dokumente verschoben, aber der G. Sekr. beauftragt, sofort nach Empfang derselben die nöthigen Schritte zu thun.

Vertagung.
D. A. Post, Sekr. des G. E. B.
Frank Duffy, G. E. u. Sch.

Urabstimmung

über die Konstitutions-Veränderungen, vorgeschlagen von der 12. General-Konvention, abgehalten in Atlanta, Ga., vom 15. bis 30. Sept. 1902.

Philadelphia, 15. Okt. 1902.

An die Beamten und Mitglieder aller Lokal-Unions der Vereinigten Brüderchaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika.

Grüße:
Kraft der mir als General-Sekretär in den Sect. 137 und 183 der Gen. Konstitution verliehenen Amtsgewalt, unterbreite ich Euch hiermit die von der 12. General-Konvention, abgehalten in Atlanta, Ga., vom 15. bis 30. September 1902, vorgeschlagenen Konstitutions-Veränderungen.

Da viele dieser Aenderungen von großer Wichtigkeit sind, ist es unbedingt notwendig, daß jede Lokal-Union eine Spezial-General-Versammlung einberufe, um darüber abzustimmen. Lasset die Abstimmung durch Handaufheben geschehen. Stimmt über jeden Vorschlag einzeln ab und zählt die Stimmen für und gegen. Nur die so abgegebenen Stimmen sind gültig und zählbar.

Stimmen, welche der General-Office nach dem 1. Dezember 1902 zugehen, sind nicht zählbar.

Brüderlichkeit

Frank Duffy, Gen. Sekr. u. Schatzm.

Nachfolgende sind die von dem, von Gen. Präf. Huber in der Konvention ernannten Komite abgefaßten und unterbreiteten Schriftstücke, die Gründe für und gegen die Verlegung der General-Office von Philadelphia nach Indianapolis enthaltend, welche den Lokal-Unions laut Beschluß der Konvention, bei der Urabstimmung über diese Frage zu unterbreiten sind.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1902.

An die Beamten und Delegaten der 12. Gen.-Konvention der Vereinigten Brüderchaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner.

Ihr zu diesem Zwecke ernanntes Komite wünscht Ihnen in Nachfolgendem die Gründe vorzulegen, warum das General-Hauptquartier nicht nach Indianapolis verlegt werden sollte.

1. Indianapolis bietet keine größeren Bequemlichkeiten in Bezug auf Eisenbahn- oder Post-Verkehr, welche Philadelphia nicht auch besitzt.

2. Die durch die Verlegung der General-Office nach Indianapolis entstehenden Unkosten sollten ernstlich in Betracht gezogen und sollte im Auge behalten werden, daß uns durch diese Verlegung keinerlei Vortheile erwachsen können.

3. Mit der Thatsache rechnend, daß sich die Majorität unserer Mitgliedschaft in vom Ohio-Flusse östlich gelegenen Lokalitäten befindet, ist unsere Office gegenwärtig im Mittelpunkt placirt.

4. Die Verlegung, wenn diese endgültig beschloffen wird, wird zu einer Zeit stattfinden, wo wir in die Frühjahrs-Bewegung eintreten, und die dadurch unvermeidliche Verzögerung u. Verschleppung der zugehenden Posten wird in der General-Office eine Konfusion hervorrufen, die sechs Monate anhalten und zu unklaren Mißverständnissen Anlaß geben kann.

5. Das gegenwärtig in der Gen.-Office angestellte Personal ist in allen speziellen Arbeiten durch und durch geschult und dessen Abgang würde, da die Geschäfte der Organisation eine Kenntniß erfordern, deren Erlangung nur durch Monate lange Erfahrung möglich ist, auf obige einen schädlichen Einfluß ausüben. Folglich würde uns die durch die Verlegung der Gen.-Office entstehende Veränderung in dem Personal der Angestellten große Hindernisse in den Weg legen.

6. Die Geese Pennsylvania's schreiben vor, daß ein Miether dem Haus-Eigenthümer drei Monate Kündigungsfrist geben muß, und auch letzterer muß erstere drei Monate Frist bei Kündigung gewähren.

Der Kontrakt der General-Office mit ihrem Hauseigenthümer läuft am 1. November dieses Jahres ab, und da weder Miether noch Hauseigenthümer den Mieths-Kontrakt gekündigt hat, ist unsere Brüderchaft für den Betrag der Miete eines weiteren Jahres verantwortlich, und der Betrag ist kollektierbar, ob die betreffenden Räumlichkeiten von uns bewohnt werden oder nicht.

Wir hoffen, daß die Delegaten die Verlegungs-Frage reiflich in Erwägung ziehen und einsehen werden, daß uns durch eine Verlegung der General-Office von Philadelphia nach Indianapolis nicht nur keine Vortheile erwachsen können, sondern im Gegentheil, daß diese, wie oben ausgeführt, nur unnöthige Ausgaben und Konfusion verursachen würde.

J. H. Clark, L. U. 964, } Komite.
Chas. Rulp, L. U. 288, }

An die 12. Zwei-Jahres-Konvention der Vereinigten Brüderchaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika.

Wir, das Komite, welches ernannt wurde, um ein nicht mehr als hundert Zeilen umfassendes Schriftstück auszuarbeiten, um unsere Gründe für die Verlegung der General-Office von Philadelphia nach einem mehr im Mittelpunkt gelegenen Orte geltend zu machen, erlauben uns, Ihnen Folgendes zu unterbreiten:

Indem die jetzt bewohnten Räumlichkeiten der General-Office für die Erledigung der Geschäfte unzureichend sind und die Beschaffung größerer Räumlichkeiten notwendig geworden ist, finden wir, daß wir mit dem Aufwande einiger hundert Dollars die General-Office weiter nach dem Westen zu, und zwar nach Indianapolis, verlegen können.

Auch finden wir, daß, sollte der Gen. Ex. Board aus sieben Mitgliedern bestehen, zwei derselben von Lokalitäten östlich von einer von Chicago, Ill., nach Pennsylvania, Pa., gezogenen Linie zu wählen sind, und folglich würden dieselben nicht je 1000 Meilen nach Indianapolis und 1000 Meilen auf dem Rückwege zu reisen haben, eine Gesamt-Meilenzahl von 4000.

Wir finden, daß fünf Mitglieder aus Lokalitäten westlich von einer von Chicago, südlich nach Pennsylvania, Pa., gezogenen Linie kommen würden, und müßten dieselben nach Philadelphia gehen, so würden sie auf ihrer Hinreise 1000 Meilen und auf ihrer Rückreise 1000 Meilen zurückzulegen haben. Dies würde für fünf Mitglieder eine Gesamt-Meilenzahl von 10,000 ausmachen. Zieht man nun 4000 Meilen von 10,000 ab, so ergibt sich ein unnöthiger Meilenaufwand von 6000. Die Meile mit drei Cents berechnet, würden diese 6000 Meilen eine Mehr-Ausgabe, bei einer Sitzung des G. E. B., von \$180 verursachen; oder für vier Sitzungen eine Summe von \$720, welche durch die Verlegung

der Gen. Office nach Indianapolis erspart werden kann.

Wenn der G. E. V., wie gegenwärtig, nur aus fünf Mitgliedern besteht, würden wir durch eine Verlegung der Gen. Office nach Indianapolis an Reisekosten die Summe von \$140 jährlich ersparen, sowie die durch die längere Reise beanspruchte Zeit.

Indianapolis ist gerade einige Meilen vom Mittelpunkt der Vereinigten Staaten-Bevölkerung gelegen; es ist der Knotenpunkt von sechzehn Eisenbahn-Linien, mit einem Verkehr von durchschnittlich hundert Postzügen innerhalb 24 Stunden. Dies würde eine große Erleichterung für unsere Korrespondenz durch die Ver. Staaten sein, welche sehr notwendig ist für den Aufbau unserer Bruderschaft westlich vom Mississippi-Flusse.

Es gehen mehr östliche Züge von Indianapolis ab, als westliche, und die Mitglieder östlich von Indianapolis würden bezüglich ihrer Korrespondenz nicht benachteiligt werden. Obschon Indianapolis dem Bevölkerungsmittelpunkte nahe liegt, ist es immer noch mehr als siebenhundert Meilen von dem geographischen Mittelpunkt der Vereinigten Staaten entfernt.

Das Wachstum der westlichen Bevölkerung geht viel rascher vor sich, als dasjenige der östlichen, und es liegt in der Natur der Sache, daß dieses Verhältnis anhält. Der Umfang der Geschäfte der Gen. Office hat sich bedeutend ausgedehnt und es ist nur gerecht, daß Allen zur Erleichterung ihrer Geschäfte die gleiche Gelegenheit geboten werde. Die Beförderung eines Berichts von der pacifischen Küste nach Philadelphia und dessen Rückantwort beansprucht zwölf Tage. Ein Briefwechsel zwischen den östlichen Punkten und Indianapolis nur vier Tage. Das Gleiche ist der Fall bezüglich des Südens und Süd-Westens. Das Gedeihen einiger der Lokal-Unions an der pacifischen Küste wurde bisher sehr erschwert durch den Umstand, daß es nicht möglich war, von der Gen. Office den zur Schlichtung vorherrschender Schwierigkeiten nötigen Beistand zu erhalten.

Die zwölfte Konvention ist bei Weitem die größte in der Geschichte unserer Bruderschaft, indem dieselbe von 375 Delegaten besucht ist, und die Tatsache, daß, nachdem die Frage weit eingehender erörtert worden war, als dies in einem hundertteiligen Schriftstück geschehen kann, die Delegaten sich fast einstimmig für die Verlegung der Gen. Office nach Indianapolis entschieden, sollte bei der Abstimmung der Mitglieder schwer in die Waagschale fallen.

Thad. S. Gurley, } Komite.
S. L. Trusty, }

Veränderungen der General-Konstitution und Regeln für Lokal-Unions, unterbreitet von der General-Konvention, abgehalten vom 15. bis 30. September in Atlanta, Ga.

1. Sekt. 8 (a). Die Wahl der Delegaten und Stellvertreter soll in der ersten, der Konvention vorausgehenden Versammlung im Monat Juli stattfinden. Alle Mitglieder sind per Post zu dieser Versammlung einzuladen.

2. Sekt. 8 (b). Kein Mitglied, das nicht ein Carpenter-Gehilfe ist (wie in Sekt. 64 (a) bezeichnet), nicht als solcher im Gewerbe betätigt ist und zur Fristung seines Lebensunterhalts auf diese Betätigung angewiesen ist; das nicht zwölf Monate vor der Wahl gutstehendes Mitglied des V. B. war, es sei denn, daß seine Lokal-Union nicht 12 Monate lang besteht, soll als Delegat wählbar sein.

3. Sekt. 13 (c). Das Finanz-Komitee soll die Rechnungs-Ausweise des G. Sekr. und G. Sch. prüfen und die vom G. E. V. vorgenommene Revision bestätigen und zehn Tage vor der Konvention zu diesem Zwecke zusammentreten.

4. Sekt. 15 (a). Die General-Beamten der V. B. sollen bestehen: aus einem General-Präsidenten, zwei General-Vize-Präsidenten, einem General-Sekretär,

5. einem General-Schatzmeister

6. und einem General-Exekutiv-Board von sieben Mitgliedern.

7. Die Vereinigten Staaten und Canada sind in sieben Distrikte, wie nachstehend, einzuteilen und aus jedem derselben soll ein Mitglied des G. E. V. erwählt werden: Distrikt No. 1 bilden die Staaten Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York und die Pro-

vinzen New Brunswick und Nova Scotia; Distrikt No. 2 besteht aus den Staaten New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia und District of Columbia; Distrikt No. 3 soll aus Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin und Michigan bestehen; Distrikt No. 4 aus Nord- und Süd-Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas und Louisiana; Distrikt No. 5 aus Minnesota, Nord- und Süd-Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma und Indian Territory; Distrikt No. 6 aus Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico und Alaska, und Distrikt No. 7 bildet die canadische Dominion.

8. Sekt. 16. Das Hauptquartier und die General-Office soll in Indianapolis, Ind., sein bis deren Verlegung von einer General-Konvention beschlossen und dieser Beschluß durch Abstimmung der Mitglieder der V. B. ratifiziert wird.

9. Sekt. 19. Jemand ein Mitglied, welches Carpenter-Gehilfe ist, als solcher im Gewerbe betätigt oder von der Organisation beschäftigt wird, kann als General-Beamter erwählt werden, vorausgesetzt, daß das Mitglied zwei Jahre lang vor der Wahl gutstehend war.

10. Wenn Klagen gegen einen General-Beamten erhoben werden, so soll der G. E. V. die Macht haben, denselben während der Untersuchung des Falles seitens des G. E. V. zu suspendieren. Diese Untersuchung muß innerhalb 30 Tagen stattfinden und das Resultat derselben ist den Lokal-Unions innerhalb dieses Zeitraumes zur Abstimmung zu unterbreiten. Das Resultat dieser Abstimmung ist dem G. E. V. innerhalb weiterer 30 Tage zuzusenden, und sollte der Angeklagte durch zwei Drittel der abgegebenen Stimmen des beschuldigten Vergehens schuldig befunden werden, so soll der G. E. V. die Suspension als permanent erklären.

11. Sekt. 22. Der G. Präsident soll alle Charters unterzeichnen und über alle Gesetzes-Fragen, Beschwerden und Appellationen entscheiden; ausgenommen nicht gutgeheißene Ansprüche, die einer Appellation an den G. E. V., laut Sekt. 79, 80 und 81 der Gen. Konstitution, unterstehen.

12. Sekt. 23 (a). Der G. E. V. kann auf Gesuch irgend eines Distrikt-Councils oder, wo ein solcher nicht besteht, einer Lokal-Union oder, wenn er einen solchen für notwendig findet, irgend ein gutstehendes Mitglied als Organisator ernennen.

13. Sekt. 23 (b). Der G. E. V. soll alle Lokal-Regeln und Neben-Gesetze prüfen und, wenn diese nicht im Widerspruch mit der Gen. Konstitution sind, sie gutheißen.

14. Sekt. 24 (a). Er soll die Gesamt-Interessen der V. B. wahren und alle von der Konstitution vorgeschriebenen Pflichten erfüllen; er soll dem G. E. V. einen vierteljährlichen Bericht unterbreiten, welcher in dem offiziellen Journal veröffentlicht werden soll. Er soll der General-Konvention einen zweijährlichen Bericht erstatten und soll ferner dem G. E. V. monatlich einen detaillierten Bericht vorlegen über alle von ihm im Interesse der V. B. gemachten Ausgaben.

15. Sekt. 24 (b). Der G. E. V. soll ein jährliches Gehalt von 2000 Dollars beziehen, welches ihm der G. Sch. ausbezahlen soll.

16. Sekt. 27. Der G. Sekr. soll ein genaues Protokoll über die Verhandlungen der General-Konvention führen, alle wichtigen Dokumente, Papiere, empfangene Briefe und Abschriften aller wichtigen, von ihm im Interesse der V. B. abgefassten Schreiben aufbewahren. Er soll alle Korrespondenzen führen zwischen der V. B. und den Lokal-Vereinen.

17. Sekt. 28. Der G. Sekr. soll alle Applikationen um Charters entgegennehmen und dieselben, wenn in Ordnung, unterzeichnen. Er soll das Siegel der V. B. in Verwahrung halten und dasselbe allen wichtigen offiziellen Dokumenten beifügen. Er soll das offizielle Journal am 15. jeden Monats erscheinen lassen, darin einen monatlichen Bericht über alle von ihm empfangenen Gelder, unter Quellen-Angabe, und über alle Ausgaben veröffentlichen, sowie über alle die Lokal-Vereine betreffenden Geschäfte berichten und das vierteljährliche Pashwort ausgeben.

18. Sekt. 30. Der G. Sekr. soll alle von den Lokal-Vereinen fälligen Gelder und solche aus

anderen Quellen in Empfang nehmen und Quittungen hierüber ausstellen. Er soll genaue Rechnung führen über alle Finanz-Transaktionen zwischen den Lokal-Unions und der V. B. und für alle Rechnungen, welche die V. B. gesetzmäßig schuldet, sowie für alle Ausgaben, zu denen ihn der G. E. V. ermächtigt, Anweisung an den G. Sch. ausstellen.

19. Beschlossen: Die Sekt. 32, 33 und 34 sind zu streichen.

20. Neue Sektion: Der G. Sekr. soll täglich alle von ihm empfangenen Gelder dem G. Sch. gegen Quittung einhändigen.

21. Neue Sektion: Der G. Sekr. soll für gewissenhafte Pflichterfüllung Bürgschaft stellen im Betrage von Zwanzigtausend (20,000) Dollars.

22. Neue Sektionen.

A. Der General-Schatzmeister soll alle dem G. Sekr. zugegangenen Gelder von demselben in Empfang nehmen und diese unter dem Namen der V. B. in den vom G. E. V. bezeichneten Banken deponieren. Er soll keine Ausgaben machen, ausgenommen wenn er vom G. Sekr. eine, von dem G. E. V. unterzeichnete, Anweisung erhält; und wenn Gelder von einer Bank gezogen werden sollen, so müssen alle Anweisungen von dem G. Sekr. und G. E. V. unterzeichnet sein.

B. In jeder vierteljährlichen Zusammenkunft des G. E. V. soll der G. Sch. dieser Körperschaft einen detaillierten Bericht über alle während der vorhergegangenen drei Monate empfangenen und verausgabten Gelder vorlegen und soll dem G. E. V. alle seine Finanzbücher zur Prüfung und Revision einhändigen. Er soll hierzu, zu irgend einer Zeit, auf Verlangen des G. E. V. verpflichtet sein und soll ferner alle anderen Pflichten erfüllen, die ihm der G. E. V. auferlegt.

C. Der G. Sch. soll der Gen.-Konvention einen Bericht über die Einnahmen und Ausgaben der vorhergegangenen zwei Jahre unterbreiten und dem G. E. V. sein Bürgschafts-Papier für den Betrag von \$50,000 als Sicherheit für gewissenhafte Pflichterfüllung einhändigen und soll ein jährliches Gehalt von Fünfhundert (500) Dollars beziehen.

23. Sekt. 35. Der General-Exekutiv-Board soll aus seinen Mitgliedern seinen eigenen Sekretär erwählen und regelmäßig oder auch, wenn es außerdem notwendig ist, vierteljährliche Versammlungen abhalten, in welchen der G. E. V. und G. Sekr. eine beratende, aber keine entscheidende Stimme haben sollen.

Alle an den G. E. V. gerichteten Schreiben und Appellationen müssen an den G. Sekr. gefandt werden, welcher sie an den Sekretär des G. E. V. weiter befördern und eine Abschrift derselben in Verwahrung halten soll. Die Verhandlungen des G. E. V. sollen im „Carpenter“ veröffentlicht werden.

24. Sekt. 36. Der G. E. V. soll alle Gesetzesfragen entscheiden und über alle, ihm in gesetzlicher Form unterbreiteten Beschwerden und Appellationen entscheiden. Diese Entscheidungen sind bindend, es sei denn, daß sie durch einen Konventions-Beschluß umgestoßen werden.

25. Sekt. 38. Es ist Pflicht des G. E. V., die Bürgschafts-Papiere des G. Sekr. und G. Sch. ausfertigen zu lassen und für die V. B. in Obhut zu nehmen. Er soll vierteljährlich einen licenzirten Rechnungs-Experten anstellen, um die Finanzbücher des G. Sekr. und G. Sch. zu revidieren. Der G. E. V. soll alle Rechnungen prüfen und alle anderen, von der Konstitution vorgeschriebenen Pflichten erfüllen. In keinem Falle soll ein Mitglied des G. E. V. als Organisator fungieren.

26. Sekt. 47. Wenn in einer Stadt zwei oder mehr Lokal-Unions bestehen, so müssen dieselben in einem Distrikt-Council vertreten sein. Der Distrikt-Council muß ausschließlich aus Delegaten von Lokal-Unions der V. B. zusammengesetzt sein und sind dieselben den, vom Distrikt-Council angenommenen und von den Lokal-Unions der betreffenden Lokalität und dem G. E. V. gebilligten Neben-Gesetze und Arbeitsregeln unterworfen.

27. Sekt. 47 (b) ist zu streichen.

28. Sekt. 48. Distrikt-Councils sollen die Macht haben, Arbeits- und Gewerks-Regeln für ihre betreffenden Lokalitäten abzufassen und durchzuführen; sie sollen Neben-Gesetze und Regeln für lokale, Strike- oder andere Bene-

fits annehmen. Sie sollen bei allen Verletzungen der Gewerks-Regeln Untersuchungen anordnen und leiten und können eine, dem Falle entsprechende, Strafe auferlegen, welche jedoch einer Appellation an den G. E. V., wie in den Sektionen 79, 80 und 81 bezeichnet, und von diesem einer solchen an den G. E. V. unterworfen ist. Die Entscheidung des letzteren soll endgültig sein.

29. Sekt. 50. Eine L. U. kann sich nicht von der V. B. zurückziehen oder auflösen, so lange noch zehn gutstehende Mitglieder dagegen Einwand erheben; doch kann sie sich mit einer anderen L. U. verschmelzen, wenn eine Majorität der Mitglieder jeder einzelnen der beiden Unions dafür stimmt und nachdem alle Schulden derselben bis zum Datum der Verschmelzung beglichen sind.

30. Sekt. 51. Wenn sich eine L. U. zu irgend einer Zeit zurückzieht, einlegt, sich auflöst oder suspendiert wird, so ist alles Eigentum, Bücher, Charter und Gelder, welche im Besitze oder auf den Namen der betreffenden L. U. vorhanden sind, sofort per Express dem G. E. V. zu übersenden, damit derselbe Sammelndes für die V. B. und im Interesse der Gewerks-Angehörigen der betreffenden Lokalität, bis zur Zeit, wo sich dieselben reorganisieren, in Verwahrung halten kann.

31. Sekt. 54. Ein gutstehendes Mitglied einer eingegangenen oder suspendierten L. U. kann sich mittels Freikarte (Clearance Card), um welche es bei dem G. Sekr. einzufommen hat, der nächstgelegenen L. U. anschließen. Besagte Freikarte kann dieser L. U. per Post zugestellt und von derselben angenommen werden, ohne daß die persönliche Anwesenheit des betreffenden Mitgliedes erforderlich ist.

32. Sekt. 58. Jede L. U. soll monatlich für jedes gutstehende (nicht drei Monate im Rückstande), vollberechtigte oder theilweise benefit-berechtigte Mitglied fünfundschwanzig (25) Cts. an den G. Sekr. zu entrichten. Alle bei dem G. Sekr. eingehenden Gelder sollen als Fond für die Verwaltung der V. B. dienen und für Bezahlung aller Sterbe-, Unfall- und Alters-versorgungs-Benefits, so wie sie die Konstitution vorschreibt, sowie aller sonstigen gesetzlichen Ansprüche an die V. B., verwendet werden.

33. Sekt. 62. Wenn eine L. U. drei Monate mit ihren Beiträgen an die V. B. im Rückstande ist, soll sie suspendiert werden. Wenn eine L. U. zwei Monate im Rückstande ist, so soll sie der G. Sekr. vor dem 15. des dritten Monats in einem registrierten Briefe hiervon benachrichtigen. (S. Sekt. 111.)

34. Sekt. 64 (a). Ein Kandidat, welcher der V. B. als voll benefitberechtigtes Mitglied beizutreten wünscht, darf nicht unter einundzwanzig und nicht über fünfzig Jahre alt und und muß als Carpenter, Bauschreiner, Treppenhauer, Schiffszimmermanns- oder Stellmacher (Millwright)-Gehilfe, Sägemühl-Arbeiter, Schreiner, Wagenbauer-Gehilfe oder als Holz-Maschinenarbeiter beschäftigt sein. Er muß guten moralischen Charakters und fähig sein, die übliche Lohnrate zu erhalten. (Siehe Sekt. 67 und 92.)

35. Sekt. 65. Ein Kandidat, welcher sich in irgend einer, unter der Jurisdiktion der V. B. stehenden L. U. zur Aufnahme meldet, muß Bürger der Ver. Staaten oder Canada sein, oder Beweise erbringen, daß er beabsichtigt, Bürger zu werden.

36. Sekt. 70 (a). Kein Mitglied der V. B. soll Theil (Lump) oder Sub-Kontrakte, noch für irgend einen Hauseigentümer, Baumeister oder Baumaterialien-Fabrikanten oder Kontraktor Stiaadrbeit übernehmen. Die Verletzung dieser Sektion oder eines Theiles derselben soll mit einer Geldstrafe von nicht weniger als 10 Dollars, mit Ausschluß aus der V. B., oder beidem, geahndet werden.

37. Sekt. 79. Ein Mitglied, welches Grund zu Beschwerden hat, oder sich für ungerecht behandelt erachtet, oder eine L. U., oder ein D. C., welcher Beschwerde führen will, kann an den G. E. V. behufs Abhilfe appellieren. Diese Appellation ist einer weiteren Appellation an den G. E. V. unterstellt; aber in keinem Falle soll eine solche Appellation als Straf-Ausschub gelten, ausgenommen in Fällen, wo eine Geldstrafe auferlegt wird.

38. Sekt. 81 (a). Keine Appellation, in welcher es sich um eine Geldstrafe handelt, kann von dem G. E. V. entgegengenommen werden, wenn der Appellant nicht vorher seiner L. U.

oder dem D. C., welcher die Strafe auferlegt, den in Frage stehenden Betrag eingehändigt hat. Dieser Betrag soll bis zur Entscheidung der Appellation in deren Verwahrung bleiben.

39.

Sekt. 98. Ein theilweise zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied (siehe Sekt. 67) soll nur zu 100 Dollars Sterbegeld berechtigt sein, welches aus der Generalkasse zu zahlen ist, unter der Bedingung, daß das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Todes über ein Jahr gutstehendes Mitglied war. Wenn ein Mitglied drei Monate im Rückstande ist, soll es drei Monate lang, und nachdem alle Rückstände beglichen sind, von allen Benefits ausgeschlossen sein. Ein theilweise zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied soll nicht zu den in Sekt. 94, 95 und 96 bezeichneten Benefits berechtigt sein.

Obige Sekt. (98) soll nur dann in der amendierten Form Gesetzeskraft erlangen, wenn die Urabstimmung Sekt. 58 in amendierter Form gutheißt.

40.

Sekt. 105. Jedes gesetzlich zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied, welches ein Jahr nach seiner Aufnahme in die V. B. durch zufällige Beschädigung während seiner Beschäftigung, wie in Sekt. 64 klassifiziert, für Lebzeiten zur Arbeit unfähig und gänzlich außer Stand gesetzt wird, durch Ausübung seines Berufes seinen Lebensunterhalt zu erwerben, soll zu Unfall-Benefit, wie in dieser Konstitution vorgeschrieben, berechtigt sein. Durch die Zahlung dieses Benefits soll die V. B. aller weiteren Verpflichtungen gegen das Mitglied entbunden sein und der F. S. soll dessen Namen in den Büchern ausstreichen und es soll in irgend einer L. U. der V. B. nur als nicht benefitberechtigtes Mitglied wieder aufnahmefähig sein.

41.

Sekt. 108. Bei allen Ansprüchen auf Unfall-Benefit hat sich das betreffende Mitglied einer Untersuchung seitens mindestens zwei tüchtiger Ärzte von gutem Ruf zu unterziehen, welche von der L. U. auszuwählen sind und welche einen schriftlichen Bericht über die Natur und den Umfang der Unfähigkeit, ihre Ansicht darüber enthaltend, ob das betreffende Mitglied gänzlich für Lebenszeit im Sinne von Sekt. 105, arbeitsunfähig ist, der L. U. einzureichen haben. Die Kosten dieser Untersuchung sind von der L. U. zu tragen und der Bericht der Ärzte ist dem G. Sekr. zuzufinden.

42.

Sekt. 110. Beim Eintreffen einer solchen Forderung soll der G. Sekr. den Fall untersuchen und, wenn erstere berechtigt ist, soll der G. Sekr. dem F. S. der L. U. sofort eine Bank-Anweisung für den Betrag der Forderung, zahlbar an die zu derselben berechtigten Person, zusenden.

43.

Sekt. 111. Eine L. U., welche der V. B. für drei Monate die Beiträge oder Tages schuldet, soll nicht mehr zu Benefit berechtigt sein, noch sollen deren Mitglieder während dreier Monate nach Begleichung aller Rückstände, benefitberechtigten sein. Der G. Sekr. soll jede L. U., wenn sie zwei Monate im Rückstande ist, davon benachrichtigen. (Siehe Sekt. 62.)

44.

Sekt. 112. Beamten oder Mitglieder, welche sich unehrlicher Mittel bedienen, um Benefits zu erlangen, oder in Bezug auf Alter oder Gesundheit falsche Angaben machen, oder wissentlich betrügerische Forderungen einreichen oder unterzeichnen, sollen, wenn dies bewiesen wird, aus der V. B. ausgestoßen werden.

45.

Sekt. 113 (a). Ein Mitglied, welches den Wirkungsbereich seiner L. U. verläßt, um in einer anderen Lokalität zu arbeiten, oder seine Mitgliedschaft übertragen will, muß von dem G. Sekr. eine Freikarte verlangen. Die L. U. ist verpflichtet, solche Karte auszustellen, vorausgesetzt, daß das betreffende Mitglied alle Rückstände, sowie die Beiträge für den laufenden und nachfolgenden Monat im Voraus und zehn Cents für die Karte bezahlt hat. Das Mitglied muß besagte Karte der L. U. des Wirkungsbereiches am ersten Versammlungs-Abend, nachdem es Arbeit erhalten hat, einreichen.

46.

Sekt. 113 (c). Ein General-Beamter soll nicht gehalten sein, während seiner Beschäftigung als Angestellter der V. B. oder seiner Amtsdauer, bei der L. U., deren Mitglied er ist, um eine Freikarte nachzugehen.

47.

Sekt. 114. Ein Mitglied, welches eine Freikarte erhält, ehe es sechs Monate lang Mitglied ist, soll der L. U., welche dieselbe entgegennimmt, die Summe von 5 Dollars entrichten.

48.

Sekt. 117. Ein Mitglied, welches in einem Distrikt arbeitet, aus dem es täglich heimkehrt, oder welches von einem Arbeitgeber seines eigenen Distrikts temporär in einen anderen Wirkungsbereich geschickt wird, soll nicht gehalten sein, eine Freikarte zu erlangen, soll aber allen Gewerksregeln des Distrikts, in dem es temporär arbeitet, unterstellt sein.

49.

Sekt. 122. Ein Mitglied, welches an einem Orte Arbeit sucht oder Arbeit nimmt, wo ein Ausstand oder Lock-out im Gange ist, verfällt in eine Strafe von nicht weniger als 25 Dollars oder soll ausgestoßen werden, oder Beides. Das Strafgehalt ist an den D. C. oder die L. U. zu entrichten, in dessen oder deren Wirkungsbereich das Vergehen stattfand.

Der Name dieses Mitgliedes ist seiner L. U. mitzutheilen. Dieselbe soll das Mitglied in ihren Büchern mit dem Straf-Betrage belasten und diese Sektion ausführen, widrigenfalls sie aus der V. B. ausgestoßen werden soll.

50.

Sekt. 129. Der G. P. soll dann, wenn es der G. C. B. für notwendig erachtet, sofort ein passendes Mitglied nach dem Schauplatz des Kampfes beordern, mit der Vollmacht, drei Mitglieder der beteiligten L. U. oder des D. C. auszuwählen, um mit ihm zu den Arbeitgebern zu gehen und zu versuchen, die Differenzen durch Unterhandlung oder durch ein Schiedsgericht beizulegen.

51.

Sekt. 130. Ist der Versuch gescheitert, so soll der Abgesandte den G. P. telegraphisch hierüber verständigen oder schriftlich über seine Beilegungs-Versuche berichten. Er soll eine kurze Schilderung der Sachlage und über die Antworten der Arbeitgeber Bericht einreichen, sowie seine Empfehlungen über die zu ergreifenden Maßregeln beifügen.

52.

Sekt. 131. Der G. P. soll dann die Applikation und alle Tatsachen sofort den Mitgliedern des G. C. B. zur Abstimmung vorlegen und haben dieselben binnen drei Tagen nach Empfang der Applikation ihre Antworten telegraphisch einzusenden, widrigenfalls sie unter 10 Dollars Strafe verfallen.

53.

Sekt. 132. Der G. C. B. kann dann, wenn es ihm thünlich erscheint, das Vorgehen der L. U. oder des D. C. gutheißen, vorausgesetzt, daß dieselben ein Jahr lang der V. B. angehören. Der G. Sekr. soll die betreffende L. U. oder D. C. sofort nach der Entscheidung des G. C. B. benachrichtigen, ob die Applikation sanktioniert ist oder nicht.

54.

Sekt. 133 ist zu streichen.

55.

Sekt. 134. Strike- oder Lock-out-Unterstützung soll nur in solchem Betrage oder Maßstabe an die Mitglieder ausbezahlt werden, wie dies die General-Kasse erlaubt, und soll solche Unterstützung nicht vor Schluß der zweiten Woche des Strikes oder Lock-outs und von dem Beginn der zweiten Woche an gerechnet, bezahlt werden; vorausgesetzt, daß der Strike oder Lock-out seitens der G. C. gesetzmäßig sanktioniert und finanzielle Unterstützung bewilligt wurde. Alle Mitglieder sollen unter der Bedingung, daß rückständige Mitglieder von der ersten Unterstützungs-Summe ihre vollständigen Rückstände begleichen, zu Unterstützung berechtigt sein.

56.

Sekt. 134 (a). Wenn bei einem Strike oder Lock-out sofortige Hilfe notwendig ist, sollen der G. Sekr. und G. Sch. die Macht-Befugnis haben, eine Summe zu bewilligen, wie dies nach ihrem Ermessen ratsam erscheint und es die besonderen Umstände erfordern, und bis der G. C. B. brieflich über die Sachlage verständigt ist, um selbst Maßnahmen treffen zu können.

57.

Sekt. 136 (b). L. U. können keine Beiträge eingehen, welche ihre Mitglieder abhalten, für Kontraktoren oder andere Arbeitgeber zu arbeiten, die nicht mit der Boz- oder Builders-Association in Verbindung stehen. Noch sollen sich dieselben irgend einem Centralkörper anschließen, dessen Konstitution oder Nebengesetze mit den Gesetzen der V. B. im Widerspruch stehen.

58.

Sekt. 163. Wenn ein Beamter oder Mitglied zum Gewohnheits-Säufer wird oder sich unwürdigen Betragens schuldig macht, oder einem anderen Mitgliede Schaden zufügt, oder es beschwindelt, oder sich ein Vergehen zu schulden kommen läßt, welches die V. B. in Miskredit bringt, so soll es mit einer Geld-

strafe belegt, suspendiert oder ausgestoßen werden.

59.

Sekt. 163 (a). Ein Beamter oder ein Mitglied, welches darauf ausgeht, Uneinigkeit unter den Mitgliedern hervorzurufen, oder gegen die Interessen und Eintracht der V. B. wirkt, oder Vertheilung der Fonds oder Auflösung irgend einer L. U. oder Trennung einer L. U. von der V. B. befürwortet oder ermuntert, oder Organisationsgelder unterschlägt, soll aus der V. B. ausgestoßen werden und soll diese Ausstoßung unwiderruflich sein.

60.

Sekt. 167. Mitglieder, welche betrunken in die Versammlung kommen, die Ruhe stören oder sich während der Versammlung ungebührlicher Ausdrücke bedienen, sollen vom Vorsitzenden ermahnt, und wenn diese Mahnung unbeachtet bleibt, aus der Halle entfernt und um 50 Cents bestraft werden. Im Wiederholungsfall soll es um einen Dollar gebüßt und beim dritten Mal auf drei Monate suspendiert werden. Ein Mitglied, welches als Besucher anwesend ist, ist denselben Regeln unterstellt, und das Strafgehalt ist an diejenige L. U. zu entrichten, in deren Versammlung das Vergehen stattfand. Der Präsident soll diese Sektion streng durchführen.

61.

Sekt. 169 (c). Alle Strafen, welche einem Mitgliede eines auswärtigen Distrikts von einer L. U. oder D. C. auferlegt werden, sollen ihm von seiner L. U. angeschrieben, kollektiert und dem D. C. oder der L. U., deren Regeln verletzt wurden, zugesandt werden, widrigenfalls die L. U. suspendiert werden kann.

62.

Sekt. 169 (d). Eine Strafe kann nur durch eine Zweidrittel-Mehrheit der anwesenden Mitglieder in der Versammlung, welche die Strafe auferlegt hat, oder in der nächstfolgenden in Wiedererwägung gezogen oder zurückstattet werden.

63.

Sekt. 180. Es soll keine Geldschenkung für irgend einen Zweck gemacht, noch Abgaben oder spezielle Steuern von irgend einer L. U. auferlegt werden, ohne daß dies von einer Zweidrittel-Mehrheit der anwesenden Mitglieder beschloffen wurde. Ein dahingehender Beschluß kann nicht an dem Abend, an dem der Vorschlag gemacht wurde, für rechtsgültig erklärt, sondern muß mindestens auf zwei Wochen, behufs Ernägung zurückgelegt werden, ausgenommen, wenn es sich um ein Hilfesuch handelt, welches von einer Schwester-L. U. der V. B. ausgeht, deren Ausstand vom G. C. B. sanktioniert wurde. In der Zwischenzeit muß die Union alle Mitglieder davon in Kenntniß setzen, daß die Frage besagten Gescheftes, Abgabe oder Steuer in der Schwebe ist.

64.

Label - Gesetze.

Beigefügtes Label soll das offizielle Label der V. B. sein. (Siehe Seite 3 dieses Journals.)

Die General-Office soll dasselbe so bald als möglich durch Vermittelung eines D. C. oder L. U. in jedem Staate der Union und im Namen der V. B. registrieren lassen und die Kosten der Registrierung tragen.

Nachdem die Registrierung erfolgt ist, soll jeder D. C., oder wo kein solcher besteht, eine L. U. das Recht haben, obiges Label in fortlaufenden Nummern und unter Beifügung des gedruckten Namens des D. C. oder L. U., welche dasselbe ausgiebt, an geeigneter Stelle, an irgend eine Union-Fabrik oder Sägemühle auszugeben, die unter deren Jurisdiktion steht und sich folgenden Bedingungen unterwirft:

Keine Fabrik oder Sägemühle soll zur Benutzung des Labels berechtigt sein, in welcher die achtstündige Arbeitszeit nicht eingeführt ist oder die allen ihren Angestellten, Maschinenarbeitern mit einbezogen, nicht einen Minimal-Lohn von 30 Cents per Stunde bezahlt und ausschließlich Mitglieder der V. B. beschäftigt. Ausgenommen in Fällen, wo der G. P. auf Applikation eines D. C. oder einer L. U. ein Ausnahm-Recht gewährt hat. Jeder Union-Shop oder Fabrik soll einen Delegaten ernennen. Dieser Shop-Delegat soll die autorisierte Person sein, welche das Label aufzulegen hat, wenn sich der Shop oder die Fabrik den vorgehenden Bedingungen unterwirft und alle anderen Gewerksregeln des Distrikts ihrer Lokalität einhält.

Die in einem Shop oder einer Fabrik beschäftigten Mitglieder sollen monatlich eine Versammlung abhalten, welche den Shop-Delegaten erwählen soll. Jedes Mitglied eines solchen Shops oder Fabrik muß sich der einmonatlichen Delegatenpflicht unterziehen; das längste beschäftigte Mitglied soll zuerst und die übrigen nach Reihenfolge erwählt werden.

Unter keinen Umständen soll es einem Arbeitgeber erlaubt sein, Labels im Besitz zu haben, und es soll

weder ihm, noch einem Nicht-Mitgliede erlaubt sein, das Label an der Waare anzubringen.

Der Shop-Delegat soll das Label stets in verschlossenem Gewahrsam halten, welches nur ihm zugänglich ist.

Alle Labels müssen von Mitgliedern der V. B. in solcher Weise an die fertige Waare angebracht werden, daß es unmöglich ist, dieselben zu entfernen, ohne sie zu vernichten.

Jedes Label soll mit der Fabrik-Nummer versehen sein, und wenn ein Label ohne diese Nummer angebracht wird, so soll dies als Fälschung betrachtet werden. (Durch die Anbringung, auf dem Label, der Fabrik-Nummer und des Namens des D. C. oder der L. U., welche das Label ausgiebt, ist es möglich, festzustellen, in welcher, in irgend einem Theile der Ver. Staaten gelegenen Fabrik die betreffende Waare hergestellt wurde.)

Im Falle einer Beschwerde oder einer Verletzung des Kontraktes seitens eines Arbeitgebers soll der D. C. oder die L. U. demselben das L. U. entziehen.

Der Shop-Delegat soll dem D. C. oder der L. U., welche das Label ausgiebt, mindestens jeden Monat oder so oft als verlangt, über seine betreffenden Shop- oder Fabrik-Verhältnisse Bericht erstatten; er soll die Labels in Empfang nehmen und über deren Verwendung Ausweis geben und soll für seine prompte Pflichterfüllung verantwortlich sein.

Es ist die Pflicht des Sekretärs eines D. C. oder einer L. U., welche Labels ausgiebt, über die Anzahl der vom Drucker gelieferten Labels, über deren Nummer und die Shops, denen Labels verliehen wurden, genau Buch zu führen; er soll dem D. C. oder dem G. C. Board nach Verlangen über die Verwendung des Labels Auskunft geben.

Shop-Delegaten, welche es unterlassen, wie vorgeschrieben, an den D. C. oder die L. U. Bericht zu erstatten, sollen einer Strafe verfallen.

Ein Shop-Delegat, welcher mit dem Union-Label Mißbrauch treibt, soll mit 25 Dollars für das erste Vergehen und mit Ausstoßung für das zweite bestraft werden.

Wenn begründete Anklagen gegen einen Shop oder eine Fabrik in irgend einem Distrikt wegen Verletzung obiger Gesetze erhoben werden, so soll der G. C. B. ermächtigt sein, denselben das Union-Label zu entziehen, und soll er ferner ermächtigt sein, eine Untersuchung über die Art und Weise der Ausgabe und Verwendung des Union-Labels vorzunehmen, wie es die vorgehenden Gesetze vorschreiben.

65.

Sekt. 184. Ein Mitglied, welches 25 Jahre ohne Unterbrechung gutstehendes Mitglied ist und das sechzigste Lebensjahr überschritten hat, soll eine jährliche Versorgungs-Summe von 150 Dollars erhalten, welche von dem G. Sch. monatlich auszuzahlen ist. Zur Bildung des hierzu nötigen Fonds soll der G. Sch. die Summe von 25 Cents der Kopfsteuer jährlich separat anlegen, und unter keiner Bedingung soll der so gebildete Fond für irgend welche andere Zwecke verwendet werden.

66.

Füge Sekt. 184 bei:

Diese Sektion erhält Gesetzeskraft, wenn die erhöhte Kopfsteuer, wie vorgeschrieben in dem Amendment zu Sekt. 58, durch die Urabstimmung genehmigt ist.

I Prayed for Peace

MARGARET SCOTT HALL

I cried unto the Fates for Midas' touch
But still my heart craved on unsatisfied.
O'er scientific creeds I pondered much,
Yet wealth nor wisdom brought the peace denied.
I roamed the earth and dwelt with high and low,
But Grief, sad-eyed, had traveled on before;
Man's common lot I found was pain and woe,
And sorrow still the guest of rich and poor.

I tried all paths for human happiness;
'Twas not in riches, fame nor penury,
But in the way of pure unselfishness;
Content is found in Christian charity.
I set myself to ease another's care,
And lo! I find the answer to my prayer.
Kirkwood, Ga.

You cannot further the interests and welfare of your Union by missing two meetings out of three and then asking some other brother as to what transpired at last meeting.

That kind of unionism that confines its work to self-craft or geographical lines can't ring true, no matter how much salve goes with it.

Every child sacrificed to the factory system is a potential rebel against all forms of industry.

The power of the labor press inheres in the fact that it is not only with the workers but of them.



Salary Increased \$1.25 Per Day.

The clear and concise manner in which the I. C. S. Instruction Papers are written and illustrated commends the different Courses to the most severe critic. When I enrolled in the Complete Architectural Course. I was working as a journeyman carpenter at \$2.75 per day. Now I have the foremanship of the Chamberlin Hut Achany, one of the largest jobs in the state, at a salary of \$4.00 per day.

BARCLEY GIFFORD,

Port Gibson, Miss.

We have hundreds of endorsements just as strong and convincing as the foregoing. You owe it to yourself to find out just what we can do for you. Our advice has put many a man on the road to progress and prosperity. You should ask it at once.

*Fill Out and Send in
the Coupon TODAY*

International Correspondence Schools

Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain how I can qualify for position marked X below.

<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Traction Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Carpenter	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk of Works	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Heating and Ventilating Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Railway Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

Occupation _____ Age _____

Name _____

Street and No. _____

City _____ State _____



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—W. R. McKinney, Box 213.
 870 Adamsville—L. H. Connell.
 454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 435.
 Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
 75 Birmingham—H. S. True, Box 55.
 722 "—Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 597.
 1010 "—(Mill) N. J. Rausa, 127½ S. 20th.
 452 Brookside—Wallace Wall.
 372 Brighton—G. L. Farley.
 296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
 422 North Birmingham—B. Andrus, 1108 N. 14th st., Birmingham.
 615 Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
 666 Wylam—E. Turman.
 670 Blockton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
 623 Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
 271 Gadsden—J. P. Garrett.
 839 Jasper—L. A. Coker.
 312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, 11 Rutland st., Highland Park.
 353 "—(Col.) C. J. Meadows, 9 Cherry.
 Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.
 89 "—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
 1053 "—S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
 102 "—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
 1118 "—W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
 410 Selma—(Col.) A. Womock, 303 Duke st.
 1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—W. V. McCleary, Box 396.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—John M. Greb.
 1195 Hope—C. A. Stephenson.
 891 Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
 595 Jonesboro—M. D. Williams.
 690 Little Rock—Franz Zundel, 610 Spring st.
 366 Mena—J. F. Woody, Box 225.
 1117 Osceola—J. W. Breeden, Box 197.
 576 Pine Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
 675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
 1217 White Cliff—John Hill.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchon, 814 Oak st., Oakland.
 194 Alameda—G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
 743 Bakersfield—E. H. Sellers, Box 662.
 642 East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
 1040 Eureka—G. F. Hill, 1735 6th st.
 701 Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont ave.
 1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, 320 W. 9th st.
 815 Haywards—W. T. Allen.
 710 Long Beach—A. P. Nichols, Box 152.
 Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
 426 "—C. M. Stamm, 431 Ruth ave.
 332 "—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
 844 Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
 828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
 36 Oakland—Geo. C. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
 550 "—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
 668 Palo Alto—M. G. Rice, Box 999.
 769 Pasadena—J. N. Lancaster, 582 Buckeye.
 981 Petaluma—John Boyson, 669 8th st.
 235 Riverside—H. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry.
 586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
 925 Salinas—R. G. Mauldin.
 944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
 810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
 San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, E. B. DeRoin, 915½ Market st.
 483 "—Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
 304 "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
 616 "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
 1082 "—J. Bell, 915½ Market st.
 22 "—W. E. Smith, 335 27th st.
 95 "—Peter Means, Apollo Hall, 810 Pacific ave.
 423 "—W. H. Bemiss, 927 Mission st.
 766 "—H. B. Spalding, 1019 Castro st.
 316 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
 262 "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
 162 San Mateo—L. Huyck.
 1140 San Pedro—M. C. Purdy.
 35 San Rafael—Wm. Barber, Box 194.
 1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Ortega st.
 829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, 375 Ocean st.
 751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, 721 Slater st.
 266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
 704 Tiburon—Thos. Edwards, Jr., Marien Co.
 1295 Toulumne—W. J. Byers.
 180 Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
 771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
 498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
 799 Brockville, Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
 1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
 933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Harry Corcoran, Box 89.
 1006 Chatham, Ont.—J. B. Leak, Kent Co., Ont.
 645 Collingwood, Ont.—Frank Thrift.
 796 Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
 1012 Frank—J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
 1216 Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
 529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
 663 Guelph, Ont.—Geo. A. Scroggie.
 83 Halifax, N. S.—A. Northup, 54 Edward st.
 18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.

- 249 Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.
 1240 Lindsay, Ont.—R. Patterson, 46 Bertie st.
 817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
 71 Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.
 134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
 1084 "—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
 1127 "—(Mill) J. F. Milot, 702a Sanguinet st.
 1244 "—Jesse Lodge.
 524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
 713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber, Box 392.
 674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, 214 Nicholas.
 672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, Box 750.
 618 Phoenix, B. C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
 1168 Port Colborne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Humblerstone.
 730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, 447 Rue du Roi Jacques Cartier.
 1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Henry Simmerman.
 1139 Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507.
 1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367.
 761 Sorel, Quebec—Francois Launcault, Box 527.
 38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O'Malley, Box 193.
 108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
 919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
 1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
 560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
 943 Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
 27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
 617 Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Conover st., Room 17.
 553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
 969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
 689 Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
 343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
 1201 Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
 489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
 417 Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 332.
 515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
 Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
 547 "—W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
 55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
 475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
 244 Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman, Box 454.
 850 Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison av.
 681 Loveland—R. L. Pryor.
 362 Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
 832 Salida—C. E. Holland.
 1257 Silverton—D. A. Gillis.
 267 Telluride—C. F. MacDougall.
 1173 Trinidad—G. B. Schuppan, Box 733.
 584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
 952 Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
 927 Danbury—Z. L. Brown, 51 Spring st.
 127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, St. 235 Main st.
 647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 65.
 196 Greenwich—W. H. Herbert, 25 Davenport avenue.
 43 Hartford—G. E. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
 920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 84 Columbia st.
 1229 Mystic—C. F. Kemble, Box 274.
 804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
 97 New Britain—E. Morse, Box 747.
 79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, Box 336.
 133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal av.
 1172 "—J. Kane, 48½ Crystal av.
 1005 New Milford—E. Howland, Wellsville ave.
 137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
 746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
 818 Putnam—Geo. A. Youngs, 15 Centre st.
 1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
 757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, Box 500.
 210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
 234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
 216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
 260 Waterbury—T. Smith, 136 S. Main st.
 825 Williamantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
 583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

- 626 Wilmington—Harry S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfree, 1421 M. ave., N.E.
 190 "—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. st., S.W.
 884 "—R. M. Clift, 612 1st st., N.W.
 1103 "—(Mill) Harry C. Johnson, 1213 N. Capitol st., N.E.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
 224 "—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
 605 "—A. C. MacNeill, 779 E. Adam st.
 627 "—W. Culver, 350 Madison st.
 655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
 1137 "—A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
 993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
 74 Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316½ W. Main st.
 107 "—(Col.) W. H. Walls, 185 Tarragona st.
 864 St. Augustine—W. Edgerton, 19 Garnett av.
 531 St. Petersburg—W. A. Roberts, Box 112.
 420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 1017 3d ave.
 696 "—F. Pimbley, Box 111.
 819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.
 859 "—(Col.) Wm. J. Roundtree, Box 23.

GEORGIA

- Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
 317 "—(Carrs) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
 329 "—J. M. Vaughan, 228 Magnolia st.
 439 "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
 542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
 1293 "—(Col.) L. P. Latimer, 169 Howell.
 283 Augusta—A. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th st.
 1228 "—(Col.) J. A. Demps, 30 Sherman st.
 1068 Bainbridge—R. W. Smith.

- Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
 865 "—Walter Girvin, 1120 S. Amherst st.
 313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
 535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
 793 Gainesville—T. E. Stewart.
 Macon—Secretary of District Council, W. Lewis.
 144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
 326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
 654 "—W. Davis, 211 Clinton st., E. Mac.
 752 Marietta—J. A. Kile, Box 63.
 411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.
 Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Heidt, 110 Anderson st. W.
 256 "—B. F. Smith, Box 251.
 318 "—(Col.) J. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
 261 Valdosta—T. B. Swilley, 532 Rogers st.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

- 745 Honolulu—Thomas Ball.

IDAHO

- 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
 635 Boise City—J. B. Boutager, 1411 10th st.
 220 Wallace—E. L. Wood, Box 87.
 1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
 788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
 1184 Auburn—J. E. Higgins.
 916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
 1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, Spring st.
 741 Beardstown—Geo. Hagener.
 433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
 975 Benton—A. H. Tedron.
 63 Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton st.
 894 Cairo—E. L. Riley, 210 17th st.
 939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—J. V. Mungrane.
 293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
 841 Carbondale—W. A. Forsyth, 255 S. Marion.
 737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
 1081 Carlyle—Charles J. Snyder, Box 92.
 588 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
 367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
 41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 410 E. Springfield ave.
 518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 20 Madison av.
 Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
 1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
 10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
 13 "—T. Lellivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
 21 "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
 54 "—(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
 58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
 62 "—(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
 70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
 80 "—(Moreland) H. J. Sharp, 2449 Ohio street, Chicago.
 141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
 181 "—K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
 199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
 242 "—(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
 416 "—C. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn av.
 419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
 434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
 504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
 521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
 566 "—(Oak Park) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st.
 272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
 869 Chillicothe—W. B. Steiner.
 204 Coffeen—W. A. May.
 295 Collinsville—M. J. Dooner.
 1191 Coalterville—Elmer Garvin.
 1106 Creal Springs—J. T. Guley.
 269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
 742 Decatur—C. C. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
 965 DeKalb—John Halsne, 417 Pine st.
 1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
 928 Divernon—Daniel Poland.
 790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
 510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
 East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri ave.
 169 "—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois st.
 697 "—A. H. Curtis, 112 Highland Pl.
 903 "—D. Grines.
 378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
 363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
 1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
 480 Freeburg—Henry Schick.
 719 Freeport—H. H. Hineine, Douglas ave.
 1087 Galena—F. G. Eggleston, Box 654.
 360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 N. Seminary st.
 1290 Geneseo—Oscar Boom.
 1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
 178 Goreville—L. J. Albright.
 669 Harrisburg—W. Boatright.
 809 Havana—Grant Hole.
 581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
 461 Highwood—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
 904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
 174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
 1029 Johnston—J. L. Westray, Lake Creek, Ill.
 496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
 154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
 1066 Kinmundy—John W. Allen.
 250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 47.
 336 La Salle—F. Gall, 223 9th st.
 568 Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
 505 Litchfield—Geo. C. Fellner, 803 Chestnut.
 633 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.
 508 Marion—S. H. Hearne.
 789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
 1037 Marseilles—S. A. Couch, Box 127.
 765 Mascoutah—Edmund Hoerd.
 347 Mattoon—W. W. Walker, 1819 Grant av.
 1296 Mendota—Aug. P. Schmidt.
 803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder.
 241 Moline—J. C. Fulmer, Box 267.
 1265 Monmouth—John Lister.
 1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.

- 1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers.
 280 Mt. Olive—F. Garrels.
 999 Mt. Vernon—J. Harlow, 700 E. Main st.
 604 Murphyboro—J. Weingarth, 527 N. 9th st.
 671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
 582 Olin—C. B. Vandercok.
 1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
 661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
 1211 Palmyra—John Hunt.
 648 Pana—W. L. Wright, 702 S. Spruce st.
 644 Pekin—Geo. P. Chase, 510 S. 3d st.
 183 Peoria—H. A. Currie, 438 Archer ave.
 733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
 195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
 1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
 728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
 189 Quincy—F. W. Euscher, 1025 Madison.
 792 Rockford—I. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
 166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
 798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 197.
 1299 Seatonville—A. F. Burns.
 1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
 479 Sparta—H. C. Pillars, Box 326.
 16 Springfield—G. Thompson, 134 N. W. Grand ave.
 631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
 156 Staunton—A. M. Gockel.
 695 Sterling—Charles Uhl.
 495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 1002 S. Bloomington st.
 1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
 748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
 807 Toluca—S. L. Wells.
 1026 Urbana—Jacob Schmitt, 703 N. University st.
 1163 Virden—J. M. Ward.
 448 Waukegan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
 1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
 418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
 352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
 694 Booneville—C. H. Bohrer.
 431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
 488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
 1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
 946 Decatur—J. A. Moore.
 998 Dugger—William Jones.
 1110 East Chicago—Peter Kansfield, Hessville.
 565 Elkhart—D. B. Hughes, 402 N. 2d st.
 652 Elwood—Hugh Moore, 2501 S. A. st.
 90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
 232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
 160 Gas City—J. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
 908 Goshen—M. C. Uery, 108 Olive st.
 599 Hammond—W. Dicks, Box 293.
 213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
 Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Evans, 704 W. 11th st.
 60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
 281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
 549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
 909 Jasonville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
 533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
 1275 Kendallville—S. E. Carter.
 734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
 215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 523 N. 5th st.
 487 Linton—Jas. F. Parks, Box 512.
 808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
 365 Marion—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
 1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
 1238 Michigan City—Aberham Jones.
 592 Muncie—H. Kline, 512 W. 9th st.
 436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
 445 New Castle—Jack Allen.
 1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
 932 Peru—W. G. Miller, 305 W. Canal st.
 619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
 935 Princeton—J. T. Davidson, No. Seminary st.
 912 Richmond—O. A. Laak, 417 S. 9th st.
 806 Rushville—W. Wolung, 340 Jackson st.
 413 South Bend—J. Chirhart, 402 N. Taylor.
 1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist.
 706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
 205 Terre Haute—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
 838 Tipton—Lee Coler.
 658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, King's Htl.
 812 "—F. Conley, 605 Portland ave.
 598 Wabash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
 1076 Washington—C. A. Boston, 412 William st.
 1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
 653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
 1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
 1199 Durant—E. E. Dyer.
 1092 Haleyville—W. M. Creek.
 1072 Muscogee—Robert E. Dorsey, Box 375.
 986 South McAlester—C. M. Wathen, Box 77.
 1276 Wilberton—J. B. Kelsey.

IOWA

- 315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
 534 Burlington—Leonard Soderberg, 1420 Cleveland ave.
 308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave. W.
 597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
 772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
 1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
 511 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr.
 364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
 634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
 554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
 1272 "—W. H. Hitchcock.
 106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
 425 "—(Mill) I. R. French, 1424 Grand av.
 678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
 284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
 514 Hiteaman—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
 1260 Iowa City—Jos. A. Poor, 210 N. Gilbert.
 523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
 1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
 1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1000 W. Boone st.
 1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jackson ave.
 1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, 1008 E. 9th.
 1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
 1116 Newton—Bruce Sattelle.
 767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarrel, Leo ave.
 879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
 948 Sioux City—C. M. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
 552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
 753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
 1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas.
 1156 Cherokee—W. B. Grubbs.

1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
1224 Emporia—W. E. Daniels, 1427 Merchant.
942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 724 Ransom.
876 Frontenac—Sam Edgecomb.
1198 Independence—O. C. Chamberlain.
123 Iowa—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCauley, 217½ N. 5th.
1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest.
1001 Scammon—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.
158 Topeka—R. M. Vaught, Box 30.
1220 Wellington—L. Mosby, 409 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S. Emporia ave.
1183 Winfield—J. H. Cain.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—D. M. Brickley.
684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
725 Bowling Green—E. N. Vernon.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785 " —J. Mautz, 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.

Louisville—Secretary of District Council, O. Gregory, 615 W. Broadway.
103 " —J. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.
214 " (Ger.) C. Wellenborg, 712 E. Madison st.

1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
698 Newport—J. Cronin, 923 Washington av.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
1225 " —W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
929 Crowley—O. E. Gregg, Box 582.
774 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Harry Price, Box 426.
868 Monroe—W. G. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 " —(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.

76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.
Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.
764 " —P. F. Hartel.
1279 " —D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug Store.

995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
1259 Gardner—H. W. Dodge, 134 Spring st.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st., Woodford.
1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
787 Skowhegan—M. S. Adams.
348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—A. T. Basil, West st. ext'd.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. S. Rawleigh, 950 N. Washington st.
990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 " —(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Montford ave.

1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.

Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E. Potts, 67 Batchelder street, Dorchester.

33 " —D. H. Deegan, 1122 Dorchester avenue, Dorchester.
954 " —M. Umanis, 113 Brighton st.
1096 " —(Floor Layers) B. L. Baker, 50 Clarkson st., Dorchester.

889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st., Brighton.
438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowley, 367 Beacon st., Somerville.

443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
386 Dorchester—J. Lewis, 23 Harbor View st.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.
780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
625 Malden—F. W. Smith, Box 70.
959 Mattapan—C. Morgan, E. Milton, Mass.

Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H. Gove, 87 Summer st.

760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
777 Medford—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
831 Arlington—S. Clow, Box 290, Lexington.
885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.

762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—Bert J. Hart, Walnut ave.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentines st.
629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 John st.
938 West Roxbury—J. Smith, 105 Arundel st.
821 Winthrop—G. Livestone, 13½ Hermon.

1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 16 Laurel st.
1123 Cohasset—Herbert R. Gott, Box 478.
892 Dedham—M. J. Campbell, 5 Partridge street, West Roxbury.
1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.

223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
1305 " —(Fr.) Jos. Castonguay.
778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
860 Framingham—E. F. Twitchell, Ashland, Mass.

570 Gardner—Thomas J. Foley, 52 Elm st.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.
1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—Moses Wheeler, Wenhams.

82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary, 72 Nanotuck st.

390 " —D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
656 " —M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.

400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
111 Lawrence—A. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—F. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 " —M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washington st.

988 Marlboro—E. L. Power, 90 Highland av.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—H. Marshall, 2 Spring st.

Newton—Sec. District Council, R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtownville.

275 " —R. H. Thode, 757 Washington st., Newtownville.
680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boisner, 1241 Centre st.
708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.

193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—Wm. Quinn, 181 Prospect st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.

North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.

878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 53 Essex st.
950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.
924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.
888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.

866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.
1197 Saugus—E. N. Fielding, Cliftondale.
861 Southbridge—Edmond Leppre, 27 Dean.

Springfield—Secretary of District Council, A. G. Hurd.
96 " —(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 " —G. W. Veley, 79 Montrose st.
1105 " —(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave., Merrick.

685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 6 Chestnut st.

1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—C. F. Cornell, 47 Kilton st.
540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.
1227 " —A. B. Smith, 545 Main st.

1102 Watertown—Gus. Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.
222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.
1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council, P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrewsbury st.

23 " —J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 " —(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Washington st.
720 " —(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11 Elizabeth st.
877 " —(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown, 64 Dennis st.
105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Dupsloff, 415 W. Jefferson st.

871 Battle Creek—S. O. Pierce, 20 Virginia av.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
1095 Cheboygan—Eugene Wansord.

1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303 " —O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.
577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.

1194 Escanaba—M. Murphy, 216 N. Mary st.
643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.
335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.

1122 Houghton—J. W. Disney.
651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
297 Kalamazoo—H. Greendyke, 1405 St. West.
1226 Manistee—W. S. Wells, 614 Fine st.
958 Marquette—D. J. Gray, N. E. cor. 3d and Crescent.

341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee, Box 107.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.
100 Muskegon—Henry Bymhold, 124 3d st.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.

1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.
791 Petosky—W. H. Clark.
1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centrest.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.
59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.

334 " —W. Billington, 1011 Congress st.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Magazine st.

1080 South Haven—H. Letson, 1007 Cook av.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wadsworth st.

814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.
1283 Ypsilanti—C. H. La Morder.

MINNESOTA

Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. F. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st., Duluth, Minn.

361 Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 214 4th av., N.E.
992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.

Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council, L. E. Bennett, 408 S. 7th st.

7 " —J. Franzen, 3314 Columbus av.
548 " —(Millwrights) Henry B. Bachman, 415 W. 26th st.

980 Rochester—H. E. Schroeder.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½ ave., S. St. Cloud.
957 Stillwater—L. Seiberlich, 715 S. 7th st.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland ave.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.
354 Laurel—E. Tucker, Box 496.
466 Meridian—H. J. Hubbard, 5th st. and 45th ave.

970 Vicksburg—(Col.) George Ruffin.
1047 " —A. M. Powell, Box 71.

MISSOURI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton.
1303 California—Jos. L. Smoot.
566 Charleston—F. G. Withers.
1278 Columbia—A. B. Weyland.
1262 Chillicothe—O. P. Glore.

922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
1221 Flat River—J. C. Beard.
1285 Green City—C. G. Smart.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velle, 830 Centre st.

945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.
311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
4 Kirksville—A. N. Gardner, 516 N. High st.

1177 Marceline—W. B. White, Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafayette ave.

1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
740 Novinger—R. D. Frankford, Box 55.
1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock.

978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 779 College st.
110 St. Joseph—C. E. Leslie, 19th and Darien ave.

St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C. Newman, 703 a N. 15th st.
5 " —(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 " —(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801 Warren st.

47 " —(Ger.) E. Zimmermann, 3529 Indiana ave.
73 " —G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 " —A. W. Ware, 4767 Greer ave.
578 " —Aug. Stohman, 2011 Penn st.

1100 " —Adolph Riek, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 " —W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, Box 95.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.
286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 1013 N. 7th av.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.

153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1302 Lewiston—W. R. Howe.
1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.

816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.
744 Red Lodge—T. J. Dunningan.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—Thomas Orvin.
113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.
960 Nebraska City—W. Lambert, 1912 1st av.
427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—A. Buckley, 25th and P sts.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—Alba Town.
538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7½ Depot st.
1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 40 Oak st.
1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau.

1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, West st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. C. Blane, 73 Walnut st.
921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wibold st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.
432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 7 Warren Terrace.
811 Atlantic Highlands—Moreton Southall.

1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
880 Bernardsville—J. B. Conklin.
121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
20 Camden—C. Wolverson, 901 Bideman av.

1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller.
594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
941 East Orange—J. McKeever, 73 Sussex ave.
519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison st., Carlstadt.

1253 Gladstone—Theo. Stevens, Mine Br'k, N.J.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kan, 24 Warren st.
57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 56 Park ave.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Council, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jersey City.

612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.
391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave., Jersey City.

299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 15 Tower Hill ave., West New York.
139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communipaw ave.

118 " —(Mill) F. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 549 Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.
282 " —Wm. Hafeman, 6 North st., Jersey City Heights.

482 " —J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st., Jersey City Heights.

157 " —(Stairs) W. Mildenberge, 159 Hancock ave.
383 Bayonne—Max Dinersten, 87 W 51st st.
486 " —C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.

151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
1058 Madison—J. F. Keating.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.

429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.

Newark—Secretary of District Council, M. Ambrell, 29 Bragan ave.
119 " —S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
120 " —(Ger.) C. Herman, 80 Hamburg pl.

148 " —L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.
723 " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 " —(Mill) I. Koll, 43 Crawford st.

1297 New Brunswick—Wm. E. Leary.
1124 Newton—D. S. Gray, 98 High st.
349 Orange—M. Morlock, 95 Park st.

Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, J. Fanning, 77 Ellison st.
325 " —S. Sixx, 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 " —Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.

345 " —(Mill) J. Barbour, 5 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.
1157 " —Max Martey, 126 President st.

65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.
781 Princeton—A. Hutchinson, 163 Nassau st.

1091 Ridgewood—Henry D. Walther.

455 Somerville—E. Opdyke, 58 Mercer st.
1113 Springfield—W. H. Hoffman.
961 Summit—F. R. Spear, Box 193.
31 Trenton—J. E. Whitlock, 19 Chapel st.

Union County—Secretary of District Council, Charles E. Cox.
167 Elizabeth—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 " —(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer.

330 New Orange—E. E. Pollock, Box 63.
155 Plainfield—W. H. Lungen, 147 W. Front.
537 Rahway—G. Helmstadter, 89 Grand st.
1246 Washington—M. H. Depue, 89 W. Johnston st.

320 Westfield—Geo. W. Cox, 15 Downer st.
620 Vineland—G. P. Albertson, 513 Park av.

NEW MEXICO

1159 Alamogorda—W. M. Courtney.
511 Roswell—M. M. Woodruff, P. O. Box 10.

NEW YORK

1054 Addison—E. L. Albec, Box 316.
274 Albany—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 " —(Ger.) J. Lather, 217½ Sherman.
270 Alexandria Bay—F. H. Hamilton.

6 Amsterdam—W. H. Frell, 73 Elizabeth st.
453 Auburn—Wm. H. Hickey, 99 Mechanic st.
614 Baldwinville—Joseph McCarthy.
24 Batavia—J. Lehman, 13 Fisher Park.
233 Binghamton—W. C. Bryant, 28 Alfred st.

1052 Blaisdell—Otto Bush.

Buffalo—Sec. of Dist. Council, J. Olmsted, 24 Arnold st.
9 " —R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
132 " —(Mill) E. Miller, 77 Urban st.

355 " —(Ger.) M. Stahl, 214 Strauss st.
374 " —E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440 " —Sam Ruddy, 312 Northland ave.

502 Canandaigua—Frank Perry, Box 77.
1109 Catskill—Charles Loveland, Box 274.
368 Clayton—L. C. Purdy, Box 256.

99 Coboes—A. VanArman, 302 Remsen st.
1175 Cold Spring—A. Grumbacher, Box 254.
491 Corinth—Jesse F. Belden.
700 Corning—Ward B. Lamb, 255 Bridge st.

1019 Cortland—A. J. Roe, 5 Lincoln av.
503 Depew—J. M. Witherspoon, Box 617.
649 Dobbs Ferry—Harry J. Roth.
466 Dunkirk—Ed. L. Gunther, 715 Lamphere.

532 Elmira—H. Lewis, 626 Windsor av.
323 Fishkill-on-Hudson—John F. O'Brien.
673 Fort Edward—Geo. S. Brigham.
754 Fulton—E. Schenck, 12 N. W. 1st st.

187 Geneva—M. J. Riley, 104 Castle st.
229 Glens Falls—Clayton T. Sawin, 21 Chester.
1144 " —(Mill) W. C. Palmer, 63 Walnut.

1107 Gloversville—Herman L. Plattner, 77 Marshall ave.
1030 Gouverneur—E. H. Ethridge.

380 Herkimer—T. Howe, 428 N. Prospect st.
1223 Hicksville, L. I.—Wm. H. Molloy.
1075 Hudson—A. Schaefer, 41 N. 5th st.

1261 Ilion—E. H. Mixer, Frankfort, Herk. Co.
149 Irvington—Ed. Maitland, Box 78.
357 Islip, L. I.—W. E. Tuthill, Box 336, Bay Shore, L. I.

603 Ithaca—E. A. Whiting, 108 Auburn st.
66 Jamestown—A. G. King, 40 Dickerson st.
1268 Johnstown—D. Martin, 46 S. Perry st.

251 Kingston—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.
727 Lake Placid—Elmer Goodrich.
516 Lindenhurst—John Wennisch, Box 16.
591 Little Falls—A. E. Coville, 64 Jackson st.

289 Lockport—Wm. Markley, 99 Mulberry st.
1274 Malone—G. E. Hamill.
543 Mamaroneck—Thos. Russell.
574 Midd

- 478 New York City—C. R. Nagel, 668 Courtlandt ave.
40 " Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 7 River.
172 " Westchester—J. Magneson, Main st.
212 " Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.
493 " —Wm T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave.
593 " Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.
" —Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—Robert Graef, Box 6, Woodmere, L. I.
640 College Point, L. I.—P. Carrol, Jr., 52 14th.
81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—E. Ward, 265 Central ave.
714 Flushing, L. I.—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—A. Erickson, Box 267.
907 Great Neck, L. I.—J. V. Kennedy.
613 Jamaica, L. I.—Charles Stout, Box 46.
34 Long Island City, L. I.—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.
507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
983 Freeport, L. I.—S. P. Shea.
601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—C. Schultz, Box 90.
128 Whitestone, L. I.—Henry Hey.
901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Thos. Tutill, 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
324 Woodside, L. I.—John Fargeson, Box 92.
Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st., West Brighton, S. I.
606 Port Richmond—William Houseman, 68 Columbia ave., West New Brighton.
567 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
322 Niagara Falls—J. P. Bell, 1414 18th st.
1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, Massena, N. Y.
369 North Tonawanda—F. Nischeuse, 25 Rumhold ave.
310 Norwich—Ira Robb, 26 Mitchell st.
474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—M. A. Foster.
1243 Oneida—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
447 Ossining—D. E. Johnson, 27 Maurice av.
747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
996 Penn Yan—Evert Brown.
1115 Pleasantville—Otto Erler.
77 Portchester—J. Hoffman, 211 Chestnut st.
1135 Port Jefferson—Jerome W. Denton, Setonket, L. I.
1145 Port Jervis—Frank R. Starret, 7 Fall st.
203 Poughkeepsie—F. Quarterman, Box 32.
72 Rochester—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179 " —(Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 " —Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.
1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Box 283.
1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pau, 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard.
412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—H. E. Bishop, 35 Perry Lane.
963 " —(Mill) H. Glenn, 101 Mohawk av., Scotia.
835 Seneca Falls—B. McKevitt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Edward Jersey.

- Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
15 " —(Ger.) Martin Ohlmann, 151 Mary st.
26 " —E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
192 " —Charles Silvernail, 626 Vine.
1162 Suffern—Herbert Sutherland.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65, Green Island, Troy, N. Y.
636 " —(Mill) A. Bufo, 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
278 Watertown—A. Wager, 308 Flower av. E.
337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 " —Fred. Saarp, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

- 384 Asheville—G. C. Lumly, 51 Blanton st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
530 Hendersonville—C. P. Hall.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones.
1210 Southport—J. A. Edens.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—G. F. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 " —Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.

NORTH DAKOTA

- 1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

- 84 Akron—G. Reichard, 106 Euclid ave.
1139 Alliance—J. R. Carr.
539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel, 48 Cornell st.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Bylesville—J. W. Dilley.
245 Cambridge—W. Waller, Box 860.
1291 Canal Dover—Jos. Zehnder.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—G. McMunn, 882 Columbus st.
1255 " —C. H. Schremsner, 476 Church st.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groil, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 " —Thos. S. Jones, 1121 Fuller st.
209 " —(Ger.) Aug. Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327 " —(Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beresford av.
628 " —S. Gillfillen, 4214 Langdon st.
664 " —(Stair) J. Elcher, 824 Central av., Newport, Ky.
667 " —D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676 " —O. E. Stienly, 175 Warner st.
692 " —J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 " —Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 " —T. W. Keller, 733 St. Clair st.
39 " —(Boh.) J. Vlascek, 2 Ovington st., Station D.
393 " —(Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 " —(Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 " —Rufus Treat, 2026 Loraine st.
1231 " —Wm. Roediger, 122 Rosedale st.
1242 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) M. Erickson, 105 Fairview st.
1258 " —E. B. Gafkey, 15 Thompson st.
739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.

- 1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tiffin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 " —F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, Box 25.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 10th st.
Dayton—Secretary of District Council, F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
104 " —J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
346 " —(Ger.) J. Wirth, 153 Fillmore st.
1132 " —(Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So. Wayne ave.
1009 Delhi—F. Hautman.
328 East Liverpool—G. Beatty, 187 Avondale.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alspach, 1221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—S. D. Day, Tiffin and Tillotson.
1237 Galion—C. A. Burr, 432 Railroad st.
637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand Boulevard.
1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
840 Kenton—C. Titlow, 219 Mill st.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smoot.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
1288 Lisbon—J. B. Benson.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—A. M. Walker, Boulevard.
356 Marietta—C. A. Brahrer, 627 9th st.
881 Massillon—Robert Setterlin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—F. Farrison, 211 E. Chestnut st.
136 Newark—S. R. Fristoe, 59 William st.
1266 New Philadelphia—Ira E. Wolf.
837 Norwalk—C. W. Beers, 28 Whitney av.
404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow.
437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 35 W. Front st.
1282 Salem—W. B. Stratton, 48 Lincoln av.
940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
1267 " —(Mill) Frank Holzmueller, 1520 Monroe st.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
243 Tiffin—R. S. Dyingier, 205 Hedges st.

- Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Cross, 30 Oliver House Bldg.
25 " —Chas. Andrews, 1354 Hicks st.
168 " —(Ger.) C. Wochler, 806 Missouri.
557 " —T. Moon, 812 E. Broadway.
1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 208 John st.
1200 Washington Court House—F. F. Fultz, Box 520.
1300 Wellston—C. L. Curnal.
405 Wellsview—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
1239 Wooster—Har. Miller, 105 W. Larwill st.
171 Youngstown—G. L. Hopkins, 153 S. Pearl.
716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 1321 Central av.

OKLAHOMA

- 117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—D. F. Gerkin, Box 544.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.
Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council, C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
276 " —L. M. Up De Graff, Box 131.
1034 " —W. A. Lentz.
292 Shawnee—F. D. Holmes, Box 248.

OREGON

- 1133 Albany—E. E. Wagstaff.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 81st st.
536 Baker City—J. Osborn, Box 415.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMain.
872 La Grande—G. J. Wagner.
1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1185 Sumpter—S. H. Summers.
1219 The Dalles—H. F. Buncktorf.

PENNSYLVANIA

- 465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—M. M. Wills, 314 Dawson road.
237 " —(Ger.) A. Weizmann, 66 Troy Hill road.
135 Allentown—O. Arner, 230 N. Franklin st.
900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut av.
1190 Bellefonte—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
1252 Beltschover—C. Kaufman, 121 Southern ave., Knoxville, Pa.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, Box 17.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkinsburg.
124 Bradford—W. McQuown, 14 Charlotte.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carbondale—F. Love, 11 Richmond st.
1044 Charleroi—L. V. Jackson, 811 Shady av.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O., Allegheny county.
207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—J. H. Harms, 1115 Barber st.
321 Connelisville—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1273 Coraopolis—Henry Trautman.
1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
768 Dorranctown—E. Guntion, Forty Port.
1099 Downingtown—Park Smedley, E. Downingtown.
580 DuBois—T. C. Graham.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—M. A. Dunn, Stewart ave.
298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
287 Harrisburg—L. Smith, 213 Calder st.
129 Hazleton—W. H. McHose, 103 S. Poplar.
890 Hazelwood—Robert Van Gossen.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—Wm. Remley, 7419 Finance st., E. E.
795 Johnsonburg—J. A. Kaley.
1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Menger.
545 Kane—C. H. Phillips, 430 Bayard st.
1129 Kittanning—J. F. Shaffer, Box 191.
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snaveley, 336 Shaffers-town road.
1153 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.

- 974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.
711 Mt. Carmel—John Else, 218 N. Vine st.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—C. H. Messner, 203 W. 6th st.

- Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
8 " —Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
122 " —(Ger.) J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duvel st.
227 " —(Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Memphis st.
238 " —(Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 " —Calvin H. Bromell, 817 Holly st.
359 " —(Mill) Joseph F. Heilman, 2101 Monmouth st.
463 " —(Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
736 " —J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
843 " —(Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas, 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 " —Chas. Crowders, 721 N. 17th st.
972 " —(Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446 S. 47th st.
1013 " —(Parquet Floor Layers) J. Clements, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 " —(Ger. Cabinetmakers) C. Gehring, 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 " —(Jewish) N. Blue, 522 S. 9th st.
1090 " —H. P. Parlett, 442 Salford st.

- Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council, Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 " —H. G. Schomaker, 1223 Veto st., Allegheny City.
164 " —(Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 " —J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Reynolds sts., E. E.
202 " —G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoeveler st.
230 " —W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 " —J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower.
385 " —E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
402 " —(Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st.

- 401 Pittston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
997 Pottstown—J. Geist, 72 N. Adams st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
947 Ridgway—E. M. Dowell.
1114 Rockledge—J. Bibus, Fox Chase.
145 Sayre—C. L. Simons, Stevenson st.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. W. Reeh, 742 Locust.
699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, 316 Thorn st.
37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—J. Kronevoetter, Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa avenue.

- 824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—George Tucker, 98 Brook st.
966 Uniontown—W. Smith, Morris st.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick.
1014 Warren—O. H. Kingsley, 114 Jackson st.
541 Washington—J. Hallans, 15 Wash'gton rd.
248 Weissport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—Jesse Seal, 104 Price st.

- Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District Council, H. Gass, 75 Regent st.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhauf, 134 Brown.
102 " —A. D. Campbell, 61 Madison st.
665 " —(Mill) George Gebhart, 197 E. Northampton st.
430 Wilkesburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 531½ Cherry alley Braddock.
191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

- 977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—E. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Ad. Norou, Box 176.
176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
1245 " —Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—H. Lerose, 747 Main st.
94 Providence—J. W. Gray, 49 Greenwich st.
632 " —Kempston Hunter, 594 Prairie av.
1233 " —Ereole Pincitelli, 22 Till st.
1264 Valley Falls—Edmond Boucher, 99 Tremont st., Central Falls, R. I.
1269 Warren—William E. Molloy.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dupresne, 388 Diamond Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 " —W. E. Mosimann, 86 Nassau st.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
949 " —J. P. Chartrand, 9 Hurlyville st.
221 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKoy.
1241 Sumter—Sanders Fraiser.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, Room 30, Masonic Temple.

TENNESSEE

- 759 Chattanooga—W. Hathaway, 714½ Cedar.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. W. Sykes, 247 Hatton st.
225 Knoxville—P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent Boulevard.
1178 " —J. Simson, 916 W. Clinch st.
Memphis—Secretary of District Council, Frank Welling, 105 S. 2d.
152 " —(Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219 " —T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson.
394 " —J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
1294 " —J. M. Gunn, 283 Poplar st.
350 Nashville—J. H. Graves, R. R. 1.
1003 " —P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

- 1281 Abilene—J. A. Pratt.
770 Amarillo—W. L. Scott.
300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
732 Bay City—H. D. Hill.
392 Beaumont—A. Copeland, Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—R. T. Howell.
1170 Carthage—L. J. Parker, Box 125.
1202 Commerce—John H. Gill.

- 731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
886 Delhart—J. I. Green.
198 Dallas—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 708 W. Crawford.
1151 Eagle Lake—Geo. V. Cesinger.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.

- Galveston—Sec. of Dis. Council, Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526 " —Wm. Lawes, 2128 Ave. G.
572 Georgetown—C. McGlamery, Box 284.
973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
856 Greenville—J. P. Mathews, Box 4.
1208 Hereford—C. H. Turk.

- Houston—Sec. District Council, George H. Blake, 1408 Nance st.
114 " —J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
953 " —Peter Allerup, 1320 Congress av.

- 30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.
1097 Longview—I. E. Newton, Box 373.
855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
185 Marine—Ed. Wilson.
1203 Mart—E. F. King, Box 85.
662 Mineral Wells—G. W. Johnson.
1128 Nederland—Charles Rucker.
1023 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.
873 Palestine—H. L. Smith, 615 Royal st.
520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
1179 Roxton—W. V. Warner, Box 38.

- San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorff, 723 Camden st.
460 " —(Ger.) T. Jaurnig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
717 " —A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.

- 197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephensville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
1071 Sweetwater—L. Faber.
596 Taylor—W. B. Milburn, Box 448.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379 Texarkana—J. W. Moore, 1516 Co. ave.
1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Walston, Box 355.
608 Weatherford—T. E. Love, 422 Ball st.

UTAH

- 450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
184 Salt Lake City—C. H. Chase, Box 296.

VERMONT

- 481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.

VIRGINIA

- 967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Latham.
887 Hampton—L. M. Bush.
994 Hot Springs—J. P. Crist.
403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
573 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 " —E. W. Cawmen, 1236 25th st.
331 Norfolk—H. N. Farrish, 215 E. Highland ave.
1174 " —C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.
551 Portsmouth—W. L. Vann, 1720 Worth st.
388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cary st.
1180 " —E. S. Paterson, 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jefferson st.

WASHINGTON

- 883 Aberdeen—M. M. Briggs, Box 347.
1004 Ellensburg—W. M. Pearson.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—A. J. Acteson, Hoquiam.
756 New Whatcom—G. W. Maror, 2411 G st.
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
528 Republic—John Malmquist, Box 126.
1061 Riverville—Wm. Kridler, Box 130.
131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
338 " —(Mill) K. Edberg, 1906 7th av.
98 Spokane—C. A. Anderberg, 1929 Gardiner av.

- 1060 " —G. Holec, 128 8th ave.
470 Tacoma—A. Munden, 809 N st.
1214 Walla Walla—J. L. Cunningham.

WEST VIRGINIA

- 976 Bluefield—A. J. Horaker, S. Bland st.
1207 Charleston—J. C. Langhorn, 71 Wilson st.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osborn, 740 Mulberry.
428 Fairmont—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fairmount ave.
702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—B. Merrill, 720 7th ave.
800 Parkersburg—C. K. Pettit, 1202 Swan st.
1181 Piedmont—Harry F. Smith.
893 Wellsburg—T. W. Swaney, Box 597.
3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

- 955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
926 Beloit—Jos. M. Lathers, 403 Euclid ave.
1074 Eau Claire—J. Tighmiller, 309 Wisconsin.
776 Fond-du-Lac—E. F. Brown, 154 Forest av.
1146 Green Bay—P. Cross, 135 Oakland ave.
836 Janesville—M. Roherty, 54 Chestnut.
161 Kenosha—E. F. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland, Box 606.
314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
849 Manitowish—H. Stechmesher, 727 N. 12th.
1246 Marinette—A. J. Siskler, 1200 Marinmar.
68 Menominee—Herman Valaske.

- Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, Chas. F. Felsch, 1086 26th st.
188 " —Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
522 " —(Ger.) Fritz Maurer, 1007 19th st.
896 " —(Mill) A. Henkforth, 1019 7th st.

- 1249 Neenah—P. Hansen, 119 Commercial st.
252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoppe, 240 15th st.
91 Racine—H. Frederickson, 721 Racine st.
657 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
344 Waukesha—Geo. F. Peffer, 401 Lake st.
755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

- 469 Cheyenne—C. S. Ackley, 810 W. 23d st.

The CARPENTER

Right Shall Rule

BY J. A. EDGERTON.

Short is the triumph of evil,
Long is the reign of right;
The men who win by the aid of sin,
The nation that rules by might,
The party that lives by corruption,
The trickster, the knave, the thief,
May thrive for a time on the fruits of crime,
But their seeming success is brief.

Sneer, if you will, at honor;
Make virtue a theme for jest;
Reflect on the man who strives as he can
To seek and to do the best;
Make goodness a butt for slander,
And offer excuse for vice;
Proclaim the old lie, the corruptionist's cry,
That every man has his price.

Yet know that the truth shall triumph,
That evil shall find its doom;
That the Cause of Right, though subdued by
Might,
Shall break from the strongest tomb;
That Wrong, though it seems to triumph,
Lasts only for a day,
While the Cause of Truth has eternal youth
And shall rule o'er the world for aye.

From the View-Point of Unionism

The employer of child labor is a homicide on the wholesale.

An hour off the day's labor is an hour added to the day's life.

The man who is enjoined from doing a thing that is lawful may be depended upon

on to do that thing, if only as a means of vindicating the law.

The only entirely reliable "Friend of Labor" is Labor itself.

Speaking literally as well as figuratively, child labor is child murder.

The "injunction judge" who would be respected should take care that he respects the law in his own practice.

As we see in the rainbow the harbinger of fine weather, so Labor may see the glories of its future through its tears.

It is quite in keeping with the fitness of things that compulsory arbitration should find its highest acceptance in the land of the boomerang.

A strike always succeeds in proportion as it arouses thought, particularly on the part of those who are disposed to condemn it thoughtlessly.

A working day that leaves no interval between work and sleep would reduce man to the state of the animal—that is, the draught animal.

As a tree is strengthened by pruning, so the labor movement may be improved by cutting out those elements that properly belong in some other movement.

The man who questions the continued growth and success of the labor movement pays a very small compliment to the potentialities of human nature.

"Get a Union Card or Get the Mitten."

A number of Chicago girls recently formed an organization with the object in view of promoting the cause of unionism by insisting on swains courting them to join a labor organization or lose their affection and company. These girls are determined to receive attentions from union men only, and have adopted the motto quoted, which will be printed on their visiting cards. The organization will be known as the Girls Union League.



THE CELEBRATED BARTON TOOLS

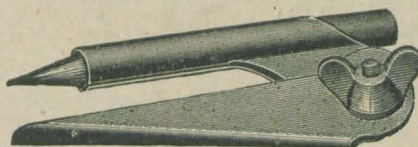
Unequaled by any other make for keen-smooth, hard cutting edges—last a life, time, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.

49 LINDUS ST CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted

"Gives the Best Methods"

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE Or, House and Roof Framing

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timbers for houses, together with an easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen. Twenty-eight chapters, 96 pages, and 100 engravings. Cloth, 7x10. ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

Send name, address and cash for books to
OWEN B. MAGINNIS, 310 W. 128th St., New York City

DOOR CHECKS AND SPRINGS

Before you buy send for our special circular illustrating several different standard styles. Special prices to carpenters and for quantities. Mention "The Carpenter."

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.

NEW YORK CITY

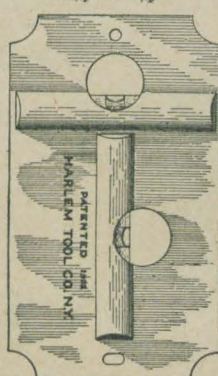
SINCE 1848

New advertisements or changes must be in this office not later than the 25th to ensure insertion in the issue of the following month.

The Original "Roe" Level

Patented June 24, 1902.

Actual Size
3 1/4" x 5 1/4"



This device is especially adapted for Plumbing. The glasses are very carefully made, having two indelible lines and fitted in case, very little plaster being used. Can be easily and quickly attached to a straight-edge; always held firmly in place; nothing to get out of order; very popular with all good mechanics. Our guarantee is printed on every box. Sold at hardware stores, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Brass, polished, \$1.00
Mal. Iron, jap'n'd, 75

This level is used by all trades where compactness and accuracy are essential, or may be used in same manner as the one described above.

Size, 3 1/4 inches, Brass, Price 50 cts.

We have hundreds of testimonials. Don't bother with imitations. Obtain the genuine "Roe" level, manufactured by



THE HARLEM TOOL CO
244 West 124th Street,
NEW YORK

FRAMING MADE EASY

By using the NICHOLLS SQUARE

NICHOLLS MANUFACTURING CO. wish to call the attention of Carpenters to a new framing square they are placing on the market, more especially to the improvement over other squares, the board measure having been replaced by simple rule for framing; by looking under the figure the roof raises to the foot you have the lengths and figures giving the cuts for all the roof, also cuts for cornice.

The square is made in Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 14. Is finished in Nickel, Oxidized Copper and Polished Steel. The only square made by union labor.

For particulars write

NICHOLLS MANUFACTURING CO.,

Ottumwa, Iowa

Something ..New..

SAW CLAMP

PATENTED
AND

JULY 29th 1895
NOV. 24th 1896

It is Self-Fastening and Folding. Every Hardware Dealer should handle it.

It will instantly fasten itself to any projection without the aid of screws, nails or other fastening. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3 1/4 lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers. If unable to procure our Saw Clamp from your jobber write the manufacturers for descriptive circulars and prices.

Retails at \$1.00 each

GUNN & HANNAH, Ltd., Pittsburg, Pa.



FOLDED

FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE TAR SOAP



Soap That Really Cleans

Ordinary soaps do not cleanse thoroughly enough for the uses of the mechanic or laboring man.

In the course of the day's work, the knight of labor collects much grease, dirt and grime.

Fairbank's Glycerine Tar Soap is the greatest known cleanser. It not only cuts dirt and grease, but softens the skin and leaves it in a perfectly healthy condition. It's the best soap for toilet, bath or shampoo; it lathers freely in either hard or soft water.

Made from a combination of pure glycerine and pine tar. Its odor is as refreshing as "a breath from the pines."

Ask for it of your grocer; if he doesn't keep it, send us your address for a free sample cake.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Dept. TN, Chicago.

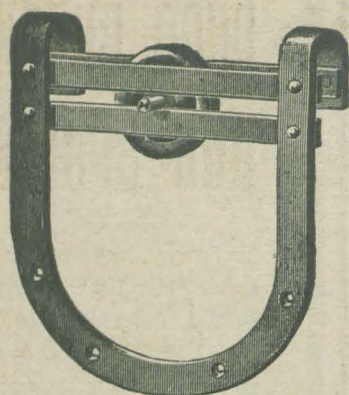
Don't judge
of the quality
by the price—

5¢

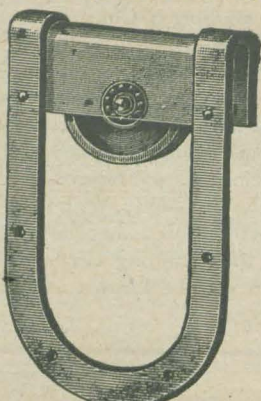
CALENDAR FREE! 10 gold circles from 10 Fairbank Glycerine Tar soap cartons, or 20c in stamps will secure the Fairy Plate Calendar for 1903. This is the handsomest and most artistic Calendar creation of the year. Besides the Calendar proper, it contains four perfect reproductions of hand-painted Vienna plates. Easily worth \$1.00. Send today.

The CARPENTER

LANE'S BARN DOOR HANGERS



"STANDARD"



"SPECIAL" 50

We are the originators and largest makers of U-shaped hangers. Get the **GENUINE LANE HANGER** for best satisfaction.

ALSO LANE PARLOR DOOR HANGERS

Goods Sold by All Hardware Dealers

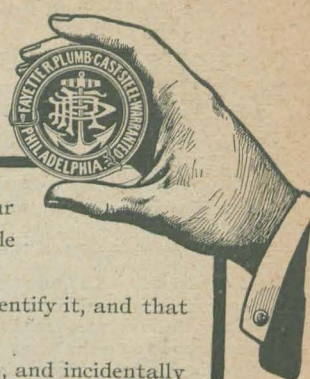
Send for our Catalogue of
HARDWARE SPECIALTIES

LANE BROTHERS COMPANY

422-54 PROSPECT STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK



This trade mark is one of value which your customer will soon learn to identify a tool made by Plumb.

It is important that he should learn to identify it, and that you should help him.

You can get more prestige and reputation, and incidentally more dollars, by recommending and selling

PLUMB'S TOOLS

than any other make of tools in these lines

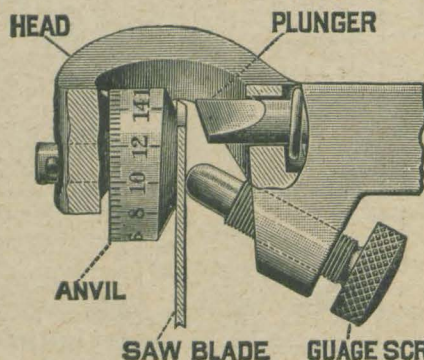
No tools made have behind them so much experience, good judgment, capital, fine workmanship, to say nothing of a strong guarantee, as have Plumb's Tools.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.

Philadelphia

No. 95 SAW SET

Can't Break the Saw Teeth With It
Always Sets the Teeth Just Right



Skilled Workmen

**NOT
REQUIRED**

In Its Adjustment
or Operation

ASK FOR CATALOGUE
OF HARDWARE SPECIALTIES



Registered, Pat. No. 30,572
This Trade Mark is stamped on
all Hardware Specialties
of my make.

CHAS. MORRILL

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET

New York

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

This Work is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from 1/8 of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

Price, Cloth, Two Dollars

Sent post paid on receipt of price. Address

G. D. INSKIP 226 Hobart St., West Philadelphia

Sworn Circulation
of
The CARPENTER

75,000
COPIES MONTHLY

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men.

Not Much Money

Is needed to trim your house if you make use of wrought bronze hardware. We make such wrought goods in a number of tasteful designs and in all finishes. These are made with no less care than our more expensive cast bronze hardware, quality and durability are alike above reproach.

Let us send you booklets which show these goods, or refer you to dealers in your neighborhood who can show you samples.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

New Britain, Conn., New York, Philadelphia

The "Genuine" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by **R. H. BROWN & CO.** from the Best Quality

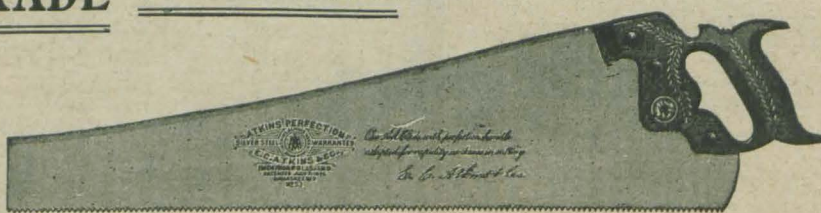
JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

**OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS**

R. H. BROWN & CO., New Haven, Conn.

ATKINS HIGH GRADE SILVER STEEL HAND SAWS

ARE THE BEST



ATKINS PERFECTION
No. 53

Our High Grade Hand Saws are made especially for High Grade Workmen, who buy only the Best Tools and know a Good Saw when they see it. Atkins Saws always please. All Up-to-Date Dealers handle them.

E. C. ATKINS & CO.

LEADING SAW AND TOOL
MANUFACTURERS

Factories: Indianapolis, Ind.

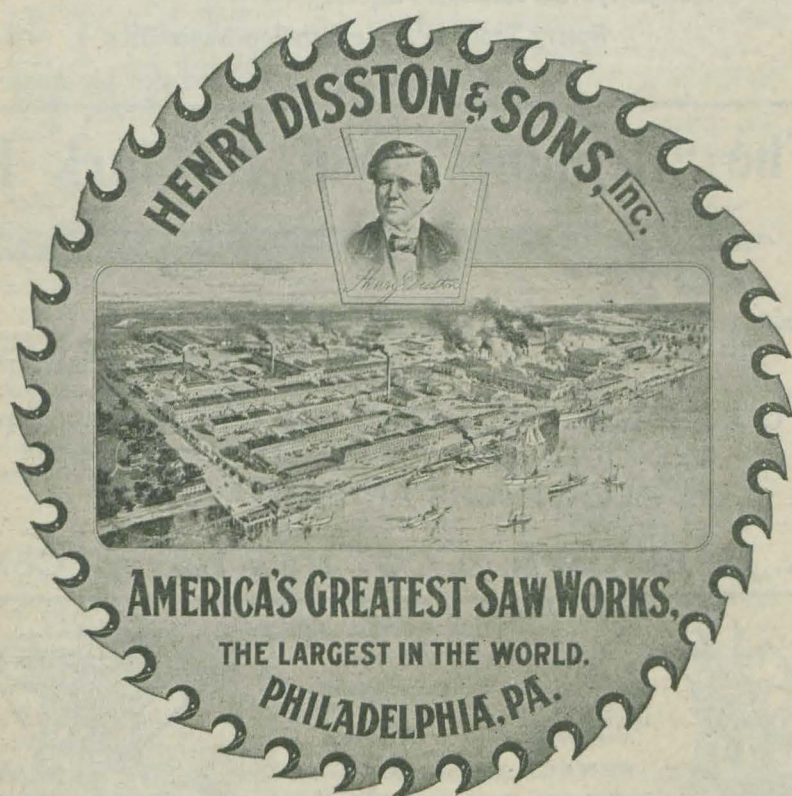
THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 12
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1902

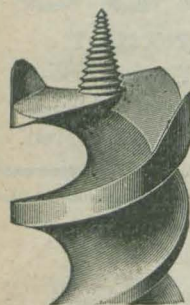
Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



HENRY DISSTON & SONS, INC.

AMERICA'S GREATEST SAW WORKS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The "Original Jennings" Augers and Auger Bits

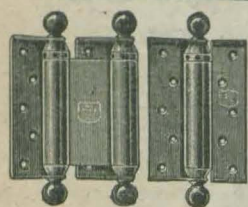


Genuine have "RUSSELL JENNINGS" stamped in full on the round of each bit

.. For Sale by All Hardware Dealers ..

RUSSELL JENNINGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Deep River, Conn., U. S. A.

BOMMER SPRING HINGES



ARE THE STANDARD

Consider the Quality—when

buying Spring Hinges, which of all hardware perform the hardest work. Bommer Spring Hinges never fail to give satisfaction.

"Practically unbreakable," says World's Fair Award, Chicago, 1893 Gold Medal, Paris, 1900. Gold Medal, Pan-Am., Buffalo, 1901

For Sale by Hardware Dealers



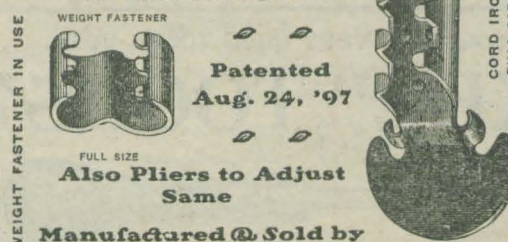
BOMMER SPRING HINGES

... CROUCH'S ... IMPROVED SASH CORD IRONS

FASTENS CORD TO SASH WITHOUT KNOTS

Used by Up-to-Date Carpenters and Builders

Saves Labor and Cord and Lots of Trouble to Housekeepers



Patented Aug. 24, '97

Also Pliers to Adjust Same

Manufactured & Sold by

... THE ...
Connecticut Cord Iron Corp.
NORWICH, CONN.

Write for Prices ...

CORD IRON IN USE

Something
..New..

SAW CLAMP

PATENTED AND

JULY 29th 1895
NOV. 24th 1896

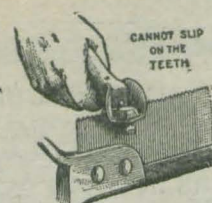
It is Self-Fastening and Folding. Every Hardware Dealer should handle it.

It will instantly fasten itself to any projection without the aid of screws, nails or other fastening. Half the length of a rip-saw; weighs 3 1/4 lbs.; folds up like a jack-knife; can be carried in pocket; made of best malleable iron. If your hardware dealer hasn't it, send price to the manufacturers. If unable to procure our Saw Clamp from your jobber write the manufacturers for descriptive circulars and prices.

GUNN & HANNAH, Ltd., Pittsburg, Pa.

**TAINTOR
POSITIVE
SAW SET**

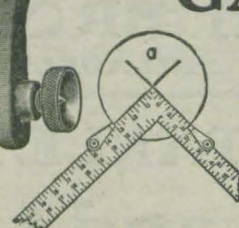
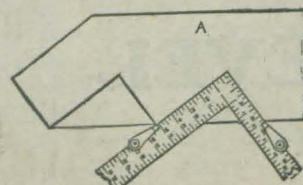
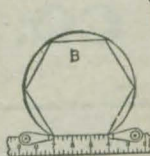
Thousands of this tool have been sold, and they are highly recommended by ALL who use them.



If your Hardware dealer does not handle them, don't take an inferior set because some one says "It's just as good."

TAINTOR MFG. CO.
9 to 15 Murray St.
NEW YORK

STAIR GAUGE FIXTURES



Price: .75c Per Pair

These fixtures can be readily clamped to a Carpenter's steel square to form a gauge for various uses.

Sketch A shows the gauge applied for laying out a stair stringer; sketch B, laying off hexagon angles; sketch C, as used as a center gauge or in quartering a circle. Send for catalogue No. 16V, of Fine Mechanical Tools.

STARRETT'S TOOLS ARE UNION TOOLS

The L. S. Starrett Co. ATHOL, MASS.
U. S. A.

The CARPENTER

THE GRAND PRIX

ESTABLISHED 1832

A Special Gold Medal



PARIS, 1900

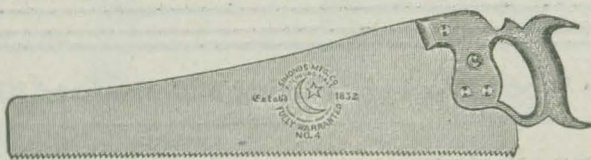
The only American Saw Manufacturers to have EVER received the Grand Prix at a Paris Exposition



PARIS, 1900

Insist on your Dealer supplying a Simonds Hand Saw

**SIMONDS
MFG. CO.**



Fitchburg New York Chicago New Orleans San Francisco Portland Seattle
Mass. N. Y. Ill. La. Cal. Ore. Wash.

**CHISELS | CARVING TOOLS
COUGES | PLANE IRONS &c.**

"STAMPED WITH THE BUCK'S HEAD,"

THE STANDARD FOR 40 YEARS
Highest Awards & Prize Medals
Sold by Hardware Dealers Everywhere
Each tool bears one of the marks
here shown. SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
EDGE TOOL MFRS. MILLBURY, MASS.

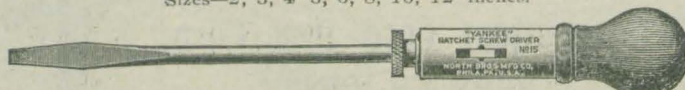


OTHER TOOLS ARE VERY GOOD TOOLS, BUT—

"YANKEE" TOOLS ARE... BETTER



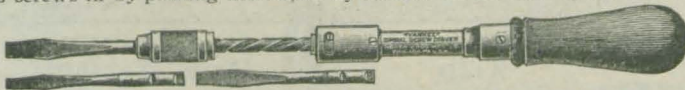
"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 10
Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 inches.



"YANKEE" RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 15
Slim blade, with finger-turn, for light work. Sizes—2, 3, 4, 5 inches



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 20
Drives screws in by pushing handle, or by ratchet movement. Made in three sizes.



"YANKEE" SPIRAL RATCHET SCREW-DRIVER, No. 50
Drives or takes out screws by pushing on handle, or by ratchet movement. Can be used as rigid screw-driver at any part of its length.



"YANKEE" RECIPROCATING DRILL, No. 30
For drilling metals and all kinds of woods. Chuck will hold drills 3-16 inch diameter or less.



"YANKEE" AUTOMATIC DRILL, No. 40
For boring wood for setting screws, brads, nails, etc.; can be used in hard or soft wood without splitting. Pushing on handle revolves drill. Each drill has 8 drill points in magazine inside handle, as shown in cut below.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS IN TOOLS
AND HARDWARE
INSIST ON "YANKEE" TOOLS



If You Want the Best and at a Reasonable Price

Descriptive Circulars will be Sent Free by Manufacturers.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**STANLEY
RULE and LEVEL
COMPANY**

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
U. S. A.

**HUMPHREYSVILLE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

SEYMOUR, CONN.

N. SPERRY, Proprietor

AUGERS



Boring Machine Augers. Common Auger Bits.

Humphreysville Extension Lip Auger Bits

Sperry Brothers' Extension Lip Auger Bits

N. Sperry Blue Twist Extension Lip Auger Bits

The "Genuine" Wm. A. Clark Bit



Made by R. H. BROWN & CO. from the Best Quality

JESSOP'S CAST STEEL, and Warranted

OUR NAME IS STAMPED ON THE BIT SHANK
AND OUR INITIALS ON THE CUTTERS
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS

R. H. BROWN & CO., New Haven, Conn.



Foot and Hand Power Machinery
COMPLETE OUTFITS

Carpenters and Builders with steam power
can successfully compete with the large shops
by using our new labor saving machinery.
Sold on trial. Send for Catalogue A.

SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.
22 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A.



Sworn Circulation
of
The CARPENTER

75,000
COPIES MONTHLY

Best Advertising Medium for Tool Manufacturers, Wood Working Machinery, Hardware, Lumber and Building Materials. Also of Special Advantage to Contractors, Architects and Business Men.

A Brand New Tool

Requires brand new methods to introduce it.

Have you seen our

POCKET MAGAZINE SCREW-DRIVER

It has four detachable blades, of various widths and thicknesses, to suit different size screws. Blades are kept in magazine formed by handle. Tool weighs only two ounces, and can be carried in pocket. Made of steel, handsomely polished and nickel-plated. Sent postpaid on receipt of price—\$1.00.

UNION TOOL COMPANY

Box 3312.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**Improved
Carpenters' Tools**

SOLD BY ALL HARDWARE DEALERS

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

VOLUME XXII—No. 12
Established in 1881

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1902

Fifty Cents per Year
Five Cents a Copy



PITTSBURG, Kan.—The eight-hour system having been in operation here for some time, please list Pittsburg among our eight-hour cities.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Business continues fair for this time of the year, although several operations are about closed up. Work will probably continue good throughout the winter.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Our Union has grown beyond all expectation the past month, both in membership and influence, and to-day stands among the leading Unions of the city.

BRONX BOROUGH, NEW YORK—L. U. 478 is doing finely. We gave a ball on November 7 which was well attended. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and the affair proved quite a success.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—Local Union 428 is doing nicely and trade is good. We are making an effort to organize the carpenters of Morgantown, this State, who may shortly apply for a charter.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb.—Our Local Union here is now firmly established, and indications are that this time it has come to stay. We have made a good start and are getting along nicely.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Owing to some difficulty existing between the contractor and our Local Union, we would request all carpenters to remain away from the Johnson job in Togus, Me., as it is unfair.

TELLURIDE, Col.—The eight-hour work-day being strictly observed in this city, and not finding Telluride in the list of eight-hour cities printed in the October CARPENTER, please add it in your next publication.

SIoux CITY, Ia.—We are in a prosperous condition and now getting ready for next season's work. With the revival of business we expect to obtain the nine-hour workday. While we cannot say that work is very dull here, we must say that we have plenty of men to do it.

JONESBORO, Ark.—We initiated some fifteen or more members last month, and have ten applications for next meeting. We are getting the best mechanics in the town to join the Union, and hold a front place in the movement here, with prospects of soon having everything our way.

IOWA CITY, Ia.—Our new Local Union is progressing splendidly. Up to date we have ninety-eight members on our books. We closed our charter list on November 4, and since then have charged \$5 initiation fee. A great deal of hard work has been accomplished, and at present we are engaged in framing our by-laws.

CHICOPEE, Mass.—We feel jubilant over the prospects of Local Union 685, a youngster only two years old. We have made Chicopee a well-organized city. All told, there are not more than three or four non-union men here. Eight hours is the established rule, and we are entitled to a place in the list of Eight-Hour Cities.

HACKENSACK, N. J.—Local Union 265 is in a flourishing condition at the present time, having initiated twenty-eight members within the past three months, and our treasury showing a substantial balance. The Union recently held a very successful entertainment at Engels Hall. There was a large attendance of members and their families.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—We have had an exceptionally busy season and an increase in membership, having a total now of 251 members. Lately, however, work has become more slack every day, and, winter setting in, traveling carpenters coming this way will run great chances. Please place Bloomington on your list of places where work is dull.

COLUMBUS, O.—Local Union 61 is meeting with great success. With the aid of the best of hustlers, G. W. Slain, as business agent, we are doing good work and don't have to "back up," either. The contractors have been forced to a strict adherence to our wage scale, and everything is working smoothly. From five to seven members are taken in at every meeting—and still they come.

AKRON, O.—Local Union 84 has a good deal to be proud of this fall. First, we are initiating members every meeting night; second, we have plenty of work, and, third, we are having a new public library built by strictly union labor. In the near future we will give a smoker, with music and speeches, and try to make clear to the minds of those in attendance the benefits derived from organization.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Our craft is well organized here, but it requires constant vigilance to keep conditions fair. When a man anywhere south of the Ohio River gets out of work he comes to this city, as a rule, and in consequence we have a surplus of carpenters here all the time. Work is dull here at present and will continue so for the rest of the winter. We have a large percentage of our men walking the streets, and would request all carpenters to stay away from this city.

HAILEYVILLE, I. T.—This town has one of the liveliest Local Unions in the Territory and we are doing a flourishing business. There are only a few non-union men in town, and they are walking the streets most of the time. We have had plenty of work all summer, but prospects for the winter are anything but encouraging, and carpenters should turn their faces in any direction but Haileyville.

MACON, Ga.—Though work is rather dull at present, we are getting along nicely and the nine-hour day is firmly established. An Augusta (Ga.) firm doing business here is trying to cause trouble by importing non-union men from out of town who are willing to work ten hours. A good many of our men are idle, and traveling carpenters will do well in avoiding this place until conditions improve.

ABILENE, Tex.—Our local papers, like nearly all papers in towns of this size, endeavor to make the outside world believe that this locality is in a thriving condition and a desirable place for traveling mechanics to settle in. While there is considerable improvement going on here, we have enough carpenters to do the work. The contractors are all in sympathy with the Union and employ union men only.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—Local Union 396 has finally succeeded in organizing this city. The last non-union contractor was brought to terms last week. There is plenty of work, and wages are 25 cents an hour. We expect to get a raise on the 1st of May at all events, even if we have to fight for it. A few good union carpenters would be welcome to come and spend the winter with us, but they should be prepared to move on the 1st of April.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Local Union 585 held a very enthusiastic meeting on last Tuesday, when we all made jubilee over the rapid growth of our membership. On October 15 we initiated twenty, and on October 25 we added twenty-five more to our ranks, so that at this moment we have almost every carpenter in the city enrolled and are one of the strongest Unions in this locality. This splendid condition of affairs is to a great degree due to the untiring efforts of our officers and the skilful work of General Organizer McFarland.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Local Union 972, composed of Plain-Floor Layers, and L. U. 1013, Parquet-Floor Layers, two formerly independent bodies which joined the Brotherhood in January and February, 1902, respectively, have doubled their membership since their affiliation with us. Local Union 1051, composed of German cabinetmakers, formerly of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, which came over to us last March, is also growing in membership wonderfully. This

Union, in conjunction with L. U. 359 (English-speaking cabinetmakers) and L. U. 1073 (a Hebrew Union) has placed a business agent in the field who is doing excellent work.

Stay Away from Wooster

From advices received from Wooster, Ohio, we learn that a Chicago firm doing an extensive business in Wooster is discriminating against our resident members and importing men from out of town, mostly from Chicago. Indications lead to the belief that this firm is up to some trouble, and carpenters are asked to remain away from Wooster until our Local Union there is recognized by this firm.

The Trade is Very Dull in New York City

New York City is being overrun by idle carpenters from neighboring places just now. As many resident carpenters are also unemployed, work being slack, New York should be avoided by all traveling craftsmen of ours. All the big jobs there have been completed, and prospects for next season are not bright. By remaining away from that city disappointment and loss will be avoided. Stay away until conditions improve, of which due notice will be given in this journal.

Localities Where Work Is Dull

Carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places. Owing to trade movements, building depression and other causes, work is dull:

New York City.	Bloomington, Ill.
St. Louis, Mo.	Winsted, Conn.
Nashville, Tenn.	Jasper, Ala.
Galveston, Tex.	Independence, Colo.
Jonesboro, Ark.	Chester, Ill.
Canon City, Okla.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbia, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Greenville, Tex.	Waynesville, N. C.
Sharon, Pa.	Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Norfolk, Va.	Terrell, Tex.
Brantford, Ont.	Tampa, Fla.
Haywood, Cal.	Binghamton, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Lampasas, Tex.
Helena, Mont.	Macon, Ga.
Sheffield, Ala.	Memphis, Tenn.
Richmond, Va.	Grand Junction, Colo.
San Antonio, Tex.	Divernon, Ill.
Corsicana, Tex.	Kewanee, Ill.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Salt Lake City, Utah

Attention, Everybody

We again call the attention of our members to a circular sent out by the National Seal and Stamp Works, of Baltimore, Md., offering pins, watch charms, etc., for sale and representing the emblem to be equal to our Brotherhood design. This firm is manufacturing these articles without any authority from headquarters, and their design is not a true fac simile of our emblem.

Pay no heed to these circulars. Buy your pins, badges, watch charms, etc., from the General Office only and avoid being imposed upon by inferior goods.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry and ideas as to Craft Organization. Write only on one side of the paper. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this Office by the 25th of the month.

Some Craft "Kinks"

FRED T. HODGSON

TO CUT A PATTERN FOR ROOF FLASHING.

IN this connection it may be proper to remark that it makes no difference what pitch the roof has or what size pipe passes through the roof, the principles hereinafter explained being applicable to any case. In Fig. 1 let *AB* represent the roof-line at an angle of 45 degrees, through which the pipe *CDEF* is to pass. Now, at right angles to *DE*, draw the semi-circle *135*, which divide into equal spaces, as shown by the small figures 1 to 5. Parallel to the line of the pipe *DE* or *CF*, and from these small figures, draw

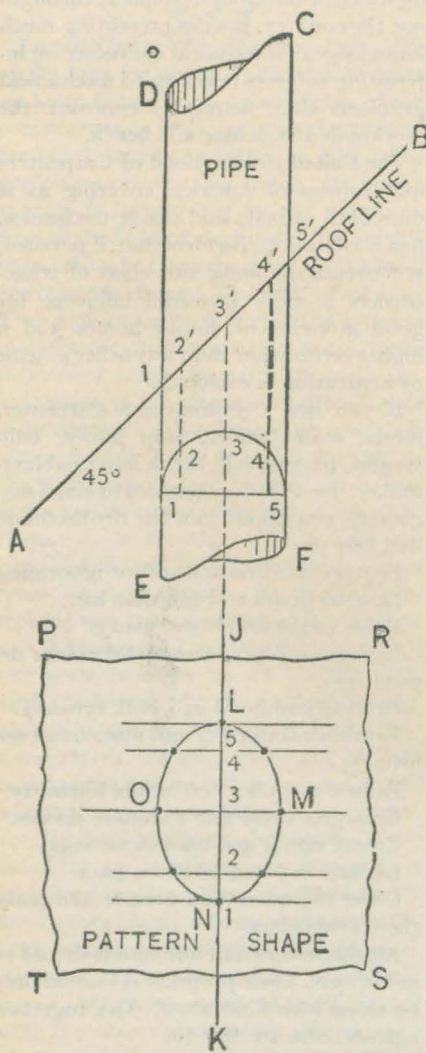


Fig. 1.

lines intersecting the line of the roof, *AB*, at points *1'2'3'4'* and *5'*. Take a tracing of these points and place them on the vertical line *JK*, as shown, from 1 to 5, through which, at right angles to *JK*, draw lines as shown. Now, measuring in each instance from the line *15* in the pipe, take the various distances to the points *23* and *4* in the semi-circle and place them on corresponding numbered lines in the pattern, measuring in each instance from the line *JK* on either side, thus obtaining the intersections shown by the small dots. A line traced through these points, as shown by *LMNO*, will be the shape of the opening to be cut in the flashing *P R S T*.

A CORNER-ROUNDING TOOL.

The sketch, Fig. 2, shows and practically tells all about a corner-rounding tool for pattern-makers and carpenters. The cut can be taken from the heel, as

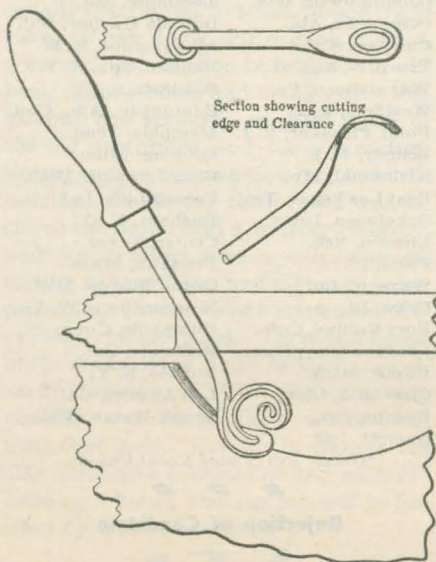


Fig. 2.

shown, or from the toe—that is, by either pushing or pulling—and by tipping up or down the amount of cut is regulated.

CASE FOR A STEEL SQUARE.

The sketch shown at Fig. 3 exhibits a method of making a case for a steel square. Carpenters who use a square of this kind will find this attachment or case a valuable addition to their kits.

The heads are made of maple, Fig. 3 showing the method of construction. The

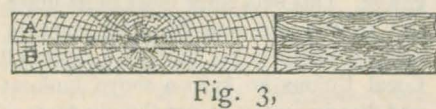


Fig. 3.

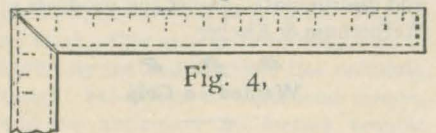


Fig. 4.

two pieces, *A* and *B*, three-fourths inch longer than blades, are glued together. *B* has a recess deep enough to let in blade. The blade being parallel on sides and having a slight taper on flat makes it convenient to secure a neat wedge fit. Fig. 4 shows the heads as a case or cover, preserving and keeping the square bright. The removing or replacing of one or both heads can be done in an instant.

A NOVEL METHOD OF FORMING RAKING MOULDS.

Erect perpendiculars, as at Fig. 5, from section to represent its elevation. Take

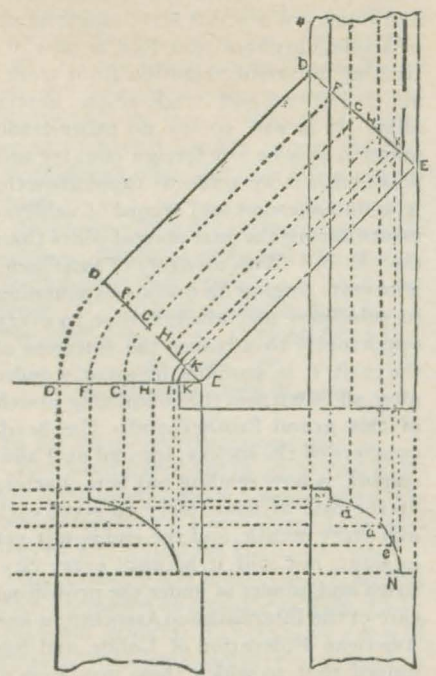


Fig. 5.

any points on the section—for instance, *ABC*. Erect perpendiculars from these points on the elevation. Draw the line

DE, forming an angle of 45 degrees to the vertical plane. Draw *D'E'* parallel to *DE*. From *DFGHIKE* draw projectors cutting the parallel *D'E'* in *D'FGHIKE'*. From the center *E* describe arcs *KK', II', HH', GG', FF', DD'*, and from the points *DFGHIKE'* let fall vertical projectors to meet horizontal ones drawn from the points *LMABCN*. Then trace the curve through the points of intersection as described.

GETTING HOPPER BEVELS.

The "butt" joint bevel of a hopper can be easily obtained where machinery is used by simply raising the piece to the inclination at which it is to stand in the

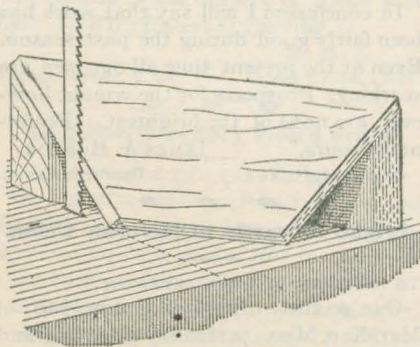


Fig. 6.

hopper or box, and then cutting it off with a plumb-cut circular or band saw. This method will be better understood by examining the accompanying sketch, Fig. 6.

AMERICAN CARPENTER'S FURNITURE IN OLD GERMAN STYLE.

The four pieces of furniture illustrated herewith at Fig. 7 are designed on old German lines, and are such as any fairly skilful carpenter can make. Finished in Flemish, or even in antique oak, they would make an artistic addition to any man's home. The octagon table is simple in construction and easily made, and,

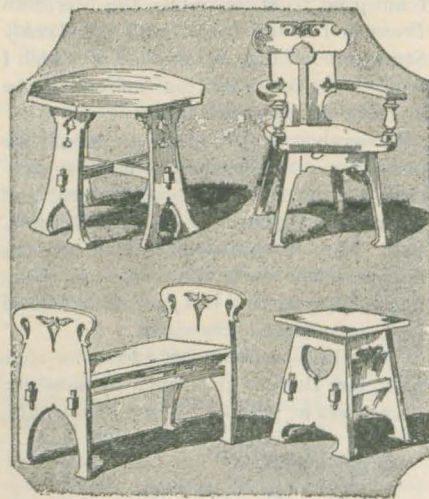


Fig. 7.

owing to the foot-bars being keyed to the legs, is firm and strong. The chair is inviting and has a happy appearance, and is designed on simple lines. The other two pieces of furniture require no explanation, as the illustrations speak for themselves and show all the necessary lines required to complete the designs in full.

A FAVORITE TRICK of employers to weaken the Union is to introduce a system of grading or classification among the workmen, with different grades of pay. This system often seems plausible to the outsider, but every shrewd boss and every experienced unionist knows that its effect is to introduce jealousy and rivalry and mutual suspicion among the workers, and so to make it easier for the employer to impose upon them. "Bear ye one another's burdens," is good Scripture. It is the duty of the swift workman to protect his slower or more aged brother, not to take advantage of him; and in the long run it is his interest, too.

A Matter Worthy of Consideration

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Some time ago, while perusing the July issue of our journal, my attention was drawn to an article signed "I. E. W.," of L. U. 33, Boston, Mass. After quoting Carroll D. Wright, the writer asks this question: "Where will this exploitation of labor end? Will the capitalist class never be satisfied until they have the American workman down on the same level as the coolie and Chinese labor of the East?"

Now, in answer to this query, I would say that the history of Rome, for instance, goes to show that about 400 or 500 years before Christ the classes who then controlled the industries, being the sole possessors of the means of production—such as land, machinery, capital, etc.—were indeed not satisfied with conditions that forced the exploited down to a level as low as that of the Chinese coolie. Roman history tells us that exploitation does not necessarily stop at that level, but may go on much further. It shows that the ancient Romans were not satisfied with conditions depriving their workers or slaves of all political and economic rights and liberties. They also claimed that these slaves had no souls, and could, therefore, be killed at pleasure.

We may contend that the barbaric methods of 2,500 years ago are a thing of the past; that these methods will never be resorted to in our advanced age of progress and civilization. Still the fact remains that during the struggles at Homestead, Brooklyn, Cœur d'Alene and in the recent anthracite coal strike, the greed, arrogance and despotism of our modern capitalists was asserted quite as strongly as the brutal instincts of the Roman slaveholders. The modern capitalist being master of the situation economically and politically, and determined to remain so, no one can tell what scheme he may concoct in the future to keep the wageworker in subjection and frustrate all efforts of the working class to secure a larger share of the products of labor.

Bro. I. E. W. suggests two remedies for existing evils. Either call out every man who labors and make one great strike from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or strike at the ballot-box.

The first proposition may be carried out successfully at some future time when the men of all trades and callings are thoroughly organized and disciplined. At the present time, however, it is hardly feasible, as has been clearly demonstrated by the recent general strike movements in Belgium, France and Switzerland.

The second suggestion we can afford to examine a little more closely, the ballot-box being the medium through which we give expression to our ideas as to how our political affairs should be conducted. In order to use the franchise intelligently and effectively it is obvious that we must first learn to know what our interests are, where they come in, and what sort of changes are required. We must first learn to discriminate between good and bad political or social institutions, and learn how to distinguish between name and substance, shadow and reality. Blind worship of any political party or anyism avails us nothing, and even the fact that a candidate for election is a workingman is, under prevailing circumstances, no proof that he will endeavor to advance the interests of his class if elected. I contend that before the ballot-box can be of any benefit to us the wageworkers must first unite on one common principle and apply this principle on election day.

It is often painful to notice how little regard many of our brothers have for the principles laid down in our General Constitution, and see so many of them

violate its provisions. The oath and obligation taken at the initiation seem frequently to be forgotten the moment after the members leave the meeting hall.

On these lines there comes to my mind a feature worth mentioning, viz., the great showing we make on Labor Day. Would it not be more befitting the occasion, and more in keeping with the principles of unionism, if the men in line of parade would not show so much vanity and admiration for military display? In my opinion it is discouraging to see our fellow wage-workers turn out on this labor holiday dressed in brass-buttoned uniforms, under command of "captains" and "sergeants" decorated with wide stripes on their trousers, and swords in their hands, indicative of man-killing and murder. A Labor Day parade, Brother Editor, ought to be a demonstration of peace, and should not in any manner be disgraced by the tinsel and trumpery of soldiers who receive and in some cases have executed those barbarous "Shoot to kill" orders given by the military authorities in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania during the recent miners' strike. Fraternally, M. H.,
San Jose, Cal. Local Union 262.

Labor's Right and Duty to Combine

To the Editor of THE CARPENTER:

The other day I accidentally came upon a portion of *Collier's Weekly* containing the latter part of an article entitled "The Great Coal Strike," which impressed me very much. Not having seen the first part of the article, I do not know who wrote it, but from the arguments used I judge that the author was one of the mine-owners or a person paid by them to defend their actions. He contends that John Mitchell and the United Mine Workers are nothing but anarchists who ought to be banished or forced down into the mines by Federal troops at the point of the bayonet, and compelled to work for whatever wages the operators are willing to pay, at that. The writer then goes on to heap abuse after abuse upon the members of all labor organizations, and denounces them as anarchists, but at the same most inconsistently yet strongly upholds the right of capital to combine.

Now, I would like to know the reason why one part of mankind should have the right to combine for the purpose of crushing the other part. I fail to see why the working people should not have the same right to combine as the men of capital, the more so because this very capital rightfully belongs to the men who labor and who produce it.

In the first place, without labor there can be no capital; in the second, without labor capital amounts to very little. If all the railroads, ships, factories and every piece of machinery, together with all the capitalists, should be removed from the face of the earth, and the laboring people left, there would in a short time be new and better railroads, factories in operation and machinery at work again. But, on the other hand, were all the workers removed and every railroad, ship, factory, machine and capitalist left, in less than two decades the world would be a howling wilderness.

Let the working people have a fair show and our country will thrive and be prosperous, but when the larger portion of the product of their labor goes into the hands of a heartless and soulless few the workers have little encouragement to go on with their labor.

The only way that workingmen can ever get their rights is through organization—banding themselves together, demanding their rights and fighting for them.

Labor organizations have in the past

tabooed politics. The time has come, however, when we must elect our own men to office, men whose interests are our own. Wall Street and the trusts are in control of the Government, and there are no political positions filled by workmen as such. Yet it is the workers who elect every official from President down. I cannot understand why the working class elects to office only those whose interests are antagonistic to it—millionaires and lawyers. Among the workmen are many whose ability to manage the affairs of state is at least equal to that of the money kings. Suppose we try and see how electing men of our class will work. I am certain that when our political machinery shall be run by men from our own ranks we will be far better off than we are now.

Not wishing to take up too much of your valuable space, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. I. WAITE, R. S.,
Brunswick, Ga. Local Union 865.

St. Peter and the Scab

BY G. C. S. CHARGER.

St. Peter stood guard at the golden gate
With solemn mien and an air sedate,
When up at the top of the golden stair
A shrouded figure, ascended there,
Applied for admission. He came and stood
Before St. Peter, so great and good,
In hope the City of Peace to win,
And asked St. Peter to let him in.

"O thou who guardest the gate," said he
"I have come hither, beseeching thee
To let me enter the Heavenly Land
And play a harp in the angel band.
Of me, St. Peter, there is no doubt,
There's nothing from Heaven to bar me out.
I've been to meeting three times a week,
And almost always I'd rise and speak.

"I've told the sinners about the day
When they'd repent of their evil way.
I've told my neighbors—I've told them all—
Of Adam and Eve and the primal fall.
I've talked to them loud, I've talked to them
long,

For my lungs are good and my voice is strong.
I've marked their path of duty clear,
And laid out the plan of their whole career.

"So, good St. Peter, you'll clearly see
That the gate of Heaven is open to me.
Here's the company's letter of recommend,
Which I hope you'll read before you send
For the angel guide to the throne of grace—
It might gain for me a higher place.
You'll find I was always content to live
On whatever the company cared to give.

"And I ought to get a large reward
For never owning a union card.
I've never grumbled, I've never struck,
I've never mixed with union truck.
But I must be going, my way to win,
So open, St. Peter, and let me in."
St. Peter sat and stroked his staff.
Despite his high office he had to laugh.

Said he, with a fiery gleam in his eye,
"Who is tending this gate, sir, you or I?
I've heard of you and your gift of gab;
You are what is known on earth as a scab."
Thereupon he rose in his stature tall
And pressed a button upon the wall,
And said to the imp who answered the bell,
"Escort this fellow around to Hell."

"Tell Satan to give him a seat alone
On a red-hot griddle up near the throne.
But stay, e'en the Devil can't stand the smell
Of a cooking scab on a griddle in Hell.
It would cause a revolt, a strike, I know,
If I sent you down to the imps below.
Go back to your masters on earth and tell
That they don't even want a scab in Hell."

THE mine "operators"—who don't operate—say they are fighting for the liberty of the individual, "the right of every man to work at his own terms." We should like to see (just as a curiosity, a *rara avis*) any miner who can work at "his own terms" or at any terms but those of the "operators"—except when the Union steps in to restrict a little the mine-owner's greed. The same thing applies to all trades. The "right to work" is a figment of the imagination, and will remain such so long as the capitalist owns the means of production.

The Facts of the Case

[The following article, which we publish by request of Cigar Makers' International Union No. 97, of Boston, was unavoidably crowded out of our November issue.]

The *Boston Post*, in its issue of August 24, copied from the *New York World* an article headed "Rivals of Carnegie," and sub-headed "Cash Awards to the People Instead of Libraries," "An Education to the Smoker Using Cigars." As the writer of the article referred to cannot be very well informed as to existing conditions, and seems to know very little about the making of cigars, this article is intended to assist the smoker in determining how to get the most for his money.

The *Post* says that the American Cigar Company had shown that the cigarmaking industry was by no means an industry devoid of improvement.

The American Cigar Company has only been recently established, and the making of their cigars has been on the lines of the cheap cheroot. In other words, the goods mentioned in the article—such as "Cremo," "Childs," "Cubanola," "Florodora," etc.—are made by machinery not perfected, and either by child labor or inexperienced help. It is a well-established fact that a cigar cannot be properly made by machinery, and the machines are not used in the making of any high-grade goods in any part of the world.

The public press has of late devoted considerable space to the exposure of the terrible conditions surrounding child labor in the South. The manufacturers in the Cigar Trust are the champion employers of child and underpaid labor, and have a school for apprentices in New Orleans and a factory there where nine hundred children are employed, whose product they desire to foist on the New England market by means of gifts, the cost of which is made up by the large profits on their cigars.

A short time ago the press of the entire United States gave an account of a terrible accident in one of the trust factories in Philadelphia, in which a number of children (some less than twelve years old) lost their lives. And the *Boston Globe* of June 25, 1902, under the caption "Freeze Out," stated that the cigar trust intended to wipe out the retail dealer and thus secure a complete monopoly.

The wages received by the men in the Eastern States are spent here, and are a direct benefit to every resident of New England. The direct opposite of all this obtains in the case of the goods made by the combine.

Now, if a smoker still thinks that he receives more for his money in buying either of the above-named brands for his 5-cent smoke, let him consider the following facts:

The "Cubanola" will cost the principal jobbing houses of the American Cigar Company from \$20 to about \$25 per thousand, according to quantities sold by the jobber, or from 2 to 2½ cents apiece. For this cigar the smoker pays 5 cents. One of the other cigars referred to, the "Florodora," costs the jobbing houses about \$18 per thousand, or 1½ cents each, and is made from the cheapest tobacco raised in this country. The retailer can buy these goods for about \$29 and \$18 per thousand respectively.

Cigars of the usual size, produced by methods and under conditions which will assure the very best results from the raw material used, cannot be produced at the prices above stated, even on the Island of Cuba. If the smoker does not care how much value he gets for his nickel, or wants to assist in paying someone an exorbitant profit—in reality paying for the little band on each cigar, which has a value in the market of \$2.50 per thousand, and which will be redeemed by the American

Cigar Company for various prizes—well and good, let him continue to buy these goods.

If, however, he wants to receive the most for his money, let him stick to his old-time favorite, and if he is at all doubtful as to this statement let him make a fair comparison. The goods which are sold in the East by the legitimate manufacturers of the country cost more to produce on account of their superior workmanship and quality of raw material, and therefore cost the retailer more than the brands above mentioned.

As cigarmakers working in New England, where five thousand people obtain employment in cigar factories, we want the public to know the facts.

ROBERT F. STEEVER,
HENRY ABRAHAMS.

Woodward & Son on the Unfair List

The firm of Woodward & Son, Owosso, Mich., has broken its agreement with the trade organizations of that city, whereby it was to employ union labor exclusively on its new factory now in course of construction. As a consequence it has been placed on the unfair list by Local Union 1077, and this action has been endorsed by Owosso Central Labor Union. This firm is running two plants for the manufacture of caskets and furniture, and in order to show it that an agreement entered into in good faith cannot be violated with impunity, organized labor everywhere is urgently requested to discriminate against the products of this treacherous and faithless firm.

Where is Adam McWhinnie?



This is a likeness of Adam McWhinnie, who left his family in destitute circumstances on November 24th, 1902. At the time he left Hartford, Conn., he wore a moustache, which he no doubt has taken off. He is 5 feet 7½ inches high, light complexion and lagre blue eyes; age 26, but looks 30; left foot usually lame; of Scotch nationality and uses more or less Scotch accent. He was last employed by the Nonpareil Cork Manufacturing Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. Send any information as to his whereabouts to Carpenter and Joiners Union No. 43, Box 48, Hartford, Conn.

THE "organs of public opinion" are very warm in their denunciation of trade unions which forbid their members to serve in the militia. There may be a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the policy; but among workingmen, who know how deliberately and systematically the military power is used to break strikes by intimidating the strikers or provoking them to riot and so creating a pretext for violent repression, the only question can be: Is it best for organized labor to insist on its members staying out of the militia, or would it be wiser to insist that all organized workingmen shall join the militia and so create an armed force in sympathy with the working class? We venture to say that the latter course, if adopted, would cause still greater consternation among the capitalists than does the present policy.

If Henry Ward Beecher, who was a brave and manly man, whatever his faults, can look down at his old pulpit and see the snobbish Hillis maligning trade unions in order to please the rich men who wine and dine him, how the old preacher must long to come down to Brooklyn for one more good fight.

The Carpenter

Official Journal of

The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each Month at the
LIPPINCOTT BUILDING
46 N. Twelfth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Philadelphia as
second-class matter.

Subscription Price:
Fifty Cents a Year in advance, postpaid

Address all letters and money to
FRANK DUFFY
P. O. Box 884 - PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1902

The Ability of Our "Masters"

BY HAL SCRIVER

IN the October issue of this journal we wrote in protest against the unreasoning and unreasonable humility of the working class, its lack of confidence in its own virtue and ability, its proneness to believe that only those who wear broadcloth and dwell in mansions are capable of directing industry and managing public affairs. Let us continue the subject, speaking a little more definitely of the title these "better classes" have to our confidence and respect.

We pointed out in our previous article that the ordinary capitalist, not being particularly pious, does not claim that "God in His infinite wisdom has given him control" of the means of production from which he gets his profits. He bases his claim, rather, on his alleged superior ability. He says that industry could not go on if he were not there to administer it, and that without him the workingmen would starve for lack of someone to "give them employment." And as a reasonable enough inference from this position, he claims the further right—still by virtue of his supposed superior ability—to direct political affairs and to dominate the schools, the press and the pulpit.

This is the capitalist's claim, and the ordinary workingman has thus far calmly admitted it—conceded the capitalist's right to say when men may work and when the wheels of industry shall stop, conceded his right to draw profits from every hour's work that other men do, conceded his right to dictate public policy and the moulding of public opinion—conceded it all on the ground that the capitalist is so much wiser and abler that it would be impertinent for the workingman to resist him, suicidal for the workingman to try to do without him.

But is there any ground for such a belief? What is it that the capitalists get paid for? What do they do? What sort of ability do they display?

Let us take Mr. Carnegie as an example. Mr. Carnegie owns certain stocks and bonds of the United States Steel Corporation—that is, he has a certain large share in the ownership of the Steel Trust's mines, railroads, furnaces, foundries and mills—and receives every three months, in the form of interest and dividends, a

large share of the value of the iron and steel made there. Does Mr. Carnegie make steel? Not at all. He lives over in Scotland and spends his time playing golf and talking large about "Triumphant Democracy." He has nothing to do with the making of steel.

But, someone will say, Mr. Carnegie used to work in a steel mill, many years ago; and then, for some years after that, he really did useful work in the management of steel mills.

Very true. And he got paid for that work—got his wages when he was a steel worker in the mills and got a fat salary afterward as a manager. It is not for that work of past years that he is now getting interest and dividends.

To make the point clearer: Suppose Mr. Carnegie dies to-night. Will the making of steel be interfered with? Not a bit. His stocks and bonds will descend to his daughter. Now, while Miss Carnegie is undoubtedly a very nice girl, no one will allege that her virtues and abilities have anything to do with the steel industry. She does not even know, perhaps, where the steel mills are or what they look like. Yet, from the moment of her father's death, she will receive that snug sum in interests and dividends every quarter—so much out of the value of the product of every hour's work done in the mills.

In a word, the capitalist, as capitalist, does no useful work—not even the work of management, which, in these days, is done almost entirely by hired men. He gets his interest and dividends solely because he owns the means of production which men have to use in order to work, and thus has the power of refusing to let them work and live unless they will yield him a satisfactory profit.

But, says the critic, how did the capitalist get hold of those means of production? Granting that his present income depends entirely upon his ownership of the means of production and not upon any work that he now does, still he must have displayed some ability and done some work in acquiring his capital.

Again, very true. But what sort of ability and what sort of work? The late Jay Gould and the later Jim Younger both displayed marked abilities and both worked hard. Mr. Younger showed great daring and skill and perseverance in holding up bank tellers and express messengers. Mr. Gould showed equal skill and perseverance, though considerably less courage, in wrecking railway companies. Mr. Gould succeeded the better; but will anyone claim that the years of hard work on Wall Street and elsewhere by which he built up a fortune for himself and his family was a whit more useful or productive than Mr. Younger's work on the Western prairies?

We read from time to time of Mr. Morgan or Mr. Gates "making" so-and-so many millions by a bold stroke or a shrewd scheme in the stock market. But what is it they make? Food, clothing, fuel, houses—anything useful? No. They do not make anything, except in the sense in which the shell-game man on the Bowery "makes" something by "working" the unwary rustic. We should not say that a man "makes" a fortune; we should say he "takes" it.

So there we have the two types of capitalist: The one who gets his income without doing anything, without even having to take it or ask for it, simply because he owns things that other people need to use—the type represented by Carnegie, the Vanderbilts and the Astors; and the one who is busy "taking," especially by stock-exchange methods, but whose activity does not increase the sum total of the world's wealth—the type represented by Morgan and Gates. Mr. Rockefeller combines both types in a

marked degree. For an account of the sort of work he does, read Henry D. Lloyd's book, "Wealth Against Commonwealth."

(Parenthetically we may note here that there are capitalists who do useful work—on the side, so to speak—just as there were slaveholders who did useful work. There is one Vanderbilt who really works in a machine shop. But he is only the exception that proves—or illustrates—the rule. The capitalist who does real work gets his wages or salary for it, quite independent of the income he gets as capitalist or owner of means of production worked by others.)

To sum up, then: The work of the capitalist, as such, however hard it may sometimes be, is not productive labor; the world as a whole would be quite as well off if it were not done. And it follows that, since the capitalists get an income without producing wealth, the rest of the people would be much better off without them.

The ability of the capitalists, though often very marked, is commonly very much overestimated in degree; and it is not socially useful ability, but is, on the contrary, directed into channels positively injurious and demoralizing to society.

The capitalist often proves his ability and increases his wealth by shutting down mills, forbidding willing workers to produce, and thus creating an artificial scarcity; or by skilfully circulating false reports and thus raising or lowering the price of stocks or commodities he wants to sell or to buy; or by cunningly cultivating race hatred or religious antipathy or political prejudice or other causes of dissension among his employees, thus making it difficult for them to unite to resist his aggressions; or by flattering and cajoling and entangling and eventually either corrupting or discrediting labor leaders and political leaders and editors and preachers and college professors; or by precipitating bloody and profitable wars, as in South Africa and China, and selling embalmed beef and shoddy clothing to the soldiers who are to risk their lives in opening new markets for him.

All these things and many more of the sort, which constitute the work of the capitalist class, undoubtedly involve the exercise of considerable ability, especially in the form of shrewdness and pertinacity, joined with greed, cruelty, arrogance and mendacity.

But for such forms of ability workingmen should feel no respect. Against them the working class can set abilities of its own, no less in degree and of a very different sort, useful to society instead of destructive, tending to promote peace and brotherhood, not to breed strife and insolence and envy. Let the working class begin to be proud of its own virtues, and let it cease to worship the gilded vices of the masters of bread.

Capitalist Logic

The Pennsylvania Railroad, in opposing the insertion of the eight-hour and prevailing-rate clauses in the franchise for its tunnel under the Hudson River, advanced two forcible arguments:

1. We intend to pay the prevailing wage-rates and adopt the eight-hour day in the work, anyhow; so there is no need of putting such conditions in the franchise.

2. We cannot afford to and will not pay the prevailing wage-rates or adopt the eight-hour day in the work, anyhow; so if these conditions are put in the franchise we will not build the tunnel.

There is a gem of capitalist logic for you. A circular issued by the Merchants' As-

sociation of New York on behalf of the Pennsylvania and against the labor clauses furnishes us with another gem of equal lustre. Here is the argument, in the words of the circular: 1. "Good wages depend upon prosperity." 2. "Unless the manufacturing, commercial and financial interests are prosperous, the work-people cannot be prosperous." 3. "Because the labor unions compel short hours and force excessive wages, prosperity is destroyed and work is driven away."

Thus it is proven that the only way for us to get good wages is for us to make our bosses prosperous by accepting low wages. And John G. Carlisle allows his name to be appended to such drivel as this!

What We Must Do

If the trade unions of this country are to prove themselves equal to the crisis that is now approaching (a concerted attack by organized employers, together with a probable period of industrial depression) they must look well to all their methods. In dealing with employers the prime objects must be the reduction of hours and the recognition of the Union, and, second to these, a "leveling up" rather than a general increase of wages. As between different Unions there must be closer federation, less quarreling about jurisdiction, more liberal mutual relations not only in matters of strike assistance, boycotts and labels, but also in recognition of working-cards and transference of members or merging of Unions when changed methods of industry require it. In a word, there must be, not less loyalty to one's own Union, but more loyalty to the whole movement. As to the internal policy of each Union, there must be a stronger effort to get every man into the Union and the most liberal out-of-work and sick benefits to justify members in sticking to the Union; and, above all, more opportunity for free discussion and self-education on economic and political questions, that the rank and file may be able to govern themselves intelligently instead of depending on leaders.

The Love of Good Workmanship

If the capitalists knew how much they owe to the average workingman's love of good workmanship, how often even an ill-paid mechanic exerts himself beyond his strength in order to finish his required task without "scamping" or "slouching" it—if the capitalists could possibly realize this, they would talk less about their great function of "superintendence."

Every normal man who is not overworked (and many a man who is) takes a keen pride in doing his work well, even if no one but himself knows of it. For at least ninety-nine per cent. of the shoddy and dishonest work that is done the "driving" system now so much in vogue is directly responsible. It is wonderful and of good omen that even men who labor for scanty wages grudgingly given almost always do better work than they are paid for. When we have done away with profit-grinding drivers and work together as free comrades we shall find that the greatest incentive to effort is not the fear of want nor the hope of reward, but the simple love of good workmanship.

If a vote cast for a party that does not win is a vote thrown away, then nearly half the votes cast this year were thrown away; for, of the three or more candidates for every office, only one was elected. In fact, no vote can be thrown away if it is cast intelligently; and a vote that is cast wrong is worse than wasted, especially if it is on the winning side.

GENERAL OFFICERS
of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
of
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of **AMERICA**

Office of General Secretary
Lippincott Building, 46 N. Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

General President
W. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

General Secretary-Treasurer
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia

First Vice-President
T. M. GUERIN, 437 Fourth St., Troy, N. Y.

Second Vice-President
E. L. CONKOLLY, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

General Executive Board

J. P. MEYER, Chairman, - San Mateo, Cal.

D. A. POST, Secretary, 25 Cinderella Street,
Wilkesbarre, Pa.

J. P. OGLETTREE, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. SULLIVAN, 14 Elliott Street, New Haven,
Conn.

WESLEY WORKMAN, 125 Colfax Street, Cleve-
land, Ohio.

All correspondence for the General Execu-
tive Board must be mailed to the Secretary
of the Board.

THE SYSTEM OF WAGE SLAVERY

**The Process of Conservation and Accu-
mulation of Capital**

[An extract from "Capital," by Karl Marx.]

AS little as society can cease con-
sumption, so little can it stop
production. Regarded in its con-
stant coherence and continuous
flow of renewal, every social process of
production is at the same time a process
of reproduction and maintenance. The
latter has as much a capitalistic form as
the former.

The process of production is introduced
with the purchase of the working-power
for a certain time, and this introduction
constantly renews itself whenever the
term of purchase of labor has elapsed
and, with it, a certain period of produc-
tion—week, month, etc.—expired. The
laborer is paid only *after* his working-
power has operated. It is a portion of
the product created by himself that con-
stantly returns to him in the shape of
wages.

Let us suppose a capitalist had origi-
nally been in possession of, say, \$1,000—
the source of which we will not investi-
gate—which he now applies capitalistic-
ally and in a manner which yields him a
yearly surplus value of \$200, which he
consumes. Then, in the course of five
years he will have consumed a sum ex-
actly corresponding to the capital origi-
nally advanced.

Whether the capitalist imagines he has
eaten only the profit and simply preserved
his original capital, and whether portions
of this capital (for instance, buildings,
machines, etc.) still exist tangibly in their
original form—all this does not matter.
The capitalist has consumed the advanced
capital value of \$1,000. Had he not re-
placed it by unpaid labor his capital
would have vanished, or he would have
become debtor for the same amount to a
third person. In this case, then, capital
has reproduced itself in five years. The
capital value advanced, divided by the
yearly consumed surplus-value, gives the
number of years (or period of production)
after the lapse of which the originally ad-
vanced capital value has been consumed
by the capitalist, and has therefore van-
ished. May capital result from the labor
of the capitalist or from whatever source
originally, sooner or later it converts it-
self into an embodiment of unpaid foreign
labor.

The original postulates for the conver-
sion of money into capital were not only
the production and the circulation of
commodities. In the commodity market
the possessor of value or money and the
possessor of the value-creating substance
(i. e., the possessor of the means of pro-
duction and necessities of life and the
possessor of the working-power) had to
meet as buyer and seller. This given basis
of the capitalistic process of production
is maintained by that same process. The
laborer, therefore, constantly produces
the real, concrete wealth as capital, a
power foreign to him and ruling and ex-
ploiting him. The capitalist as constantly
produces working-power as a purely per-
sonal source of wealth, separated from
its own means of embodiment and reali-
zation and existing only in the personal-
ity of the laborer—in short, *the laborer
as wage-laborer*.

Even the individual consumption of the
laborer is a part of the production and
reproduction of capital, inasmuch as it
preserves the working-power, as, for in-
stance, machines are preserved by lubri-
cation, cleaning, etc. Whatever the lab-
orer *must* consume in order to be able to
work, he consumes to the advantage of
the capitalist, just as the beast of burden
feeds to the advantage of its owner.

We see that, from a social point of view,
the working class (aside from the imme-
diate process of work) is as much an ap-
purtenance of capital as the dead working
utensils. *The Roman slave was fettered
by chains; the wageworker is bound by
invisible bands to his owner.*

Formerly, whenever it was deemed
necessary, capital vindicated its "right
of ownership" on the "free laborer" by
compulsory laws. For instance, the emi-
gration of machinists from England was
prohibited under penalty of law until
1815. During the late Civil War, when
the English cotton industry was com-
pletely prostrated, the workers demanded
national aid to facilitate their emigra-
tion. Then the cotton lords went about
raving madly and suggested that "assist-
ance" be given their laborers, in consid-
eration of such work as stone-breaking,
enough aid to keep them from starving
but not sufficient to facilitate emigration.
They acknowledged very plainly then
that the workers were their milk-cows
which they must use again later on, since
without them no surplus-making was
imaginable. Nor did the capitalist Par-
liament misconceive its calling. It did as
the cotton knights wished.

The capitalist process of production by
its own operation reproduces the separa-
tion between working-power and work-
ing means. It thereby reproduces and
perpetuates the conditions for exploiting
the laborer. It continually forces the lab-
orer to sell his working-power in order to
live, and continually enables the capital-
ist to purchase the same in order to en-
rich himself. It is no longer chance by
which the capitalist and laborer meet as
purchaser and seller in the commodity
market. It is the very trick of the pro-
cess that continually precipitates the one
on the market as seller of his working-
power and incessantly converts his own
product into the other means of purchas-
ing. In fact, the laborer belongs to cap-
ital before he has sold himself to the cap-
italist. His dependence is at once brought
about and concealed by the periodic re-
newal of his self-sale, by the changing of
his individual bosses, and by the fluctua-
tions of the price of labor. The capital-
istic process of production, considered as
a whole or as a process of reproduction,
does not only create commodities, not
only surplus value; it creates and pre-
serves the *capitalistic relations*. On the
one side the capitalist; on the other side
the wage-laborer.

Hitherto we have considered only how
surplus value emanates from capital. Let
us now consider how capital issues from
surplus value:

Suppose a capital amounts to \$10,000
and affords an annual surplus value of
\$2,000, and that this latter sum should
also be invested in production. Then from
this \$2,000—all other things being equal
—an annual surplus value of \$400 will in
turn accrue. We may leave undecided
the question of where the original \$10,000
came from; or we may suppose that its
owner (who is, perhaps, a modern Her-
cules) has created it by his own labor.
Nevertheless we know positively how the
\$2,000 surplus value was produced. We
know that it is foreign unpaid labor con-
verted into money. And now the \$400!
To create this the capitalist has only ad-
vanced (risked?) that which he had al-
ready notoriously appropriated from fore-
ign labor. Therefore, the more unpaid
labor the capitalist appropriates the
more unpaid labor he is enabled to appro-
priate in future. In other words, the
more impudently a capitalist fleeces his
employees the greater will be his facilities
for the exploitation of more employees.
"Labor," says Wakefield, "creates cap-
ital before capital employs labor."

We first assumed that the capitalist
consumed the whole of the surplus value.
Then we postulated that he converted all
the surplus value into new capital. In
reality, neither the one nor the other
takes place exclusively. Surplus value is
used in both ways.

In any given country, the sum of the
surplus value produced which might be
converted into capital is always greater
than the sum that is actually so used.
The greater the development of capital-
istic production, the more surplus value
is created, the greater will be the luxury
and extravagance of the capitalists.

The capitalist, however, has historical
significance and a historical right to exist
only to the extent that he consumes
little surplus value and capitalizes much.
In doing this he compels humanity to
produce for the sake of production and
to create such conditions of production
as can only result in constituting the
foundation of a higher form of society.
However, competition alone forces the
capitalist to continually expand his cap-
ital; and then the power of the capitalist
grows with his increase of capital, so
that the thirst for power unites with the
greed for riches.

In the historical beginning of the capi-
talistic mode of production—and every
capitalist upstart individually experiences
this historical phase—the desire for wealth
and avarice predominate as absolute
passions.

But the progress of capitalist produc-
tion creates not only a world of enjoy-
ments; with speculation and the credit
system it opens a thousand sources of
sudden enrichment. In a certain stage of
development a conventional degree of ex-
travagance (which is at the same time a
display of wealth and therefore a means
of obtaining credit) becomes a necessary
business measure for the capitalist.

Avarice and an inordinate desire for
enjoyment constitute the double soul in
the capitalist's breast. The avarice, how-
ever, does not prompt him to his famous
alleged "abstinence" from enjoyment,
but rather to the greatest possible ex-
ploitation of laborers, reduction of their
wages, etc.

A TRADE UNION organization rests its
reputation and integrity upon the hon-
esty and competency of those who hold
its cards or certificates of membership to
give full satisfaction for the price of wage
labor fixed. Cutting throats is not among
the ethics of trade unionism.

The Pennsylvania's "Generosity."

BY HAL SCRIVER.



IT was announced with a great
blare and flourish last month
that the Pennsylvania Railroad
Company had voluntarily grant-
ed a wage increase of 10 per cent. to all
its employees who were getting less than
\$200 per month. It is proverbially im-
polite to "look a gift horse in the mouth."
However, it is possible to carry politeness
to an extreme, and we feel justified in ex-
amining the "generosity" of the Pennsyl-
vania a little more closely.

President Cassatt, in recommending
the increase, said:

"The country is passing through an unex-
ampled period of prosperity, and, as far as
the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned, this
prosperity is bound to continue for at least
two years, if contracts are kept. It is time
that our employees be given a share in this
prosperity. All the railroads in the United
States and all employers of labor are contem-
plating an advance in wages. The cost of
living has increased 20 to 25 per cent., but
wages have not increased accordingly. * * *
We have more business offered than we can
handle, and we can't see our way out of that
difficulty unless we keep our men loyal to the
company and help them while they help us."

The Pennsylvania has long been notor-
ious as a payer of low wages for very
hard and dangerous work. The figures
given out along with the announcement
of the increase show that the employees
affected were getting an average of only
\$57 a month, and will get an average of
less than \$63 under the new scale.

President Cassatt's words show that
the change is not really an increase at all,
but only a tardy and partial restoration.
A raise of 20 or 25 per cent. (and 30 per
cent. would be nearer the true figure) in
the cost of the workingmen's living, due
to "our unexampled prosperity," was
equivalent to a corresponding reduction
of money wages. The present 10 per
cent. wage increase does not half restore
the balance.

Meanwhile, the labor of these thou-
sands of men has been gorging the coffers
of the Pennsylvania. They have made
the prosperity, and President Cassatt
and his friends have been enjoying it.
Now, after this process has been going
on so many years, the railroad kings see
that in order to maintain their prosper-
ity—to secure the "loyalty" of the men
they are exploiting—they must make a
little concession. They expect the work-
ing class to be grateful to them for this.
We see no reason for such gratitude.

We are glad these fellow workingmen
of ours are going to have five or six dol-
lars a month more to live on—until
"prosperity" begins to decline. But we
criticize none the less the false economic
system under which a tardy and very in-
complete measure of justice can be her-
alded as a munificent gift. We look for-
ward to a better system, to be estab-
lished by the intelligent effort of the
working class, in which all may work
without asking the permission of a Cas-
satt and in which all workers shall re-
ceive the full value of the product of their
labor, not as a gift from above, but as a
matter of common social justice.

It is generally easier, these days, to get
the employer to agree to an increase of
wages than to a reduction of hours. This
proves that it is better for the working-
men to insist on the reduction of hours.
It is generally safe to be guided by the
desires of the boss—doing just the oppo-
site of what he wishes you to do.

Trade unionism, in its ethical attributes,
is equal with Christianity. The "bro-
therhood of man" is in line with the ad-
monition to "love one another."

"Those Lazy Workingmen"

The apologists of capitalism talk very scornfully of the laziness of the working class. The accusation is a false one; but it is wonderful that facts do not justify it.

Think of the lot of the women of the working class. Forced by poverty, a girl goes into the factory or behind the counter at 14 or younger and spends all the energies of her young growing body and brain in long hours of grinding toil, aggravated often by petty tyranny, degrading insult, and the haunting fear of want—this at the very period when rest and fresh air and pleasure are most needful to lay the foundations of future physical and mental health. Then she marries and assumes the heavy responsibility of a household, made doubly heavy by fear of want that still pursues her, not now for herself alone, but for her husband and her children. Even after she has become a wife and mother poverty may force her to leave the home and take her place again in the factory. For her children she has no reason to expect a life better than hers and their father's, and, as they reach the most critical period of their lives, they too must leave the home and the schoolroom and the playground to begin, in their turn, the endless round of toil for mere daily bread.

The picture is a dismal one, but it is strictly true. What should we expect of children inheriting the results of generations of overwork, begotten in weariness, born in want, nurtured in toil and privation? We should expect them to be "born tired" and instinctively to hate the very thought of work.

Fortunately, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and constitutional laziness and despair are to be found in only a small portion, for ages the most oppressed portion, of the oppressed working class. And that very hope which sustains the energies of the workers beyond all warrant of reason will at last remove the monstrous incubus that now weighs us down. We will hope "till hope itself creates the thing it longs for"—till deathless hope, through organized intelligence, shall seize the results of all our centuries of toil and make for us a new world in which there shall be moderate work for all and comfort for all, and in which such work shall become a joy to healthy human beings instead of a weariness and a curse.

These things shall be. They shall come by our patient and united endeavor. Meanwhile, as we plan and struggle for the better day, let us strongly resent the lying accusation of laziness hurled at us by those who profit from our industry, whose limbs and brains, so much less burdened than ours, know no more arduous or useful functions than the planning of lawful frauds and the enjoyment of lawless luxury.

American Landlordism

AUSTIN, Texas, November 4.—A solid tract of land 125 miles long and 100 miles wide, embracing 7,500,000 acres, situated in the State of Sonora, Mexico, has been purchased by W. C. Greene of New York city and three other Americans. It is to be fenced and converted into the largest cattle ranch in the world. Mr. Greene is president of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company.

The above dispatch shows the trend of concentration in America. Europe has no such landlords. A greater oligarchy is being built up on this continent than Europe ever dreamed of. Now just think. What would these capitalists want with this land if they could hire no one to work for them? Suppose every citizen had as much land as he or she could use in cultivation, do you think this vast empire would be owned by them? It would not

benefit them at all unless they went on it themselves—a thing such leeches never do. To have the many landless, the land must be possessed by the few—then the many, shut out from the use of the planet on which they were born, are forced by starvation to seek the use of the land of those who have robbed them by unjust laws giving them possession, and give up their products to the owners. Citizens of the United States who uphold such a system are enemies of the human race, to say nothing of their own country. But in time the people will repeal the laws by which such lands are held and take possession of them.—*Appeal to Reason.*

The Workingman's Awakening

If the workingmen will take a retrospective view of their long-continued struggles for better conditions, they cannot fail to be impressed by the important fact that whatever they have gained in the way of shorter hours of labor and increased wages has been due to their own efforts and not to the influence of political parties. True, the leading political organizations, recognizing the towering strength of the labor vote, never neglect to insert a plank in their platforms wherein they pledge never-ceasing fealty to the workingman's cause and promise anything and everything short of Paradise itself to the poor, misled yet trusting toiler. With open-mouthed wonder and admiration the workingman drinks in the glowing promises of the campaign orator, yells himself hoarse over his favorite candidates, and finally deposits his ballot in the foolish hope that he is contributing to the success of a party that will bring him unlimited prosperity. But, somehow, the politicians' promises never bear fruit, and the poor, deluded workingman waits patiently for another opportunity to demonstrate his loyalty to the political tricksters, utterly unconscious of the fact that with every vote thus deposited he widens the chasm between himself and the desired goal of better conditions.

To the credit of the toilers be it said, however, that they are at last awakening to the deception practiced upon them by the shrewd political leaders. The intelligent workingman, misled and bamboozled for so many years, realizes that he cannot longer trust to the specious arguments and promises of his old political masters, and finds that he must look to other sources for relief from the ever-increasing oppression which besets him on all sides. He finds that the parties whom he so faithfully served in the past are but the creatures of trusts and other robbing combinations of capital, whose leaders have bartered their very souls in the service of their unscrupulous employers against the interests and welfare of the common people.

Hence the well-defined movement on the part of the toilers to assert their enormous power in the creation and perpetuation of a party of their own—a party composed of and truly representing the laboring class and pledged to the interests of the common people. The process of evolution may be slow during the next few years, but sufficiently marked to demonstrate the sweeping power of the working classes when once aroused to political action in their own behalf.

The marvelous increase in strength of the labor vote and the election of labor candidates to many important offices in different sections of the country are significant indications of the coming political revolution and herald the certain approach of better conditions for the working classes in the birth, growth and success of a party recruited from the ranks of the toilers.

Let the workingman carefully review the history of the old political parties in so far as concerns their efforts in behalf of the common people, and he will coincide in the steadily-growing popular opinion that the time has arrived when the toiler must act independently and for himself.—*The Union Sentinel.*

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS OF THE BROTHERHOOD

Albany, N. Y.—C. E. Marshall, 250 Delaware avenue.
Alton, Ill.—Orville V. Lowe, Upper Alton, Ill.
Asheville, N. C.—J. B. Henderson, 316 N. Main.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Jas. Neill, 7 Warren ter.
Austin, Tex.—J. Geggie, Box 182.
Baltimore, Md.—George Griffen.
Beaumont, Tex.—J. J. Slaymaker.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
Boston, Mass.—J. E. Potts, 724 Washington st.; C. A. McDonald, 724 Washington st.
Bridgeport, Conn.—J. M. Griffin, Carpenters' Hall, 176 Fairfield ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Donald Glass, 44 Kher st.; Myles Walker, 54 Spruce st.
Cambridge, Mass.—Thomas Chisholm, 622 Massachusetts ave.
Charleston, S. C.—R. A. Williams, 82 Nassau.
Chelsea, Mass.—Stephen H. Prowse, 10 Grand View road.
Chicago, Ill.—F. Cruise, President, 502 Garden City Block; Assistant, A. W. Simpson, 1143 43d ave.; No. 1, W. G. Schardt, 503 Garden City Block; No. 1, Wm. Loos, 40 Morgan Place; No. 10, Henry Martin, 3856 State st.; No. 54, John Kopstein, 502 Garden City Block; No. 58, G. J. Cheshire, 419 Bertrian ave.; No. 62, G. Ratcliff, 6437 Lowe ave.; No. 181, T. F. Church, 336 W. Erie st.; No. 199, J. C. Graham, 8023 Escanaba ave.
Cincinnati, O.—Chas. House, 1318 Walnut st.
Cleveland, O.—W. Workman, 83 Prospect st.; Otto Lade, 83 Prospect st.
Columbus, O.—J. H. Slane, 1073 Atchison st.
Covington, Ky.—Wm. Clark, 824 Ann st., Newport, Ky.
Dayton, O.—F. H. Davis, 876 N. Main st.
Detroit, Mich.—Geo. Storkel, 16 Roby st.
Dorchester, Mass.—J. E. Baton, 68 Floridast.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Baker, 3d ave. West.
East Boston, Mass.—H. McKay, 135 Eutaw street.
East St. Louis, Ill.—C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri avenue.
Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Cosgrove, 709 Elizabeth st.
Elmira, N. Y.—(Carpenters) Frank Phillips, (Shops) W. H. Hobell.
Fort Worth, Tex.—J. C. Patterson.
Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Walz, 247 Putnam st.
Indianapolis, Ind.—H. E. Travis, 54 Virginia avenue.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Ed. Schuler, 720 Fulton.
Jersey City, N. J.—R. E. Edwards, 323 Claremont ave.
Kansas City, Mo.—W. D. Michler, 2306 Park ave.; J. E. Morgan, 4700 E. 9th st.
Leavenworth, Kan.—C. F. M. Dewese, 425 Shawnee st.
Louisville, Ky.—O. H. Griffen, 425 W. Jefferson st.
Lockport, N. Y.—John Smith, 182 South st.
Marion, Ind.—James Roberts, Kiley Block.
Marissa, Ill.—A. F. Jensen.
Memphis, Tenn.—J. T. Hall, 355 2d st.
Milwaukee, Wis.—W. Teichert, 6th and Chestnut sts.
Minneapolis, Minn.—L. U. 7, F. D. Furlong, 2106 25th ave., North.
Montclair, N. J.—S. Botterill.
Montreal, Can.—L. U. 134, Ed. Berthiaume, 850 a Sanguinet.
Nashville, Tenn.—J. R. Turbeville, 17th and Shelby ave.
Newark, N. J.—J. I. Skinner, 386 Clinton ave.
Newton, Mass.—R. C. Ross, 84 Bowers st., Newtonville.
New Haven, Conn.—F. J. McKerness, 928 Chapel st.
New Orleans, La.—A. Blum, 2511 Gravier st.
New York City (Brooklyn)—R. Beatty, 33 Dean st.; H. Erickson, 288 Degraw st.
New York City (Bronx)—C. H. Bausher, 1370 Franklin ave.
Wm. T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave., Mt. Vernon.
New York City (Manhattan)—T. C. Walsh, 2329 Bassford ave., Bronx, W. S.; Robert Thompson, 77 W. 95th st.; Louis Hecht, 240 E. 80th st., East Side. (Shops)—Geo. J. Bohnen, 1636 2d ave. (Stairbuilders)—Emil Haar, 816 E. 134th st.
New York City (Queen's Borough)—Philip Gibbins, Box 374, Corona, N. Y.; E. F. Class, Boulevard, cor. Hummels ave., Rockaway Beach.
Niagara Falls—Wm. H. English, 238 3d st.
Northampton, Mass.—John T. O'Connor, 82 King st.
Norwich, Conn.—M. J. Kelley, Box 52.
Oklahoma, O. T.—C. E. Cooper, 220-222 Broadway.
Oshkosh, Wis.—F. Meyer, 22 W. Western ave.
Paterson, N. J.—Fred. Swift, Helvetia Hall.
Peoria, Ill.—F. M. Ralsch, 216 Main st.
Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Lemerhirt, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; Wm. McClain, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; E. Walsh, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; M. Costello, N. E. cor. Broad and Race sts.; J. J. Keely (Cabinet Shops and Mills) N. E. cor. Broad and Race.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—N. F. Storm, 6637 Rousin ave., E. E.
Pontiac, Ill.—George Van Blenis.
Poplar Bluffs, Mo.—J. R. Greer.
Providence, R. I.—T. F. Kearney, 96 Mathewson st.
Roanoke, Va.—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
Rochester, N. Y.—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield st.
Rock Island, Ill.—J. J. Ford, Room 14, Buford Building.
Salt Lake City—C. A. Strickland, Box 798.
San Francisco—W. A. Cole, Frank Stradling.
Schenectady, N. Y.—A. F. Wiley, P. O. Box 1030.
Scranton, Pa.—E. C. Patterson, 309 Lackawanna ave.
Shreveport, La.—Jas. Cannon, 321 Caddo st.
St. Louis, Mo.—A. A. McFarland, 1306 Olive st.; Geo. C. Newman, 1306 Olive st.; C. R. Gore, 1306 Olive st.; E. R. Ruhle, 211 S. Garrison ave.; Wm. Hayes, 1618 Hogan st.; John Reinhard, 2108 Sidney st.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. B. Morrison, 151 Martin.
Springfield, Ill.—John Zaring, 200 E. North Grand avenue.
Springfield, Mass.—G. W. Bruce, 30 Quincy st.
Superior, Minn.—G. A. Hunter, 1727 Logan ave., West Superior.
Syracuse, N. Y.—James A. Horton, 10 Clinton Block.
Tampa, Fla.—W. C. Benton, 118 West Palm avenue.
Toledo, O.—H. O. Shewell, 1024 Madeleine st.
Toloca, Ill.—J. J. Senninger.
Trenton, N. J.—T. Ford, 505 Hamilton ave.
Troy, N. Y.—J. G. Wilson, Box 65.
Vicksburg, Miss.—F. H. Muller.
Washington, D. C.—D. B. Andrews, Room 6, Warbler Bldg.
Waterbury, Conn.—J. E. Sandiford, 27 N. Vine.
Worcester, Mass.—Jos. Marc-Aurile, 14 Fairmount ave.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 379 Ashburton avenue.

Delinquent Secretaries

Following is a list of Local Unions whose Financial Secretaries failed to send in their report for the month ending September 30, 1902. Section 153 (c) of the Constitution imposes a fine of \$2 on these Secretaries by their Locals.

On the first meeting night of each month the monthly report for the month preceding must be sent to the General Office without fail.

8	184	527	776	968	1118
69	213	535	778	973	1120
94	261	582	806	983	1143
95	285	583	812	994	1137
105	341	584	815	1001	1158
109	343	601	816	1006	1160
128	348	618	831	1008	1161
133	373	656	832	1055	1164
152	397	708	857	1065	1166
160	415	724	964	1098	1178
164	432	744	966	1106	1184
175	480	775			

SCABBING is one of the worst of crimes, though not so recognized by the law. Yet we must not forget that the scab, like any other offender, is often the victim of circumstances beyond his control. The theologians have taught us to "hate the sin and love the sinner"—and seek to save and redeem him. The object of law should be to prevent crime, rather than to punish the criminal. So in union policy: In time of strike we have to use the most effective means at hand to stop scabbing; but all the year 'round we should study to remove all temptation to or excuse for scabbing—to make it easy for all to join the Union, to distribute employment as widely as possible, to equalize wages, and give liberal relief to the unemployed.

TRADE UNIONS must leave no reasonable ground for anyone to cite "the right to work" in defense of scabbing. We must make it easy and advantageous for every man to join the Union of his trade and abide by its rules. Otherwise we put ourselves in the wrong and force our fellow workingmen to become the tools of our employers against our organization.

In talking of the rights of democracy we sometimes forget its responsibilities. Democracy is not merely a denial of the privilege of the few; it is an assertion of the duty as well as the right of all to participate in the common life and advance the common cause. This applies to democracy in the Union as well as to democracy in politics.

OBITUARY

Notices under this head cost \$2.00 each.

LOCAL UNION 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
WHEREAS, The Supreme Ruler of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our worthy brother, W. J. HALL, who departed this life October 18, 1902, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved widow and son our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy of the same presented to the widow, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

THOMAS WATKINS,
C. H. JONES,
JAMES MICHELSON, } *Committee*.

LOCAL UNION 142, Pittsburg, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our friend and brother, HENRY SHEFFEL; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his co-workers of Local Union 142, extend our most profound sympathy to the bereaved widow and family, and share in their hour of sadness and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of our deceased brother, that they be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOSEPH WARD,
JOSEPH SCHNEIDER, } *Committee*.
J. W. MONTGOMERY,

LOCAL UNION 361, Tampa, Fla.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to take from our midst our beloved brother, CARL F. MORITZ; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother the Union has lost a faithful member, an honest and upright brother, one who merited the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we deeply regret the death of our friend and brother and tender to the bereaved family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sorrow and affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions as a tribute of respect; that a properly engrossed copy be presented to the bereaved family, and copies forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and to our city papers, for publication.

A. J. PENROD,
HOGE CUMMING, } *Committee*.
J. M. YOUNG,

LOCAL UNION 760, Melrose, Mass.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of Brother David McDearmod; therefore be it remembered that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother in his affliction. May God in His infinite mercy and goodness console him and his family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for one month, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes as a record of respect.

GEORGE WANIMAKER,
JOHN BRENNAN, } *Committee*.
H. H. GOVE,

LOCAL UNION 217, Westerly, R. I.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our beloved brother, OSCAR F. MURPHY; therefore be it remembered that we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his wife in her affliction. May God in His infinite mercy and goodness console her and her family in this dark hour of sorrow; and be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mrs. Murphy and another sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication, as a mark of our respect.

OLIVER WOODWORTH, *Committee*.

LOCAL UNION 321, Connellsville, Pa.

WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to remove from among us the beloved wife of our brother, William Aukeny, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother

and his family our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother and his family, that a copy be spread on our minutes as a tribute of respect, and a copy sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. P. WOODWARD,
GEORGE W. WILHELM, } *Committee*.
JOHN M. RINGER,

LOCAL UNION 88, Anaconda, Mont.

WHEREAS, By dispensation of Divine Providence we are called upon to mourn the loss of a brother's wife, death having removed from among us the beloved wife of our honored President, E. T. Corning; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sad and unfortunate taking away of Brother Corning's wife is sincerely regretted by his fellow members, and we extend to the bereaved husband and brother assurance of our profound respect and sympathy, and join with him in cherishing her memory; and be it further

Resolved, As a token of our esteem, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to our afflicted brother, a copy furnished our official journal for publication, and that they be spread upon the minutes of our organization.

FRED GATES,
S. J. WRIGHT, } *Committee*.
JOHN FALSTAB,

LOCAL UNION 827, McKeesport, Pa.

WHEREAS, The messenger of death has again invaded our ranks and taken away the life of our brother, MILLARD F. RAYMOND; and

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother Raymond (who was found dead in bed October 30, 1902, from apoplexy, at the age of fifty years) we feel the loss of a most worthy and esteemed brother; and

WHEREAS, He was chosen as the first President of our Union and was always alive to the interests of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union 827, hereby extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved members of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of his family and a copy forwarded to Local Union 211 (to which organization Brother Raymond had presented his transfer card the night previous to his death); that a copy be spread on our minutes and one sent to THE CARPENTER for publication, and that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

DANIEL DOWLING,
WILLIAM J. OWEN, } *Committee*.
FRANK A. BRINDLE,

LOCAL UNION 982, St. Mary's, Pa.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the Master Builder of the Universe, to remove from our midst our beloved brother, ADOLPH HEILGETTER; be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother our Union suffers the loss of a faithful member, an honest and upright man and a good citizen, one who enjoyed the respect of all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That while bowing to Him who orders all things for the best, we deeply deplore the loss of our brother and tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed, be presented to the family of our deceased brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we devote a page of our minutes to these resolutions as a tribute of respect, and that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CHARLES C. WISE,
PETER ECHNOZ, } *Committee*.
JOS. KRONNEWETTER,

LOCAL UNION 1011, St. Louis, Mo.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Michael O'Rourke; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of this Local Union, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother in this his hour of affliction; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be presented to the brother and also spread on the minutes of the meeting.

A. H. RUTH,
W. S. SMITH, } *Committee*.
THEODORE MESNER,

LOCAL UNION 116, Bay City, Mich.

Again has the word of the prophet been verified in that he said, "Death has come up in our windows and entered into our palaces, to cut off the children from without and the young men from the street." It is the first time since the organization of our Union that

we have been called upon to mourn the death of so young a brother as WILLIAM PILDITCH.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Ruler, Whose wisdom is beyond question, to remove from our midst our esteemed brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of God we sincerely mourn the death of our young brother and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family in their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be read at three consecutive meetings of our Union, that a copy be placed upon the minutes, one sent to the family of our deceased brother, and one forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

CONRAD BAKER,
ROBERT D. SKELTON, } *Committee*.
JAMES INGALLS,

LOCAL UNION 434, Kensington, Ill.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, the Almighty Master and Builder of the Universe, to clip off the thread of life from the wife of our esteemed brother, W. C. De Witt, who departed from this world October 29, 1902; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our most sincere sympathy with the bereaved brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the afflicted brother, that they be spread upon our minutes, and a copy forwarded to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

JOHN F. SWALLEY,
ANDREW NELSON, } *Committee*.
FERDINAND GAGNON,

A Type of Extremes

MARGARET SCOTT HALL

'Neath the roar of looms and engines

I paused 'mid the factory lots,
Adjusted my faithful kodak,
Well loaded for good snap-shots:
I caught a view of the dwellings,
With clotheslines hanging between,
Just as a stockholder's carriage
Rolled leisurely by the scene.

In richest of dainty raiment
His wife and their children fair,
Reclining on velvet cushions,
Gazed out on the haunts of care;
The dimpled hand of a baby
The fond mother's face caressed,
And close to a lace-robed bosom
The child was tenderly pressed

On all sides tenement houses,
Squalid, unpainted and bare,
Depicted grim destitution,
Betrayed stern poverty's lair;
Wretched, unlovely surroundings
Told of a pitiful tale,—
The story of ragged children
And women toil-worn and pale.

Told of the desperate conflict,
A battle for daily bread,—
Of ambition's cravings stifled
Where the light of hope has fled;
The lady sat in her carriage,
But deep in her haughty breast
As she heard the whir of spindles
There crept a vague unrest.

She thought of that throng of children,
Whose lives were barren and drear,
And they were their mothers' darlings,
Perhaps as her own, held dear;
She saw their forlorn existence,
Life's every comfort denied;
Then thought of selfish indulgence
And the throb of pity died!

For this was her source of income
Whence capital drew its gain,
So labor must uncomplaining
The company's rules maintain;
Too deep for my mind the problem
Of weakness striving 'gainst might,—
I turn away with my pictures
And the carriage rolls out of sight.

Kirkwood, Ga.

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard University, says that the scab is "a good type of the American hero." Shameful day for America when a man in that high place can utter such words, slanderous to the heroes of history as well as to the myriad unrecorded heroes of the labor movement! The scab himself makes no such claim. He hangs his head and pleads necessity as an excuse for conduct that he knows to be disgraceful. This syndicated college president outdoes even the "yellow journals," which have given the title of "hero" to prize-fighters and murderous outlaws.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Disbursements for Month Ending October 31, 1902

Death Claims, Nos. 1052½ to 1128, \$9,000 00	
Donations by order of Convention—	
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	\$3,000 00
Reading, Pa.....	1,500 00
Kings Co. D. C., N. Y.....	1,000 00
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,000 00
Hazleton, Pa.....	1,000 00
Hudson Co. D. C., N. J.....	800 00
Atlantic City, N. J.....	600 00
Louisville, Ky.....	600 00
Marion, Ind.....	500 00
Norfolk, Va.....	500 00
Jacksonville, Fla.....	360 00
Elwood, Ind.....	300 00
New London, Conn.....	96 00
Worcester, Mass.....	81 00
Miners, contributed by Locals.....	535 75
Return of charter fees to San Juan and Ponce, Cuba.....	42 50
G. B. B. (retiring)—	
Grimes, J. F.....	25 00
Organizing, Investigations, etc.—	
McFarland, W. B., West. States	257 26
Rowland, D. P., Ohio.....	173 98
Shields, Wm. J., N. Eng. States	166 18
Kent, S. J., Southern States.....	113 35
Henry, W. I., Iowa.....	53 12
Guerin, T. M., New York State	50 00
Reilly, J., Washington, D. C.....	37 25
Burgess, W. H., Georgia.....	25 00
Coburn, G. P., Hamilton, Mass.	23 44
Ritson, T., Manitoba, Can.....	21 00
Skinner, J. T., New Jersey.....	18 70
Griffin, G. E., Annapolis, Md.....	16 93
Workman, Wes., Cleveland, O.	15 00
Irvin, Levi F., Williamsport, Pa.	12 00
Wallace, O. R., Guelph, Ont.....	11 00
Menton, T. P., Mason City, Ia.	10 14
Brans, J. P., Locals 1246, 1264	10 00
Dillon, J. F., Green Bay, Wis.....	8 00
LaSalle, G. H., Valley Falls, R. I.	7 00
Burns, C. A., Ashland, Ky.....	6 45
McDonald, Geo., Mystic, Conn.	5 49
Buckley, E., Montgomery, Pa....	5 50
Mangan, T. R., Ilion, N. Y.....	5 10
Marshall, E., Johnstown, N. Y.	5 00
Beach, H., Sandusky, O.....	5 00
Williams, D., Charleston, Mo....	3 57
Delagrang, L. C., Kendallville, Ind.	3 50
Sharp, E. S., Glassboro, Ind.....	3 00
General Office—	
Salary and clerk hire.....	1,034 07
Postage and stamped envelopes for forwarding Convention Proceedings, ballots, etc., to Locals.....	269 94
Telegrams.....	13 28
Desk.....	16 50
Rent for October.....	62 50
Sundries.....	39 17
Official Journal—	
Special writings.....	36 00
Printing and mailing.....	2,357 52
Supplies for Locals—	
Books and stationery.....	1,429 46
Emblem pins.....	630 00
Seals and daters.....	46 45
Prepaid expressage.....	130 90
F. Duffy, G. S.-T., traveling exp...	9 08
Wm. D. Huber, G. P.....	22 00
Tax for September to A. F. of L.	400 00
Auditing books L. U. 256.....	40 00
Covering prot'd check, L. U. 102..	18 25
CONVENTION	
Compilation Committee—	
Crosby, R. H.....	56 00
Bomberger, C.....	46 75
Keil, Philip.....	15 00
Grimes, J. F.....	12 50
Printing Convention Proceedings	1,736 88
Rent (balance of).....	35 55
Total.....	\$30,470 01

ERRATA.—In the report last month of death claims paid in September the numbers were incorrect. They should have been Nos. 1011 to 1052.

OUR BOSSES are not likely to legislate against child labor so long as they find it profitable. The workingmen are the majority and can abolish this evil if they will. But if anything has ever been clearly proved by hard-bought experience it is that they cannot abolish this or any other evil by "resoluting," lobbying and humble petitioning.

Ein Wort über einige wichtige Maßnahmen unserer Atlanta Convention.

Im englischen Theile der vorhergegangenen Ausgabe dieses Journals haben wir bereits einige Beschlüsse unserer letzten Convention einer Besprechung unterzogen und wir wollen auch nun in deutscher Sprache demselben Gegenstand einige Worte widmen. Wir sind überzeugt, daß wir damit den Wünschen unserer deutschredenden Mitglieder entgegenkommen, umso mehr als ihnen die Conventionsverhandlungen nicht in deutscher Ausgabe zur Verfügung stehen.

Indessen würde uns eine Besprechung aller, von der Convention gefassten Beschlüsse oder getroffenen Maßnahmen, von den Constitutions-Veränderungen ganz abgesehen, zu weit führen. Wir wollen daher nur solcher derselben Erwähnung thun, die Anspruch haben auf besonderes Interesse seitens unserer Mitglieder und Leser, oder solche, die zur Kennzeichnung der von unserer Bruderschaft fernerhin zu beobachtenden Taktik, in den betreffenden Fragen, eine besondere Erwähnung und Erörterung rathsam erscheinen lassen. Unter diese Rubrik fallen in erster Linie die Verfügungen der Convention bezüglich des Defizits in der General-Kasse unter McGuire'scher Administration und dessen im Juli 1901 erfolgten Suspension als General-Sekretär und Schatzmeister. Diese leidige Angelegenheit, die über ein Jahr lang soviel Staub innerhalb und außerhalb unserer engeren Organisation aufgewirbelt hatte, beanspruchte mehr denn drei Tage der kostbaren Zeit der Convention. Und wenn man hierbei in Betracht zieht, daß trotz, oder sagen wir lieber, in Folge der massenhaft verbreiteten Schriftstücke, diese Angelegenheit betreffend, eine beträchtliche Anzahl der Delegaten vor und bei Beginn der Convention noch der Ansicht huldigten, daß keine Unterschlagung seitens McGuire's vorliege und daß derselbe ungerechtfertigter Weise seines Amtes enthoben und von den General-Beamten böswilliger Weise verfolgt worden sei, so muß man zugestehen, daß die friedliche und sachliche Abwicklung dieser Frage eine wohlthätige Ueberaschung bot.

Die Berichte des General-Präsidenten und des General-Sekretärs und Schatzmeisters gaben eine Uebersicht über die Zustände in der General-Office vor und nach der Suspension McGuire's, sowie einen vollständigen und detaillierten Rechnungs-Ausweis des lizenzierten Rechnungs-Experten, an dessen Befund weder der seiner Zeit von McGuire angestellte Experte, noch das Finanz-Comité rütteln konnte. Letzteres mußte nach zehntägiger, fast ununterbrochener Sitzung ein Defizit, unter McGuire'scher Administration, von über 10,000 Doll. konstatiren, obgleich es sich alle erdenkliche Mühe gegeben hatte, im Interesse unserer Organisation sowohl wie im Interesse McGuire's das Defizit auf — oder als ein irrthümliches, zu erklären; oder doch den Betrag desselben zu reduzieren.

McGuire, der der Convention während der Verhandlung seines Falles beizuhelfen, erhielt das Wort zu seiner Verteidigung. Diese bestand jedoch lediglich in der Verlesung seiner im Oktober 1901 und Januar 1902 versandten Rundschreiben, deren Inhalt allen damaligen Mitgliedern bekannt sein dürfte, und in denen er alle vom G. E. B. gegen ihn erhobenen Anklagen wegen Pflicht-Vernachlässigung und Selbstunterschlagung als ungerechtfertigt bezeichnete. Er gab jedoch keine Auskunft über die Verwendung der laut Finanzbücher fehlenden beträchtlichen Summen der Organisations-Gelder.

Dieser Verteidigung McGuire's folgte keinerlei Debatte, der Bericht des Finanz-Comité's wurde einstimmig angenommen, und mit dieser Annahme war das Defizit als thatsächlich vorhanden festgestellt.

In Anbetracht der von McGuire der Bruderschaft geleisteten höchst werthvollen Dienste sagte hierauf die Convention mit 198 gegen 136 Stimmen einen Beschluß, welcher die General-Beamten anwies, alle gerichtlichen Schritte gegen ihn einzustellen und ihn von der Zahlung der weiteren Summe von 1000 Doll., zu welcher er sich im Vergleichswege verpflichtet hatte, entband. Im Uebrigen wurde die Billigung des Verfahrens der General-Beamten gegen McGuire durch die Convention dadurch dokumentirt, daß sie den General-Präsidenten Wm. D. Huber mit großer Majorität und den General-Sekretär Frank Duffly einstimmig wiedererwählte.

Eine der wichtigsten Verfügungen der Convention war ein Beschluß, die Amalgamated Carpenters u. Joiners mit Hauptstich in England betreffend. Abgesandte dieser Organisation waren in Atlanta erschienen, um die Convention zu veranlassen, einen Kartell-Vertrag mit der Am. Carpenters und Joiners einzugehen, und ein Comité wurde eingesetzt, um mit Obigen zu conferiren.

In seinem Berichte erklärte sich dieses Comité gegen jeden Kartell-Vertrag und ganz entschieden gegen die Duldung zweier Organisationen unseres Gewerkes. Dieser Standpunkt fand die ungetheilte Zustimmung der Convention, indem sie den Comité-Bericht annahm, welcher weiter empfahl, die Am. Carpenters und Joiners zu ersuchen, mit dem G. E. B. bezüglich einer Verschmelzung beider Organisationen in Verbindung zu treten.

Nur Uneingeweihte und Unberufene können in dieser Maßnahme einen Uebergriß in die Rechte und Freiheiten der Mitglieder der rivalisirenden Organisation erblicken, denn die Erfahrung hat uns längst schon gelehrt, daß eine einzige einheitliche Organisation eines Gewerkes viel eher im Stande ist, die Interessen der Angehörigen zu fördern und zu wahren, ihre Rechte und Freiheiten zu erweitern, als dies bei zwei getrennt marschirenden Organisationen möglich ist. Die Erfahrung hat uns ferner gelehrt, daß zwischen zwei verschiedenen Organisationen ein und desselben Gewerkes trotz Kartell-Vertrag zu gewissen Zeiten un vermeidliche Zwistigkeiten und Reibungen entstehen, und daß ein harmonisches Zusammenwirken nur dann erzielt werden kann, wenn sämtliche Gewerks-Angehörigen unter einer einzigen Central-Leitung und ein und denselben, gleichlautenden, Gesetzen und Gewerksregeln unterstehen. Dieselbe Erfahrung haben ohne Zweifel auch unsere Gewerksgenossen in Großbritannien gemacht; auch dort ist seit mehreren Monaten schon eine Bewegung im Gange, um die drei bestehenden Carpenter-Organisationen — die Amalgamated, die Associate und die Operative Carpenters und Joiners — in eine einzige Organisation zu verschmelzen. Wenn also unsere Bruderschaft hier in Amerika den Anschluß der Mitglieder der Amalgamated Carpenters und Joiners verlangt, so will sie nicht mehr und nicht weniger als das, was unsere britischen Kollegen in ihrem Lande anstreben.

Erfüllt von demselben Geiste und aus den vorher angeführten Beweggründen, sagte auch die Convention einen Beschluß, in welchem sie nicht nur alle Carpenter, sondern auch alle Treppenhauer, Parquetbodenleger, Stellmacher, Sägemühlen-Arbeiter, Cabinetmaler und Holz-Maschinenarbeiter als unter die Jurisdiktion der Bruderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bau-schreiner gehörig erklärte. Die betreffende Resolution sagt in ihren Schlußsätzen sehr richtig: „Mag ein Land noch so groß sein, so ist es nicht groß genug, um zwei verschiedenen Organisationen eines und desselben Gewerkes Raum geben zu können. Das Bestehen zweier Organisationen ist nur geeignet, die Gewerks-Interessen zu

schädigen, und diese Interessen verlangen es, daß der Zersplitterung ein sofortiges Ende bereitet werde.“

Die im Holzarbeiter-Gewerke während der letzten zwei Jahrzehnte stattgehabten Verschiebungen haben die Grenzlinien der verschiedenen Fächer im Holzarbeiter-Gewerke verwischt und ihre früheren Namens-Bezeichnungen hinfällig gemacht.

Der Cabinetmaler zum Beispiel verfertigt heute nur selten noch Cabinets oder, um den deutschen, allgemeineren Ausdruck zu gebrauchen, Möbel — er ist zum größten Theile mit der Anfertigung von, für Gebäude bestimmten, Begleitungs- oder inneren Dekorations-Gegenständen beschäftigt. Dasselbe gilt bezüglich des Maschinenarbeiters; alles was dieser heute an seiner Maschine herstellt, geschah vor Einführung der Maschinen seitens der Carpenter durch Handarbeit und sogar später an der Maschine, bis er in Folge der Arbeitstheilung durch den Maschinenarbeiter verdrängt wurde. Cabinetmaler, sowohl wie Maschinenarbeiter, verrichten heute Carpenter-Arbeit; sie arbeiten dem Carpenter, wie man zu sagen pflegt, in die Hände, und die Interessen Beider sind mit letzterem so eng verbunden, daß sie, um diese Interessen wahren zu können, auch enge in ein und derselben Organisation verbunden und denselben Arbeitsregeln unterworfen sein müssen.

Die Veranlassung zu oben erwähntem Conventions-Beschlusse gaben die bei den Amalgamated Woodworkers geltenden Arbeitsregeln, die bedeutend niedrigere Löhne und längere Arbeitszeit vorsehen, als die in unserer Bruderschaft gebräuchlichen und die uns hieraus entstehende schädliche Konkurrenz, über die von den Delegaten aller größeren Städte laute Klage geführt wurde. Daß unter diesen Umständen es Arbeitgeber häufiger vorziehen, billiger und länger arbeitende Mitglieder der Amalgamated Woodworkers zu beschäftigen, ist erklärlich, aber auch ebenso erklärlich ist, daß die Convention beschloß, diese Zustände nicht länger dulden und dem Uebel, durch weitere Ausdehnung der Jurisdiktion unserer Bruderschaft auf alle Sägemühlen und Cabinetshops, steuern zu wollen.

Auch die Ausführung dieser Maßregel kann nicht als Uebergriß betrachtet werden, denn sie bedeutet für die Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers den Schutz einer mächtigen Organisation, die sie jetzt nicht haben, es bedeutet für sie höhere Löhne und kürzere Arbeitszeit und andere Vortheile, deren sie sehr bedürftig sind.

Von diesem Gesichtspunkte aus und in dieser Erwartung haben sich seit 1894 die Cabinetmaler und Maschinenarbeiter New York's, Brooklyn's, Newark's und Philadelphia's von ihren ehemaligen National-Verbänden getrennt und sind in unsere Bruderschaft übergetreten. Und mag auch die jetzt tagende Convention der American Federation of Labor in der Jurisdiktions-Frage noch nicht die von uns gewünschte Stellung nehmen, was ja in Anbetracht der Unkenntniß der meisten Delegaten der Sachlage im Holzarbeiter-Gewerke nicht zu verwundern wäre, so ist es doch klar voraus zu sehen, daß die Macht der Verhältnisse die Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers zum Anschluß an unsere Bruderschaft drängen wird und das Zustandekommen einer einzigen einheitlichen Organisation aller Holzarbeiter Amerika's und Canada's nur eine Frage der Zeit ist.

Von besonderem Interesse ist ferner die Verfügung, welche die Convention traf, um den, zwischen unseren Mitgliedern in Manhattan, N. Y., und der Brotherhood of Painters bestehenden Mißhelligkeiten und Zwistigkeiten Einhalt zu thun. Zur Erklärung dieses Falles wollen wir bemerken, daß die gespannten Beziehungen unserer New Yorker Mitglieder durch den Um-

stand entstanden sind, daß das Painter-Gewerk in New York von einer lokalen Organisation, nämlich den Amalgamated Painters, kontrollirt wird, während die Brotherhood of Painters erst in kürzerer Zeit begonnen hat, dort Fuß zu fassen und bisher in den Baugewerks-Centralkörpern nicht vertreten war. Dagegen waren die Amalg. Painters mit unseren Local-Unions in diesen Körpern vertreten, und unsere Mitglieder mußten sich selbstverständlich deren Beschlüssen fügen. Es geschah es häufig, daß sie gegen ihre eigene Ueberzeugung für die lokale Organisation der Painter und gegen die National-Organisation dieses Gewerkes die Arbeit niederlegen mußten.

Ein Comité der Brotherhood Painters war auf der Convention anwesend und erhob feierlich Protest gegen die feindselige Haltung unserer New Yorker Local-Unions gegen ihre Mitglieder und ihre Unterstellung der lokalen Painter-Organisation in New York. Die Ausführungen des Comité's fanden selbstverständlich die ungetheilte Zustimmung der Convention. Die New Yorker Painter Wirren sind ja doch ebenfalls auf das Bestehen zweier Organisationen ein und desselben Gewerkes zurückzuführen, auf einen Umstand, den die Convention, wo unser eigenes Gewerk in Frage kommt, wie wir gesehen, ganz energisch verdammt hat.

Die Ungeheuerlichkeiten, die aus einer Gewerkszersplitterung entstehen können, wurden noch deutlicher illustriert durch die Schilderungen der Zustände in San Francisco seitens unserer Delegaten jener Stadt. In dem Drama, welches sich in San Francisco abspielte, nahmen aber die auftretenden Personen, im Vergleich zu den New Yorker Wirren, eine umgekehrte Stellung ein. Hier waren unsere fußpendierten Local-Unions im Baugewerks-Centralkörper vertreten, aber unsere lokalen Unions nicht; (weil auf Betreiben der fußpendierten Local-Unions von diesem Körper ausgeschlossen); auch die Brotherhood of Painters war, vielmehr ist, in diesem Centralkörper vertreten, und so geschah es, daß deren Mitglieder auf Anordnung des letzteren und als Repressalie gegen die Mitglieder unserer lokalen Local-Unions in San Francisco die Arbeit einstellen mußten.

In ihrer Verfügung, die Painter-Wirren betreffend, nahm die Convention entschiedene Stellung für den National-Verband und wies die New Yorker Local-Unions an, mit den Mitgliedern der Brotherhood of Painters freundschaftliche Beziehungen zu unterhalten und den rückständigen Elementen der lokalen Painter-Organisation keinerlei Vorstoß mehr zu leisten. Um aber Vorkommnisse wie diejenigen in San Francisco künftighin vorzubeugen, wurde eine Resolution angenommen, welche die Brotherhood of Painters auffordert, ähnliche Maßnahmen zu treffen, und sollen die beiderseitigen Verfügungen der Executiv-Behörden beider National-Verbände zur Ratifikation unterbreitet und ihren Mitgliedern fernerhin zur Richtschnur dienen.

Die von der Convention vorgeschlagenen Constitutions-Veränderungen liegen gegenwärtig den Local-Unions und Mitgliedern zur Urstimmung vor, unser Pflichtgefühl verbietet es uns aber, durch irgendwelche Meinungs-Äußerung die Gedenkung der Mitglieder diesbezüglich zu beeinflussen; doch mögen wir späterhin über einige der dann angenommenen oder verworfenen Paragraphen ein Wort zu sagen haben.

In einigen der französischen Marine-Werftstätten ist die achtstündige Arbeitszeit versuchsweise eingeführt worden; wenn sich das Resultat als ein befriedigendes erweist, soll nir der allgemeinen Einführung des Achtstundentages begonnen werden.

Der Scab als amerikanischer Heldentypus.

Ein charakteristisches Zeichen der Zeit, welches wir während des letztjährigen Strikes zu beobachten Gelegenheit hatten, lag in der Tatsache, daß eine große Anzahl von Universitäts- und College-Studenten als Streikbrecher fungierten. Von Californien bis an die atlantische Küste wurde bei vielen einschlägigen Gelegenheiten gemeldet, daß sich unter den Scabs, welche zu erlangen den Vossen gelang, zahlreiche Studenten befanden.

Bisher erklärte man sich die Sache durch die Annahme, daß viele junge Leute, die sich dem Studium irgend welcher Wissenschaft widmeten, die ihnen später eine Existenz sichern sollte, so blutarm seien, daß sie jede Gelegenheit ergreifen, um — wie man zu sagen pflegt — ein paar Dollars nebenher zu machen. Weiß man doch, daß die Dienerschaft resp. die Kellner vieler Sommerhotels zum großen Teil aus Studenten besteht. Die Sommerferien lassen ihnen Zeit genug, ein paar Monatslöhne und freie Verpflegung einzuheimsen, wenn sie damit auch anderen Arbeitern und Arbeiterinnen, im wahren Sinne des Wortes, ins Handwerk pfuschen. Von dieser Tätigkeit bis zum Scabwerden ist eigentlich nur ein Schritt, der um so leichter gemacht wird, als bei diesen Jungen ja von Klassenbewußtsein nicht die Rede sein kann. Und da sie auch in Folge dessen nicht das Recht bewußtsein haben, das z. B. einen deutschen Studenten — und gehöre er zu der reaktionärsten Sippe unter deren Corps — stets abhalten würde, sich als Maurer, Schreiner oder Kellner zu verdingen, so braucht man sich über diese, im ersten Augenblick mindestens sehr seltsam erscheinende Sommerthätigkeit amerikanischer Studenten nicht sehr zu verwundern.

Nun aber scheint es, als ob diese Thätigkeit an maßgebender Stelle die „höhere Weiße“ gegeben werden sollte, welche die erstere nicht nur durch Anführung zwingender Umstände, wie Armut der Betroffenen oder dergl., entschuldigt, sondern sie direkt als eine nachahmungswürdige Großthat preist.

Wir schließen das aus einer Bostoner Meldung, nach welcher der Präsident der bei Boston belegenen Harvard-Universität Elliot, gelegentlich eines Vortrages in dem Bostoner „Economic Club“ sich in sehr scharfen Worten gegen die Gewerkschaften ausgesprochen hat. Dieselben opponierten der guten Erziehung junger Leute und bekämpften „die Entwicklung männlicher Instinkte bei denselben“. Wer noch in Zweifel sein sollte, was der Herr Universitäts-Professor damit meint, wird sich sofort darüber klar werden, wenn er ferner vernimmt, daß Herr Elliot (wörtlich): „den Streikbrecher als einen guten Typus des amerikanischen Helden“ („a good type of the American hero“) charakterisierte.

Soweit waren wir bis jetzt noch nicht gekommen, daß die Jünglinge, welche sich, fünf gegen eins, ein paar Tage lang in Cuba mit den Spaniern herumschlugen und deren Führern der jetzt (weshalb?) in Irrefinn verfallene General Torrel Santiago übergab, allesamt „Helden“ sind, gegen welche „der um seine Hausaltäre kämpfend“ gefallene Hector von Troja ein reiner Lausubus war, versteht sich von selbst. Auch unsere Philippinen-Befreier, welche mittels der Waffentur und der Mäuser-Gewehre gegenüber den, mit Pfeil und Bogen bewaffneten „Rebellen“ wahrhaft großartige Siege erröckten, in denen gewöhnlich 200 Filipinos fielen und zwei Amerikaner verwundet wurden, sind natürlich Helden allerersten Ranges. Daran wagt Niemand zu zweifeln, der nicht — auch von Helden — halbtot geschlagen

werden will, falls er etwa seine Zweifel an der Heldenschaft der betreffenden in einem Kreise amerikanischer Patrioten laut werden läßt. Aber daß es auch als eine echt amerikanische Heldenthat gepriesen wird, den um eine bessere Lebenslage kämpfenden armen Arbeitern zu Gunsten der Vosse in den Rücken zu fallen, um ihre Niederlage herbeizuführen und den grimmigsten Ausbeutern zum Siege zu verhelfen, — das war in der That, wie sich's ziemt, einem amerikanischen Universitäts-Professor vorbehalten, womit denn der deutsche Professor, der bekanntlich zur Begründung aller möglichen reaktionären Maßregeln „Alles beweisen kann“, vollständig in den Hintergrund gedrängt wird.

Um auch nur annähernd das „Heldentum“ zu begreifen, welches Präsident Elliot dem Akt des Streikbrechens zuschreibt, muß man sich in den Gedankengang der verknöchertsten Bourgeois-Klerie hineinfinden, für welche der ganze wirtschaftliche Klassenkampf nichts weiter ist, als der Kampf der, durch ein paar „Aufseher“ in die „Tyrannei“ der Gewerkschaften gedrängten Arbeitermassen, die eigentlich absolut keinen Grund zur Klage hätten, gegen die „Arbeitgeber“, die so gnädig sind, den Arbeitern eine Existenz zu garantieren. Gegen diese „Tyrannei“ anzukämpfen, indem man den Vossen zu Hilfe eilt, vielleicht auf die Gefahr hin, seitens der Striker eine tüchtige Tracht Prügel zu erhalten, das ist das Heldentum, welches offenbar Herr Elliot in seinem Vortrage so preiswürdig findet. Und das ist noch die mildeste Auslegung in unserem Sinne. Denn angesichts der Tatsache, daß auf den amerikanischen Universitäten und Colleges Dozenten einfach gemahregelt werden, welche „anarchistische“ Anwandlungen haben, — wozu bekanntlich Alles gehört, was einem Eintreten für die Sache der Arbeit nur irgendwie ähnlich sieht, — liegt die Vermutung nahe, daß „loyale“ Universitäts-Professoren und Präsidenten diese ihre „Loyalität“ auch gelegentlich zur Schau tragen wollen, und zwar um der bekannten Konsequenzen von Stabilität der Anstellung, besserer Beförderung und Entlohnung halber. Und da ist denn so ein Satz, daß der Scab „ein guter Typus des amerikanischen Helden“ sei, ein Knalleffekt, der seine beabsichtigte Wirkung wahrscheinlich nicht verfehlt.

(„N. Y. Volkszeitung.“)

Karl Reuber gestorben.

Anfangs November wurde uns das Ableben Karl Reuber's von Pittsburg gemeldet, eines Mannes, dessen Name vor dreißig Jahren schon und später unter den Tischlern dieses Landes eine hervorragende Rolle gespielt hat, der vielen unserer Mitglieder in New York, Brooklyn und Philadelphia noch in Erinnerung sein wird und verdient, daß wir seinem Leben und Wirken hier einige Worte widmen.

Karl Reuber kam Ende der sechziger Jahre nach Amerika und fand Beschäftigung in seinem Fache, Tischler, in New York. Er war von Begeisterung erfüllt für alle Bestrebungen des unterdrückten Proletariats, sich seiner ökonomischen und politischen Fesseln zu entledigen und seine Liebe für die leidende Menschheit kannte keine Grenzen. Er war jedoch sehr romantisch veranlagt, und so hatte er während seiner Beschäftigung in New York sein Heim in einer Blockhütte in der Nähe der Jerseyer Strauchwäldern in der Nähe der Hudson Palisaden aufgeschlagen. Anfangs der siebziger Jahre siedelte Karl Reuber nach Cincinnati über, wo er zur Reorganisation der dortigen Tischler-Union beitrug und von hier aus den ersten Anlaß gab zur Gründung eines Nationalverbandes der Möbelschneider Amerikas. Als Sekretär der Tischler-Union setzte er

sich mit denjenigen in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia und einigen anderen in Verbindung und berief dieselben zu einer am 5. Mai 1873 in Cincinnati abzuhaltenden Convention. Diese Convention wurde jedoch durch das Dazwischentreten des New Yorker Tischlervereins und weil die notwendigen Vorarbeiten nicht getroffen waren, auf den 7. Juli 1873 verlegt, an diesem Datum in Cincinnati eröffnet und resulierte in der Gründung der Gewerkschaft der Möbelschneider, der späteren Internationalen Möbelschneider-Union.

Karl Reuber spürte einen großen poetischen Drang in sich und verfaßte unzählige Gedichte, in denen er meistens die Arbeiter für ihren Befreiungskampf zu gewinnen und zu begeistern suchte, aber auch alles mögliche besang, wobei er aber erklärlicher Weise nicht über dilettantische Versuche hinaus kam. Ende der siebziger Jahre bezog er eine kleine Farm in Parkersburg, Va., und ließ sich einige Jahre darauf in Pittsburg nieder, wo er es zum Hauseigentümer brachte. Vor etwa vier Jahren offerierte er sein Haus No. 4 Boston Street den Amalgamated Iron & Steel Workers und später den Bergarbeitern, um daselbe in ein Labor Theum umzuwandeln, sich nur die Benutzung von zwei Zimmern für sich und seine treue Gattin, die ihm vor wenigen Monaten im Tode vorausging, ausbedingend. Das Anerbieten wurde beiderseits wegen ungeeigneter Lage des Hauses, jedoch mit der größten Anerkennung der Motive und mit Dank zurückgewiesen.

Der Tod Karl Reuber's war die Folge eines Unfalles, indem er vom Dache eines Hauses herabstürzte. Er erreichte ein Alter von 61 Jahren und war in seiner Nachbarschaft, besonders unter den Kindern, so beliebt, daß seine ganze Nachbarschaft mit aufrichtiger Theilnahme sein Ableben betrauert.

Auch wir, die Arbeiter, für die er so leidenschaftlich gewirkt und in seinen Gedichten besungen hat, wollen ihm ein dankendes und bleibendes Andenken bewahren, das er in vollstem Maße verdient hat.

Ämtliche deutsche Strike-Statistik. — Nach den Feststellungen des statistischen Amtes wurden im Deutschen Reich im zweiten Quartal 1902 341 Strikes begonnen, während noch 41 aus dem ersten Quartal weiter gingen. Beendet wurden 311 Strikes. Von den beendeten Strikes waren 884 Betriebe ergriffen, von denen 281 zu völligem Stillstand kamen. Als Höchstzahl der gleichzeitig streikenden Arbeiter werden 13,732 genannt, während 980 als gezwungen feiernd betrachtet werden. Als vollständig erfolgreich beendet werden 69 Strikes bezeichnet und 88 als theilweise erfolgreich, die übrigen als erfolglos. Begonnene Aussperrungen verzeichnet die Statistik 15, während 5 noch aus dem ersten Quartal schwebten. Beendet wurden 12. Es waren an den beendeten Aussperrungen 76 Betriebe theilhaft und 1161 die Höchstzahl der gleichzeitig ausgesperrten Arbeiter, während 60 gezwungen feierten. Von den beendeten Aussperrungen waren 7 vollständig und 3 theilweise erfolgreich, 2 erfolglos.

Centralisation der Gewerkschaften in Italien. Eine Bewegung zur Centralisation der Gewerkschaften und Arbeitskammern unter einem nationalen Sekretariat ist hier im Gange. Der Abgeordnete Cabrini, der den Verband der Arbeitskammern von Italien auf dem vierten Gewerkschafts-Congress in Stuttgart vertrat, hat die Initiative dazu ergriffen. Das Sekretariat wird demnächst ins Leben treten und den Titel führen: „Segretariato nazionale della Camera del lavoro e della Resistenza“. Durch die Gründung des nationalen Sekretariats der Arbeitskammern und der Kampforganisa-

tionen tritt die gewerkschaftliche Bewegung Italiens in eine neue Phase. Die Zusammenfassung der gewerkschaftlichen Kräfte bedeutet einen großen Fortschritt.

Eine Union englischer Bergarbeiter hat sich in Johannesburg, Südafrika, gebildet; dieselbe hat eines ihrer tüchtigsten Mitglieder, Natcliffe mit Namen, nach England abgesandt, um von Minister Chamberlain die Einführung von Arbeiterschutz-Gesetzen für Transvaal, besonders für die Goldminen, zu erwirken. Eine spezielle Forderung der Bergleute ist das Verbot der Sonntags-Arbeit, welches bisher in den südafrikanischen Minen gebräuchlich war.

Die Organisationen der niederländischen Bäckerarbeiter verlangen von der holländischen Regierung den Erlass eines Gesetzes, die Nacharbeit in den Bäckereien abschaffend und verbietend. Der Minister gab den Vertretern obiger Organisationen kürzlich den Bescheid, daß ein Gesetzentwurf diesen Wünschen entsprechend bereits in Vorbereitung und wahrscheinlich dem Parlament in seiner nächsten Sitzungsperiode vorgelegt werde.

Minimallöhne in Victoria, Australien. Dem Fabrikinspektorenbericht für 1901 für die Colonie Victoria ist zu entnehmen, daß dort bereits 38 Lohnämter für einzelne Industriezweige bestehen. Aufgabe dieser Ämter ist es, die Minimallöhne für jede Kategorie von Arbeitern der betreffenden Branche festzusetzen. Wenn die im letzten Jahre errichteten Boards die Lohnlisten fertiggestellt haben werden, dürften im Ganzen für 35,000 Arbeiter gesetzliche Minimallöhne in Kraft sein. Die Lohnsätze werden in der Regel eingehalten, nur in der Tischlerei und Möbelschneiderei halten die Chinesen die Vorschriften nicht ein und der Oberinspektor bemerkt, daß er keine Macht besitze, solche Umgehungen hintanzuhalten. Der Bericht tritt auch der Annahme entgegen, daß der festgesetzte Minimallohn regelmäßig den Maximallohn bedeute: der Oberinspektor schreibt: „Das Special-Board-System ist für eine Reihe von Industriezweigen seit 1897 in Kraft und ich zögere nicht zu behaupten, daß der Minimallohn nie auch der Maximallohn ist. Im Bekleidungs-gewerbe z. B. beträgt der durchschnittliche Wochenlohn für erwachsene Arbeiter 53 sh 6 d, während der Minimallohn bloß 45 sh beträgt; Frauen müssen mindestens 20 sh per Woche erhalten, und im letzten Jahre erhielten sie durchschnittlich 22 sh 3 d. Im Schuhmachergewerbe beträgt der Minimallohn für erwachsene Arbeiter 42 sh, wogegen der durchschnittliche Wochenlohn im Jahre 1901 sich auf 44 sh 7 d. belief, und Frauen, deren Minimallohn 20 sh ist, erhielten im letzten Jahre durchschnittlich 21 sh 8 d. Auch in der Wäscheindustrie überstieg der mit 20 sh 8 d berechnete Durchschnittslohn den Minimallohn: von 16 sh wesentlich; hier handelt es sich allerdings meist um Stücklohn.“

Überzeitarbeit ist manchmal unvermeidlich; wo sie aber vermeidlich ist, begehrt derjenige, der sie leistet, ein Verbrechen an allen arbeitslosen Kollegen und schädigt die Gewerkschafts-Interessen.

Schließt Euch nur solchen Vergnügungsgesellschaften an, deren Mitglieder Lohnarbeiter sind wie Ihr. Sich mit Leuten zu unterhalten und zu belustigen, die Euch, oder Andere, während des Tages ausbeuten, zeugt von Inconsequenz und Gefinnungslumperei.

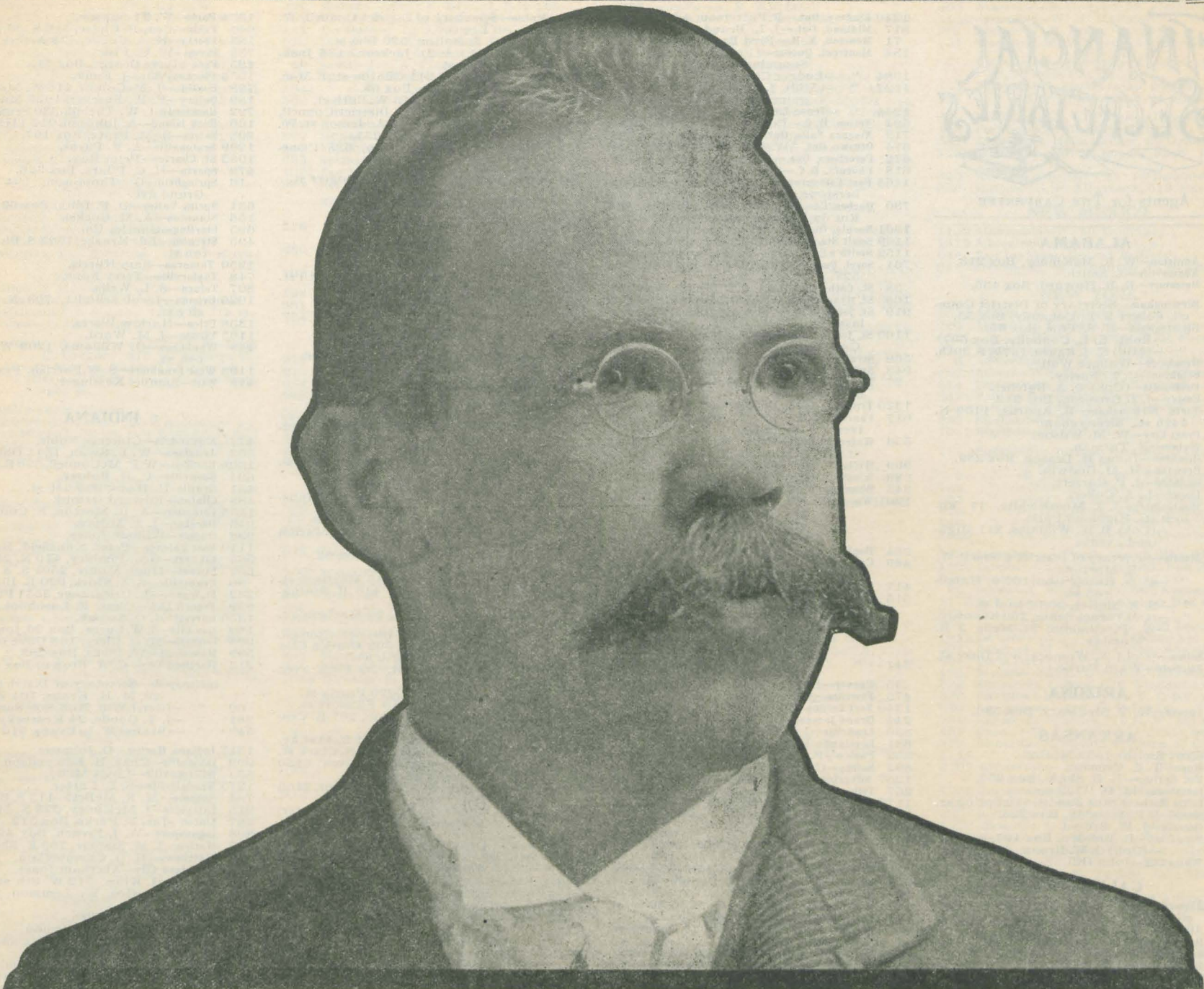
Vertehrt nicht mit Scabs, sie sind der Auswurf der menschlichen Gesellschaft.



During the Month ending NOV. 30, 1902,
for Tax, Assessments, Pins and Supplies.
Whenever any error appears, notify the
General Secretary-Treasurer without delay.

Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount	Local Union	Amount
1—\$214.80	141—\$28.80	282—\$17.90			
2—96.40	142—170.70	283—7.75			
3—72.55	143—17.00	284—18.30			
4—127.28	144—27.10	285—55.00			
5—67.60	145—24.60	286—26.40			
6—25.50	146—109.20	287—27.80			
7—244.00	147—25.40	288—43.00			
8—219.40	148—31.20	289—30.50			
9—55.10	149—7.40	290—11.00			
10—188.00	150—11.15	291—36.00			
11—112.00	151—62.35	292—15.80			
12—72.80	152—12.60	293—2.20			
13—52.05	153—25.80	294—9.20			
14—22.60	154—34.30	295—25.68			
15—15.40	155—3.00	296—31.70			
16—74.00	156—5.60	297—3.20			
17—22.00	157—10.80	298—42.05			
18—10.60	158—26.40	299—17.20			
19—148.65	159—7.60	300—33.40			
20—30.60	160—21.40	301—23.40			
21—29.20	161—12.00	302—25.75			
22—1392.00	162—15.70	303—27.75			
23—86.10	163—18.40	304—5.50			
24—37.60	164—145.20	305—130.40			
25—55.90	165—25.60	306—10.60			
26—54.80	166—61.20	307—44.80			
27—105.90	167—22.80	308—249.60			
28—106.20	168—66.00	309—10.80			
29—56.40	169—9.20	310—17.00			
30—51.20	170—112.00	311—6.40			
31—130.40	171—3.35	312—4.50			
32—22.20	172—13.60	313—13.40			
33—34.80	173—16.90	314—4.40			
34—21.00	174—48.60	315—40.40			
35—19.80	175—40.90	316—33.25			
36—13.80	176—26.80	317—28.40			
37—9.60	177—14.00	318—16.15			
38—32.10	178—136.60	319—9.00			
39—110.30	179—6.55	320—32.60			
40—12.20	180—51.60	321—63.20			
41—30.50	181—58.40	322—3.60			
42—14.05	182—40.20	323—7.70			
43—67.40	183—14.20	324—81.20			
44—15.90	184—16.00	325—12.80			
45—163.20	185—27.90	326—10.00			
46—51.35	186—105.35	327—31.40			
47—58.20	187—29.40	328—9.80			
48—31.80	188—5.80	329—16.80			
49—47.60	189—22.00	330—38.60			
50—197.60	190—16.60	331—67.80			
51—22.40	191—8.30	332—12.80			
52—9.40	192—17.60	333—15.40			
53—144.60	193—132.00	334—59.25			
54—26.00	194—53.00	335—12.50			
55—15.40	195—34.45	336—6.20			
56—50.40	196—74.90	337—3.00			
57—129.00	197—29.85	338—49.80			
58—51.20	198—2.60	339—126.40			
59—55.90	199—38.80	340—34.95			
60—34.25	200—101.00	341—36.70			
61—14.50	201—16.15	342—8.10			
62—25.20	202—11.20	343—13.60			
63—4.80	203—63.40	344—78.00			
64—16.40	204—47.60	345—37.15			
65—13.30	205—152.40	346—11.80			
66—66.45	206—13.50	347—12.60			
67—169.00	207—12.20	348—35.80			
68—38.60	208—38.20	349—10.20			
69—66.40	209—22.70	350—7.00			
70—65.60	210—25.80	351—6.20			
71—45.30	211—20.00	352—53.80			
72—23.20	212—2.60	353—12.20			
73—90.60	213—12.40	354—84.90			
74—66.00	214—38.20	355—109.80			
75—18.80	215—9.80	356—21.80			
76—26.20	216—13.20	357—14.20			
77—27.20	217—26.20	358—40.90			
78—15.00	218—22.00	359—20.60			
79—44.60	219—40.65	360—8.20			
80—5.70	220—19.80	361—24.60			
81—159.00	221—52.00	362—45.10			
82—27.40	222—17.20	363—5.00			
83—7.00	223—35.40	364—2.00			
84—44.80	224—9.80	365—61.60			
85—26.60	225—12.20	366—263.30			
86—38.50	226—8.40	367—8.40			
87—90.00	227—20.80	368—28.20			
88—50.80	228—29.00	369—6.00			
89—39.00	229—30.60	370—12.00			
90—68.00	230—49.40	371—12.10			
91—14.80	231—37.75	372—19.60			
92—28.70	232—41.20	373—26.20			
93—17.20	233—28.00	374—10.80			
94—44.50	234—32.80	375—47.60			
95—38.20	235—41.00	376—25.70			
96—81.20	236—8.10	377—24.20			
97—11.65	237—10.00	378—21.20			
98—5.00	238—8.30	379—42.10			
99—54.00	239—16.80	380—101.80			
100—59.70	240—21.00	381—20.80			
101—20.20	241—33.70	382—26.40			
102—24.80	242—39.40	383—14.20			
103—61.65	243—119.80	384—37.10			
104—83.20	244—27.20	385—2.60			
105—33.60	245—8.25	386—20.60			
106—6.30	246—59.20	387—2.80			
107—39.90	247—7.60	388—16.60			
108—8.40	248—37.20	389—24.60			
109—10.60	249—14.80	390—23.45			
110—43.80	250—17.65	391—11.20			
111—11.00	251—26.80	392—8.80			
112—21.80	252—18.40	393—6.00			
113—21.40	253—73.80	394—4.80			
114—25.26	254—10.20	395—40.60			
115—35.60	255—15.60	396—18.60			
116—4.20	256—5.40	397—8.40			
117—234.40	257—31.00	398—4.45			
118—30.25	258—31.60	399—27.00			
119—29.80	259—35.40	400—10.20			
120—91.50	260—13.60	401—4.00			
121—26.80	261—24.80	402—16.40			
122—22.60	262—156.50	403—3.80			
123—36.80	263—21.70	404—47.20			
124—21.80	264—13.00	405—3.15			
125—34.10	265—87.00				

Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't	Local Union	Am't
421—	\$8.00	594—	\$13.25	770—	\$11.80	954—	\$33.20	1083—	\$8.20	1215—	\$11.20
422—	8.80	595—	11.90	771—	11.05	955—	13.80	1084—	10.60	1216—	2.20
423—	16.10	596—	7.00	772—	17.80	957—	13.85	1086—	8.00	1218—	3.40
424—	8.80	597—	8.00	773—	51.40	959—	4.80	1088—	9.80	1219—	12.40
425—	14.80	598—	9.80	774—	60.20	960—	14.25	1089—	11.60	1221—	7.50
426—	161.30	599—	30.40	775—	8.20	961—	16.40	1090—	4.10	1222—	12.00
427—	77.80	600—	21.75	776—	3.40	962—	10.60	1092—	14.70	1223—	4.20
428—	24.20	603—	26.00	777—	9.80	963—	7.20	1093—	28.60	1224—	12.80
429—	35	604—	8.60	779—	7.40	964—	37.00	1094—	5.60	1225—	5.35
431—	15.40	605—	14.80	780—	20.00	965—	14.00	1095—	9.70	1226—	15.70
432—	7.50	606—	13.60	781—	17.40	966—	30.60	1096—	23.80	1227—	19.55
434—	24.35	607—	7.05	783—	9.80	967—	2.00	1097—	5.00	1228—	9.40
436—	15.80	608—	4.20	784—	5.60	969—	2.80	1098—	1.13	1229—	4.96
437—	2.20	610—	20.80	785—	6.40	970—	15.40	1099—	4.80	1230—	8.80
438—	32.60	612—	16.10	786—	13.00	971—	10.60	1100—	69.10	1231—	23.20
439—	12.10	613—	20.00	788—	4.40	972—	23.90	1101—	5.40	1232—	6.50
441—	55.40	614—	5.20	789—	7.00	974—	25.90	1102—	18.40	1233—	9.40
442—	10.40	615—	12.40	791—	15.00	975—	3.20	1103—	24.80	1234—	7.60
444—	45.00	616—	11.40	792—	14.40	976—	6.40	1104—	12.00	1235—	21.50
445—	30.00	617—	19.40	794—	10.40	977—	12.85	1105—	15.00	1236—	2.80
447—	13.20	618—	4.20	797—	7.60	978—	8.60	1107—	13.60	1237—	8.45
448—	19.80	620—	9.00	798—	6.40	979—	6.00	1108—	25.00	1238—	7.00
449—	32.20	621—	45.55	799—	6.80	980—	7.20	1109—	4.60	1239—	9.50
450—	6.50	622—	30.00	802—	21.00	981—	16.20	1110—	20.20	1240—	4.80
451—	20.70	624—	55.65	803—	2.40	982—	13.60	1111—	14.60	1241—	2.00
452—	8.00	625—	53.20	804—	8.80	983—	14.00	1112—	9.80	1242—	18.25
453—	51.90	626—	48.65	805—	4.40	984—	11.60	1113—	6.40	1244—	7.20
454—	32.75	627—	40.05	806—	2.00	985—	4.60	1114—	3.00	1245—	9.20
455—	10.00	628—	16.40	807—	6.10	986—	7.00	1115—	4.40	1247—	18.20
457—	389.85	629—	24.85	808—	14.20	987—	12.80	1116—	8.60	1249—	7.20
458—	8.40	630—	2.60	810—	20.60	988—	9.20	1118—	5.00	1250—	2.50
459—	48.00	631—	7.60	811—	2.00	989—	18.40	1119—	6.00	1251—	3.00
460—	7.70	632—	231.80	812—	8.80	990—	23.20	1121—	5.00	1252—	9.60
461—	6.80	633—	25.80	813—	6.60	991—	7.80	1122—	4.60	1253—	7.60
463—	15.40	634—	7.84	814—	15.80	992—	10.50	1125—	29.45	1254—	10.00
464—	41.40	635—	24.20	815—	5.00	993—	14.40	1126—	18.00	1256—	6.00
465—	40.40	636—	5.60	818—	16.00	994—	6.00	1127—	8.30	1257—	12.05
466—	13.00	637—	31.80	819—	33.50	996—	12.00	1129—	32.80	1258—	4.00
467—	13.40	638—	40.45	820—	4.80	997—	17.00	1130—	8.60	1260—	17.40
468—	38.35	639—	27.40	823—	6.20	998—	5.40	1131—	10.25	1261—	6.60



Cabinetmaker to Architectural Draftsman.

To any one desirous of advancement, and having neither the time nor the money to secure a thorough college course, I would recommend the I. C. S. as employing the best and most practical methods of instruction. The cost of the Course sinks into insignificance when compared with the benefits received. When I enrolled, I was employed as a cabinetmaker. The knowledge gained from my Course has now enabled me to substitute a pencil for a hammer. I am at present employed as draftsman, receiving \$3.25 per day.

RUFUS L. RIEDEL, 318 Marais St., New Orleans, La.

We have hundreds of endorsements just as strong and convincing as the foregoing. You owe it to yourself to find out just what we can do for you. During the past eleven years our advice and assistance has put many a man on the road to progress and prosperity. You should ask it at once.

*Fill Out and Send in
the Coupon TODAY*

International Correspondence Schools,

Box 1069, Scranton, Pa.

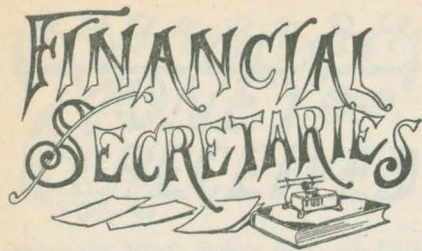
Please explain how I can qualify for position marked X below.

<input type="checkbox"/> Architect	<input type="checkbox"/> Traction Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Carpenter	<input type="checkbox"/> Surveyor
<input type="checkbox"/> Clerk of Works	<input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Inspector	<input type="checkbox"/> Metallurgist
<input type="checkbox"/> Perspective Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Heating and Ventilating Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Sign Painter
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemist
<input type="checkbox"/> Electric Railway Superintendent	<input type="checkbox"/> Sheet-Metal Draftsman
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Ornamental Designer
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrician	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigator
<input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak French
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak German
<input type="checkbox"/> Refrigeration Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> To Speak Spanish

Name

Street and No.

City State



Agents for THE CARPENTER

ALABAMA

- 376 Anniston—W. R. McKinney, Box 213.
870 Adamsville—L. Smith.
454 Bessemer—R. B. Howard, Box 435.
Birmingham—Secretary of District Council, Robert E. L. Connolly, Box 55.
75 Birmingham—H. S. True, Box 55.
722 "—Robt. E. L. Connolly, Box 597.
1010 "—(Mill) J. F. Milot, 702a Sanguinet st.
452 Brookside—Wallace Wall.
372 Brighton—C. L. Farley.
1316 Demopolis—(Col.) D. A. Batchler.
296 Ensley—J. I. Grosjean, Box 212.
422 North Birmingham—B. Andrus, 1108 N. 14th st., Birmingham.
615 Pratt City—W. M. Wilson.
666 Wylam—E. Turman.
670 Blockton—James H. Deason, Box 239.
623 Brewton—H. M. Godwin.
271 Gadsden—J. P. Garrett.
839 Jasper—L. A. Coker.
312 Montgomery—J. T. Musslewhite, 11 Rulien st., Highland Park.
353 "—(Col.) B. W. Williams, 211 Highland avenue.
Mobile—Secretary of District Council, W. E. Morton.
89 "—C. G. Hutchinson, 107 S. Hamilton st.
1053 "—S. R. McKee, 208 Canal st.
92 "—(Col.) Mack Senar, 260 Kennedy.
1118 "—W. P. Gladdin, St. Meda 2 E. Monday.
410 Selma—(Col.) A. Womock, 303 Duke st.
1007 Sheffield—Ward Parker

ARIZONA

- 857 Tucson—W. V. McCleary, Box 396.

ARKANSAS

- 1232 Fort Smith—John M. Greb.
1195 Hope—T. C. Crossnoe.
891 Hot Springs—E. B. Shaw, Box 253.
595 Jonesboro—M. D. Williams.
690 Little Rock—Fraz Zundel, 610 Spring st.
366 Menard—J. F. Wooddy, Box 225.
1117 Osceola—J. W. Brown.
576 Pina Bluff—B. Breeden, Box 197.
675 "—(Col.) G. W. Broom, 911 W. 8th.
1217 White Cliff—John Hill.

CALIFORNIA

- Alameda County—Secretary District Council, J. Hinchon, 814 Oak st., Oakland.
194 Alameda—G. Knepper, 1515 Sixth st.
743 Bakersfield—E. H. Sellers, Box 662.
642 East Yard Richmond—Evan Griffin.
1040 Eureka—G. F. Hill, 1735 6th st.
701 Fresno—Robert Barr, 1406 Belmont ave.
1043 Hanford—Chas. J. Hall, 320 W. 9th st.
815 Haywards—W. T. Allen.
710 Long Beach—A. P. Nichols, Box 152.
Los Angeles—Secretary District Council, J. H. Hughes, 708 E. 25th st.
426 "—C. M. Stamm, 431 Ruth ave.
332 "—F. C. Wheeler, Box 283.
1347 "—H. Connolly, 1258 E. 28th st.
844 Los Gatos—Wm. F. Mason, Box 29.
828 Menlo Park—Charles M. Weeden.
36 Oakland—Geo. C. Stewart, Berkeley, Cal.
550 "—(Mill) Charles Wallburg, 1625 Le Roy ave., Berkeley.
668 Palo Alto—M. C. Rice, Box 999.
769 Pasadena—J. N. Lancaster, 582 Buckeye.
981 Petaluma—John Boyson, 669 8th st.
1343 Redlands—W. P. Jones, 32 Grand st.
235 Riverside—H. Andrews, 1290 Mulberry.
586 Sacramento—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
925 Salinas—R. G. Mauldin.
944 San Bernardino—Jos. Knadler, 671 9th st.
810 San Diego—E. E. Hiatt, 708 Franklin ave.
San Francisco—Secretary of Dist. Council, E. E. DeRoin, 915 1/2 Market st.
483 "—Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
304 "—(Ger.) W. Jilge, 405 Ellsworth st.
616 "—(Stair) E. B. Dwyer, 854 Folsom.
1082 "—J. Bell, 915 1/2 Market st.
22 "—W. E. Smith, 335 27th st.
95 "—Peter Means, Apollo Hall, 810 Pacific ave.
423 "—W. H. Bemiss, 927 Mission st.
766 "—H. B. Spalding, 1019 Castro st.
316 San Jose—W. Reinhold, 490 N. 8th st.
262 "—(Mill) G. W. Congable, Box 313, Santa Clara.
162 San Mateo—L. Huyck.
1140 San Pedro—M. C. Purdy.
35 San Rafael—Wm. Barber, Box 194.
1062 Santa Barbara—W. S. Coleman, 319 W. Oretaga st.
829 Santa Cruz—A. F. Convey, 375 Ocean st.
751 Santa Rosa—J. Stevens, 721 Slater st.
266 Stockton—J. D. Finney, 322 W. Oak st.
704 Tiburon—Thos. Edwards, Jr., Marlen Co.
1295 Toulumne—W. J. Byers.
180 Vallejo—D. D. Paxton, 733 Main st.
771 Watsonville—R. E. Woodworth.

CANADA

- 1204 Brandon, Man.—Wm. Tench.
498 Brantford, Ont.—Chas. Wilmont, Box 596.
799 Brockville Ont.—E. Parcelow, Box 200.
1055 Calgary Alberta—J. C. Boyd.
933 Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Harry Corcoran, Box 89.
1006 Chatham, Ont.—E. Courtney.
1325 Edmonton Alberta—R. L. Haskell.
796 Fernie, B. C.—Walter Martin, Box 106.
1012 Frank—J. McDonald, Box 18, Frank, Alberta.
1216 Galt, Ont.—H. Taylor, McNaughton st.
529 Greenwood, B. C.—W. J. Kirkwood, Box 121.
663 Guelph, Ont.—Geo. A. Scroggie.
88 Halifax, N. S.—A. Northup, 54 Edward st.
18 Hamilton, Ont.—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
249 Kingston, Ont.—L. C. Robinson, 249 Johnston st.

- 1240 Lindsay, Ont.—R. Patterson, 46 Bertie st.
817 Midland, Ont.—J. L. Beaudoin.
71 Moncton, N. B.—Fred Brown, High st.
134 Montreal, Quebec—(Fr.) J. Bayard, 523 Sanguinet st.
1084 "—Ludger Clement, 364 Logan st.
1127 "—(Mill) J. F. Milot, 702a Sanguinet st.
1244 "—Jesse Lodge, 186 Ryde st.
524 Nelson, B. C.—Edward Kilby, Box 202.
713 Niagara Falls, Ont.—C. J. Webber, Box 392.
674 Ottawa, Ont.—W. McDonald, 214 Nicholas.
672 Peterboro, Ont.—R. Ritchie, Box 750.
618 Phoenix, B. C.—Dan. Biner, Box 121.
1168 Port Colbourne, Ont.—O. F. Minor, Humbestone.
730 Quebec, Can.—(Fr.) Louis Mathieu, 447 Rue du Roi Jacques Cartier.
1301 Sarnia, Ont.—Henry J. Simmerman.
1169 Sault Ste. Marie—Andrew Brown, Box 507.
1152 Smith's Falls, Ont.—C. McDonald, Box 367.
761 Sorel, Quebec—Francois Launault, Box 527.
38 St. Catharines, Ont.—C. O'Malley, Box 193.
108 St. Hyacinthe, Quebec—P. Messier, Box 413.
919 St. John, N. B.—John A. Miller, 176 Douglass ave.
1160 St. Jean (Quebec)—A. Menard, Jacques Cartier st.
560 Stratford, Ont.—C. J. Cummings, Box 254.
943 Sydney, N. S.—E. C. M. Glashing.
27 Toronto, Ont.—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
1320 Truro, N. S.—J. D. McKay.
617 Vancouver, B. C.—J. M. Sinclair, 410 Conover st., Room 17.
553 Waterloo, Ont.—Peter Jacobs, Wellington st., Berlin, Ont.
969 Welland, Ont.—Wm. Spencer.
689 Windsor, Ont.—T. Thorn, 137 Church st.
343 Winnipeg, Man.—W. Dakim, 122 June st.
1201 Woodstock, Ont.—C. Garbett.

COLORADO

- 264 Boulder—F. J. Anderson, 735 Walnut st.
489 Canon City—E. E. McKinnon, 615 Harrison st.
417 Colorado City—A. G. Robb, Jr., Box 332.
515 Colorado Springs—D. R. Blood, 17 W. Fountain st.
Cripple Creek—Secretary of District Council, Wm. Sanderson, Box 304, Victor.
547 "—W. M. Teeter, Box 623.
55 Denver—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
475 Florence—J. H. Chorman, Box 442.
1340 Fort Collins—Wm. Golden.
244 Grand Junction—L. L. Crisman, Box 454.
850 Leadville—Jos. Scott, 1408 Harrison ave.
681 Loveland—R. L. Pryor.
362 Pueblo—F. E. Westbrook, 1016 E. 10th.
832 Salida—C. E. Holland.
1257 Silverton—D. A. Gillis.
267 Trinidad—C. F. MacDougall.
1173 Trinidad—G. B. Schuppan, Box 733.
584 Victor—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT

- 115 Bridgeport—M. L. Kane, 158 George st.
952 Bristol—John Riggs, 65 Divinity st.
927 Danbury—M. L. Barber.
127 Derby—Geo. A. Lewis, Sr., 235 Main st.
647 Fairfield—Henry Williams, Box 65.
196 Greenwich—W. H. Herbert, 25 Davenport avenue.
43 Hartford—G. B. Miskill, 237 Lawrence.
920 Meriden—H. E. Tracy, 84 Columbia st.
1229 Mystic—C. F. Kemble, Box 274.
804 Naugatuck—H. W. Wells.
97 New Britain—E. Morse, Box 747.
79 New Haven—J. F. Plunkett, Box 336.
133 New London—Wm. Gunn, Jr., Crystal ave.
1172 "—J. Kane, 48 1/2 Crystal ave.
1005 New Milford—E. Howland, Wellsville ave.
137 Norwich—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central av.
746 Norwalk—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 74.
818 Putnam—Geo. A. Youngs, 15 Centre st.
1119 Ridgefield—F. J. Walker.
757 South Manchester—J. McCarty, Box 500.
210 Stamford—J. F. Flynn, 106 W. Broad st.
234 Thompsonville—Thos. McCarroll, Box 166.
216 Torrington—C. Arnold, 113 Migeon ave.
1341 Unionville—Wm. F. Jones.
260 Waterbury—T. Smith, 136 S. Main st.
825 Williamantic—Geo. Taft, 155 Main st.
583 Winsted—J. A. Dean, 92 Ridge st.

DELAWARE

- 626 Wilmington—Harry S. Lynch, 1208 Dupont st.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington—Secretary Dist. Council, W. W. Winfern, 1421 Md. av., N.E.
190 "—F. J. Niedomanski, 358 N. St., S.W.
884 "—R. M. Clift, 612 I st., N. W.
1103 "—(Mill) Harry C. Johnson, 1213 N. Capitol st., N.E.

FLORIDA

- Jacksonville—Secretary District Council, C. W. Crabb, 440 Oak st.
224 "—(Col.) S. T. Minus, Box 90.
605 "—A. C. MacNeill, 779 E. Adam st.
627 "—W. Culver, Station D.
655 Key West—N. P. Nelson, 1018 Olivia st.
1137 "—A. E. Kelly, 825 Virginia st.
993 Miami—William G. Coats, Box 141.
74 Pensacola—J. A. Lyle, 316 1/2 W. Main st.
107 "—(Col.) W. H. Walls, 185 Taragona st.
864 St. Augustine—W. Edgerton, 19 Garnett av.
531 St. Petersburg—W. A. Roberts, Box 112.
420 Tampa—(Colored) A. E. Vearance, 1017 3d ave.
696 "—F. Pimbley, Box 111.
819 West Palm Beach—W. E. Glenn, Box 227.

GEORGIA

- Atlanta—Secretary of Dist. Council, Vincent N. Ridgely, 12 Orme st.
317 "—(Cars) H. Morgan, 117 McAfee.
329 "—J. M. Vaughan, 228 Magnolia st.
439 "—T. H. J. Miller, 16 Venable st.
542 "—J. O. Alexander, 124 Oakland ave.
1293 "—(Col.) L. P. Latimer, 169 Howell.
283 Augusta—A. Lang, Sav. rd. and 12th st.
1228 "—(Col.) J. A. Demps, 30 Sherman st.
1068 Bainbridge—R. W. Smith.
527 Brunswick—(Col.) J. M. Pitts, 714 S. Lee.
865 "—Walter Grier, 1120 S. Amherst st.
313 Columbus—A. S. T. Jamison, 9 19th st.
535 Dalton—J. A. Williams, Box 334.
793 Gainesville—T. E. Stewart.

- Macon—Secretary of District Council, W. Lewis.
144 "—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.
326 "—(Col.) A. D. Jackson, 136 Jackson st.
654 "—W. Davis, 211 Clinton st., E. Mac.
752 Marietta—J. A. Kile, Box 63.
411 Rome—T. Johnson, 213 W. Fifth st.
Savannah—Secretary of District Council, J. W. Heidt, 110 Anderson st. W.
256 "—B. F. Smith, Box 251.
318 "—(Col.)—J. Anderson, 625 Cemetery st.
261 Valdosta—T. B. Swilley, 532 Rogers st.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

- 745 Honolulu—S. K. Nawaa.

IDAHO

- 398 Lewiston—J. L. Barham.
635 Boise City—J. B. Boutager, 1411 10th st.
220 Wallace—E. L. Wood, Box 87.
1042 Weiser—A. W. McCully, Box 37.

ILLINOIS

- 377 Alton—Chas. E. Grace, 1114 E. 3d st.
788 Anna—S. F. Eaves.
1184 Auburn—J. E. Higgins.
916 Aurora—Geo. Baxter, 51 Wilder st.
1248 Batavia—Milo Miller, Spring st.
741 Beardstown—Geo. Hagener.
433 Belleville—Theo. J. Kaufhold, 26 Harding Lane.
975 Benton—A. H. Tedron.
63 Bloomington—S. Cunningham, 610 S. Clinton st.
894 Cairo—E. L. Riley, 210 17th st.
939 Campbell Hill (Jackson Co.)—J. V. Mungrane.
293 Canton—J. W. Poper, 431 N. Ave. B.
841 Carbondale—W. A. Forsyth, 255 S. Marion.
737 Carlinville—Jos. Boente.
1081 Carlyle—Charles J. Snyder, Box 92.
588 Cartersville—R. J. Peterson.
367 Centralia—J. F. Adcock, 846 Morrison st.
41 Champaign—J. J. Shook, 410 E. Springfield ave.
518 Charleston—F. Huffman, 20 Madison av.
Chicago—Secretary of District Council, Thos. Neale, 502 Garden City Block, 56 Fifth ave.
1 "—W. G. Schardt, 56 Fifth ave., Room 503.
10 "—J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
13 "—T. Lellivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21 "—(French) P. Hudon, 207 E. Center ave.
54 "—(Boh.) V. Zitek, 1301 S. 41st av.
58 "—Otto Anderson, 1883 N. Clark st.
62 "—(Englewood) A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st., Chicago.
70 "—(Brighton Park) P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place, Chicago.
80 "—(Moreland) Henry Bowmaster, 8 Franklin st., Oak Park, Ill.
141 "—(Grand Crossing) J. Murray, 1310 70th Place.
181 "—K. G. Torkelson, 1614 N. Central Park ave.
199 "—(South Chicago) J. C. Grantham, 8023 Escanaba ave., Chicago.
242 "—(Ger.) C. Streit, 5620 Emerald av.
416 "—C. H. Wagner, 364 Washburn av.
419 "—(Ger.) Ernest Thielke, 466 Hastings st.
434 "—(Kensington) (Fr.) F. Gagnan, 1362 75th st.
504 "—(Jewish) S. Ziskind, 53 Newberry avenue.
521 "—(Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 745 W. Division st.
272 Chicago Heights—W. E. Howard, 1914 Chicago road.
869 Chillicothe—W. B. Steiner.
204 Coffeen—W. A. May.
295 Collinsville—M. J. Doon'r.
1191 Coulterville—Elmer Garvin.
1106 Creal Springs—J. T. Gulley.
269 Danville—C. H. Wilson, 714 N. Walnut st.
742 Decatur—C. C. Merris, 764 N. Monroe.
965 DeKalb—John Halsne, 417 Pine st.
1121 De Soto—L. S. Winter, Box 114.
928 Divernon—Daniel Poland.
790 Dixon—R. McMaster, 610 Spruce st.
510 Duquoin—A. L. Gothard.
East St. Louis—Sec. District Council, C. R. Palmer, 318 Missouri ave.
169 "—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois st.
697 "—(Stairs and Mill) H. J. Shircliff, 614 Josephine st.
903 "—D. Grines.

- 378 Edwardsville—F. B. Dietz, Box 311.
363 Elgin—Wm. A. Underhill, 358 Bent st.
1048 Fairbury—E. H. Bastian.
480 Freeburg—Henry Schick.
719 Freeport—H. H. Hineline, Douglas ave.
1087 Galena—F. G. Eggleston, Box 654.
360 Galesburg—Ed. Chelstrand, 1474 N. Seminary st.
1290 Geneseo—Oscar Boom.
1234 Girard—T. W. Starkay.
178 Goreville—L. J. Albright.
639 Harrisburg—Isaac M. Allen, Box 282.
805 Havana—Grant Holt.
581 Herrin—A. E. Spence.
461 Highwood—Jos. Severson, Box 83.
904 Jacksonville—J. W. Robinson, 134 Richards st.
174 Joliet—A. Leach, 1201 Vine st.
1029 Johnston—J. L. Westray, Lake Creek, Ill.
496 Kankakee—B. C. Hutton, Box 157.
154 Kewanee—F. Johnson, 700 E. 4th st.
1066 Kimmunity—John W. Allen.
250 Lake Forest—W. B. Russell, Box 47.
336 La Salle—F. Gall, 223 9th st.
568 Lincoln—Frank Dalzell, 125 Logan st.
505 Litchfield—Geo. C. Fellner, 803 Chestnut.
633 Madison—J. M. Richie, Granite City, Box 353.
508 Marion—S. H. Hearne.
789 Marissa—A. F. Jensen.
1037 Marseilles—S. A. Couch, Box 127.
765 Mascoutah—Edmund Hoerd.
347 Mattoon—W. W. Walker, 1819 Grant av.
1296 Mendota—Aug. P. Schmidt.
803 Metropolis—B. P. D. Schroder.
241 Moline—J. C. Fullmer, Box 267.
1265 Monmouth—John Lister.
1161 Morris—Noble Holmes, Box 424.
1188 Mt. Carmel—A. Schuckers.
280 Mt. Olive—F. Garrels.
999 Mt. Vernon—J. Harlow, 700 E. Main st.
604 Murphyboro—J. Weingarth, 527 N. 9th st.
671 New Baden—Julius Hummel, Box 53.
582 Odin—C. E. Vandercok.
1192 Oglesby—Robert Pryde.
661 Ottawa—J. D. Geary, 216 Delean st.
1211 Palmyra—John Hunt.
648 Pana—W. L. Wright, 702 S. Spruce st.

- 1334 Paris—W. Thompson.
644 Pekin—Geo. P. Chase, 510 S. 3d st.
183 Peoria—H. A. Currie, 438 Archer ave.
733 Percy—W. C. Fisk.
195 Peru—Dave George, Box 51.
1056 Pinckneyville—J. Funk.
728 Pontiac—L. McCombs, 416 W. Moulton.
189 Quincy—F. W. Buscher, 1025 Madison.
792 Rockford—I. W. Tuthill, 330 Penfield Pl.
166 Rock Island—A. Johnson, 917 11th av.
798 Salem—S. M. Pratz, Box 197.
1299 Seatonville—A. F. Burns.
1083 St. Charles—Peter Ray.
479 Sparta—H. C. Pillars, Box 326.
16 Springfield—G. Thompson, 134 N. W. Grand ave.
631 Spring Valley—D. F. Dilts, Box 621.
156 Staunton—A. M. Gockel.
695 Sterling—Charles Uhl.
495 Streator—Ed. Kraske, 1002 S. Bloomington st.
1250 Tamaroa—Sam Harris.
748 Taylorville—Terry Rope.
807 Toluca—S. L. Wells.
1026 Urbana—Jacob Schmitt, 703 N. University st.
1338 Utica—Harlow Verts.
1163 Virden—J. M. Ward.
448 Wanigan—G. Williams, 1209 Washington st.
1193 West Frankfort—S. W. Parrish, Frankfort.
418 Witt—Samuel Kessinger.

INDIANA

- 477 Alexandria—Clarence Noble.
352 Anderson—W. E. Swan, 1541 Ohio ave.
1308 Bluffton—W. P. McConnell, 530 E. Cherry.
694 Boonville—C. H. Bohrer.
431 Brazil—H. Hays, 603 1st st.
488 Clinton—Edward Oxford.
1155 Columbus—A. B. Morton, E. Columbus.
946 Decatur—J. A. Moore.
998 Dugger—William Jones.
1110 East Chicago—Peter Kansfield, Hessville.
565 Elkhart—Geo. Pimbley, 410 N. 2d st.
652 Elwood—Hugh Moore, 2501 S. A. st.
90 Evansville—S. A. Stork, 920 E. Illinois st.
232 Ft. Wayne—L. Delegrange, 3531 Piqua av.
859 French Lick—Chas. R. Lashbook.
1350 Garrett—I. O. Swank.
160 Gas City—I. W. Lucas, Box 26, Jonesboro.
908 Goshen—M. C. Utery, 108 Olive st.
599 Hammond—W. Dicks, Box 293.
213 Hartford City—C. A. Brown, Box 657.
Indianapolis—Secretary of District Council, M. H. Evans, 704 W. 11th.
60 "—(Ger.) Wm. Hoff, 908 Sanders st.
281 "—J. T. Goode, 24 Kentucky ave.
549 "—(Stairs) W. L. Evans, 516 Bright.
1317 Indiana Harbor—O. Johnson.
909 Jasonville—Chas. H. Edmondson.
533 Jeffersonville—Louis Miller.
1275 Kendallville—S. E. Carter.
734 Kokomo—M. R. McBeth, 113 S. Union st.
215 Lafayette—J. McKinley, 523 N. 5th st.
487 Linton—Jas. F. Parks, Box 512.
808 Logansport—W. J. French, Box 491.
365 Marion—I. M. Simons, 709 E. Sherman.
1221 Matthews—H. O. Chamberlain.
1238 Michigan City—Aberham Jones.
592 Muncie—H. Kline, 512 W. 9th st.
436 New Albany—Geo. W. Lemmon, 203 W. Spring st.
445 New Castle—Jack Allen.
1196 Oakland City—G. R. Thurman.
932 Peru—W. G. Miller, 305 W. Canal st.
619 Petersburg—W. D. Goad.
935 Princeton—J. T. Davison, No. Seminary st.
912 Richmond—O. A. Lauck, 417 S. 9th st.
806 Rushville—W. Wollung, 340 Jackson st.
413 South Bend—J. Chirhart, 402 N. Taylor.
1304 Spencer—W. M. Crist.
706 Sullivan—R. E. Rice.
205 Terre Haute—C. L. Hudson, 2022 N. 10th.
358 Tipton—F. M. Roode.
658 Vincennes—A. C. Pennington, King's Htl.
812 "—F. Conley, 605 Portland ave.
598 Washash—Chas. E. Day, 270 S. Carroll.
1339 Warsaw—W. L. Stewart.
1076 Washington—C. A. Boston, 412 William st.
1038 Winslow—E. Gladdish.

INDIAN TERRITORY

- 1028 Ardmore—Albert Harris.
653 Chickasha—J. G. Miller.
1158 Coalgate—J. G. Roberts.
1199 Durant—E. B. Dyer.
1092 Haileyville—Oscar J. Burdick.
1072 Muskogee—Robert E. Dorsey, Box 375.
986 South McAlester—C. M. Wathen, Box 77.
1276 Wilberton—J. B. Kelsey.

IOWA

- 315 Boone—Theo. Johnson, 323 16th st.
534 Burlington—Leonard Soderberg, 1420 Cleveland ave.
308 Cedar Rapids—M. Carpenter, 339 4th ave., W.
597 Centerville—G. W. Jones, Box 87.
772 Clinton—M. Hansen, 250 Peck ave.
1142 Colfax—Arthur C. Cox.
611 Corydon—W. P. Alfred, Jr.
364 Council Bluffs—F. H. Stover, 1124 S. 6th.
634 Creston—John Harshaw, 710 W. Spencer.
554 Davenport—Chas. Adrian, 1418 Liberty st.
1272 "—W. H. Hitchcock.
106 Des Moines—J. C. Walker, 717 Mulberry.
425 "—(Mill) I. R. French, 1424 Grand av.
678 Dubuque—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
284 Fort Dodge—Wm. Leahy, Box 417.
514 Hiteam—Lucius Oaks, Box 213.
1260 Iowa City—Jos. A. Poor, 210 N. Gilbert.
523 Keokuk—H. L. Breitenstein, 1522 Bank.
1171 Marion—S. M. Wiley, Box 836.
1112 Marshalltown—F. Nicholson, 1000 W. Boone st.
1247 Mason City—Tom Hodges, 210 S. Jackson ave.
1069 Muscatine—R. K. Rowland, 1008 E. 9th.
1213 Mystic—B. F. Taylor.
1116 Newton—Bruce Sattelle.
1034 Oskaloosa—J. A. Harriman.
767 Ottumwa—H. I. McCarrel, Leo ave.
879 Red Oak—J. A. Elwood, 111 S. 3d st.
948 Sioux City—C. M. Cook, 123 S. Iowa st.
552 Waterloo—W. C. Eickelberg, Cor. Water and 5th st.

KANSAS

- 253 Argentine—M. Murphy, Box 347.
753 Atchison—E. B. Harman, 711 Kansas av.
1205 Chanute—W. O. Thomas.
1212 Coffeyville—E. S. Harper, 509 E. 4th st.
1224 Emporia—W. E. Daniels, 1427 Merchant.
942 Fort Scott—E. O. Yackel, 724 Ransom.
876 Frontenac—Sam Edgcomb.

1198 Independence—O. C. Chamberlain.
123 Iola—C. O. Churchill, 507 E. Spruce st.
1042 Junction City—B. E. Smith.
138 Kansas City—G. Turner, 909 S. 13th st.
458 Lawrence—W. Dunn, 465 Locust st.
499 Leavenworth—G. McCaully, 217½ N. 5th.
1022 Parsons—W. King, 1918 Clark ave.
561 Pittsburg—W. Williamson, 307 W. Forrest
1001 Scammon—Wm. Thompson, Box 43.
158 Topeka—R. M. Vaught, Box 30.
1220 Wellington—L. Mosby, 409 N. Blaine st.
201 Wichita—W. E. Youngmeyer, 911 S.
Emporia ave.
1183 Winfield—J. H. Cain.

KENTUCKY

472 Ashland—D. M. Brickley.
684 Bardwell—T. B. Sandford.
725 Bowling Green—E. N. Vernon.
641 Central City—L. N. Jenkins, Box J.
712 Covington—C. Glatting, 1502 Kava-
nough st.
785 " —J. Mantz, 138 Trevor st.
937 Fulton—J. H. Cullin.
851 Henderson—J. D. Nordgauer, 7 Julia st.
442 Hopkinsville—J. Weston, 1006 E. 7th st.
1218 Ludlow—James Glaser.

Louisville—Secretary of District Council,
O. Gregory, 615 W. Broadway.
103 " —J. Martin, 2426 St. Xavier st.
214 " (Ger.) C. Wellenborg, 712 E. Mad-
ison st.

1039 Marion—Sam. Hurst.
698 Newport—J. Cronin, 923 Washington av.
809 Owensboro—J. Owen, 102 Woodford ave.
559 Paducah—W. Kirkpatrick, 402 S. 10th.
1017 Sturgis—B. R. Williams.

LOUISIANA

1147 Baton Rouge—J. Lyons, 211 15th st.
1225 " —W. Bangs, 113 Ferdinand st.
929 Crowley—O. E. Gregg, Box 582.
874 Jennings—Charles Killinger.
1057 Lake Charles—Thos. East.
868 Monroe—W. G. Lorraine, 613 Catalpa st.
758 " —(Col.) Wm. Barnes.
1251 New Iberia—Clarence French.

76 New Orleans—F. Duhrkap, 616 Cadiz st.
397 Ruston—Charles Russ.

Shreveport—Sec. Dist. Council, C. B. Huff.
85 " —James Cannon, Box 261.
764 " —P. F. Hartel, 442 Maple st.
1279 " —D. D. Swindle, care People's Drug
Store.

995 Winfield—W. H. Baker.

MAINE

914 Augusta—John F. Spaulding, Box 198.
621 Bangor—W. A. Crocker, 367 Essex st.
459 Bar Harbor—N. Cheney, 20 Holland ave.
1259 Gardner—H. W. Dodge, 134 Spring st.
407 Lewiston—C. M. Page, 106 Holland st.
517 Portland—A. S. Thomas, 3 Leonard st.,
Woodfords.

1031 Madison—C. T. Miller.
1189 Rumford Falls—Edwin Brown.
787 Showhegan—M. S. Adams.
348 Waterville—John S. Pressey.

MARYLAND

1126 Annapolis—A. T. Basil, West st. ext'd.
Baltimore—Sec. District Council, Wm. R.
Phillips, 917 Ryan st.
990 " —G. Hewing, 1030 N. Eden st.
29 " —Wm. Keenan, 728 Aisquith st.
44 " —(German) H. Bosse, 125 N. Mont-
ford ave.
1315 " —Lewis N. Bowen, 1833 N. Pat-
terson Park av.
1024 Cumberland—W. S. Walton, 30½ N. Centre.

MASSACHUSETTS

395 Adams—Geo. Rupprecht, 34 N. Sumner.
1298 Andover—Austin Poland.
1059 Athol—L. Bowen, 2018 Main st.
1307 Attleboro—Robt. Forbes, 41 Orange st.

Boston—Secretary District Council, J. E.
Poits, 67 Batchelder street,
Dorchester.

33 " —D. H. Deacon, 1122 Dorchester
avenue, Dorchester.

954 " —M. Umas, 113 Brighton st.
1096 " —(Floor Layers) B. L. Baker, 50
Clarkson st., Dorchester.

889 Allston—G. R. England, 88 N. Beacon st.,
Brighton.

438 Brookline—James Keefe, 9 High st. Place.
441 Cambridge—Ira F. Bowley, 367 Beacon
st., Somerville.

443 Chelsea—P. S. Mulligan, 20 Poplar st.
386 Dorchester—J. Lent, 23 Harbor View st.
218 East Boston—C. M. Dempsey, 321 Parris.

780 Everett—W. A. MacDuff, 3 Blanchard av.
625 Malden—F. W. Smith, Box 70.
959 Mattapan—C. Morgan, E. Milton, Mass.

Middlesex—Sec'y District Council, H. H.
Gove, 87 Summer st., Stoughton.

760 Melrose—C. Fletcher, 39 Boardman ave.
777 Melrose—Thos. H. Flynn, 15 South st.
831 Arlington—S. C. Low, Box 290, Lexington.

885 Woburn—Geo. H. Peppard, 14 Court st.
991 Winchester—L. Taylor, 48 Cutting st.

762 Quincy—W. B. Adams, 2 Hill st.
846 Revere—Bert J. Hart, Walnut ave.
67 Roxbury—J. McLaughlin, 35 Valentine st.

629 Somerville—F. Quessy, 33 Trull st.
862 Wakefield—W. Melanson, 9 John st.
938 West Roxbury—J. Smith, 105 Arundel st.
821 Winthrop—G. Livenstone, 31½ Hermon.

1046 Bridgewater—John H. Toomey, Wall st.
624 Brockton—H. T. Blackwell, 16 Central sq.
858 Clinton—Omar Harvey, 16 Laurel st.

1123 Cohasset—Herbert R. Gott, Box 478.
892 Dedham—M. J. Campbell, 5 Partridge
street, West Roxbury.

1008 Falmouth—Wm. S. Parker.

223 Fall River—A. Sampson, 203 Horton st.
1305 " —(Fr.) Frank Moquin, 331 Aimes.

778 Fitchburg—C. Patterson, 25 East st.
860 Framingham—E. P. Twitchell, Ashland,
Mass.

1335 Franklin—Frank Hurd, Chestnut st.
570 Gardner—Thomas J. Foley, 52 Elm st.
910 Gloucester—J. C. Tuttle, Box 254.

1045 Great Barrington—C. H. Bell, 54 Dresser av.
782 Greenfield—Jos. Desautels, Elm st.
1292 Hamilton—Moses Wheeler, Wenham.

82 Haverhill—George A. Frost, Box 401.
424 Hingham—H. B. Hardy, Box 113.
Holyoke—Sec. Dist. Council, M. J. Leary,
72 Nanotuck st.

390 " —D. Laplante, 529 Summer st.
656 " —M. J. Gleason, 125 Dwight st.

400 Hudson—George E. Bryant, Box 125.
802 Hyde Park—J. Faulkner, 419 Hyde Pk av.
111 Lawrence—J. Labelle, 451 Broadway.
370 Lenox—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
794 Leominster—P. I. Brown, 15 Harrison st.
49 Lowell—Jos. A. Pion, 309 W. 6th st.
688 Lynn—G. Blood, 20 Emery st., Saugus.
1041 " —M. L. Delano, 88 Vine st.
962 Marblehead—R. H. Roach, 273 Washing-
ton st.
988 Marlboro—E. L. Power, 90 Highland av.
867 Milford—Wm. C. Waters, 27 Pond st.
847 Natick—F. Pulsifer, 21 High st.
693 Needham—Elias W. Adams.
1021 New Bedford—J. Maher, 181 Belleville av.
989 Newburyport—H. Marshall, 2 Spring st.

Newton—Sec. District Council, R. C. Ross,
84 Bowers st., Newtownville.

275 " —R. H. Thode, 757 Washington
st., Newtonville.

680 Newton Centre—F. C. Boisner, 1241 Cen-
tre st.

708 West Newton—J. Christie, Box 744.

193 North Adams—J. J. Agan, 243 River st.
351 Northampton—Wm. Quinn, 181 Prospect st.
784 North Easton—Henry Holmes.

North Shore—Sec. District Council, D. A.
Schantz, 3 Central st.

878 Beverly—A. W. Dodge, 53 Essex st.
950 Danvers—G. B. McRae.
924 Manchester—H. A. Hall, Box 460.

888 Salem—D. A. Schantz, 3 Central st.

866 Norwood—F. M. Prescott, 93 Hill st.
444 Pittsfield—Chas. Hyde, 16 Booth's Place.
1167 Scituate—A. W. Totman.

1197 Saugus—E. N. Fielding, Cliftondale.
861 Southbridge—Edmond Leppre, 27 Dean.

Springfield—Sec'y of Dist. Council, A. G.
Hurd, 11 Wilbraham av.

96 " —(Fr.) A. Ostigny, 14 Loring st.
177 " —G. W. Veley, 79 Montrose st.
1105 " —(Mill) J. F. Moran, 9 Bell ave.,
Merrick.

685 Chicopee—E. Blanchette, 6 Chestnut st.

1063 Stoughton—B. S. Capen, Box 1013.
1035 Taunton—C. E. Cornell, 47 Kilton st.
540 Waltham—W. F. Annable, 119 Brown st.

1227 " —A. B. Smith, 545 Main st.
1102 Watertown—Gus. Lindstrom, 31 Spring.
823 Webster—Geo. M. Wilson, 19 Crosby st.

222 Westfield—L. H. Andrews, 11 Green ave.
848 Weymouth—G. B. Loring, East Braintree.
979 Williamstown—Arthur Brooks, Box 108.

1018 Whitman—E. A. Vaughan.

Worcester—Secretary of District Council,
P. B. Keefe, 133 Shrews-
bury st.

23 " —J. Cheatham, 88 Providence st.
408 " —(Fr.) F. Gaudette, 103 Wash-
ington st.

720 " —(Swedish) Fred Peterson, 11
Elizabeth st.

877 " —(Mill) R. H. Coates, 571 Main st.

MICHIGAN

984 Adrian—Wm. J. Brown, 64 Dennis st.

105 Alpena—B. D. Kelley, 416 Tawas st.
512 Ann Arbor—Wm. Duplosif, 415 W. Jeffer-
son st.

871 Battle Creek—S. O. Pierce, 20 Virginia av.
116 Bay City—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
898 Benton Harbor—H. Graff, 111 Madison av.

1344 Boyne—P. F. Streeter.
797 Charlevoix—Jas. Saunders, Box 307.
1095 Cheboygan—Eugene Wansord.

1020 Delray—John A. Belisle.
19 Detroit—T. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
303 " —O. Friedland, 591 Watson st.

577 Elk Rapids—Robert Rex.
1119 Escanaba—Charles Franzane.
643 Flint—Edwin Shannon, 1500 Beach st.

335 Grand Rapids—J. F. Murphy, 129 Clancy.
1330 " —S. W. Smith.
1336 " —Theo. Pearson, 199 Sinclair st.

130 Hancock—Arthur Pickett.
1254 Harbor Springs—George A. Irish.
1122 Houghton—J. W. Disney.

1310 Hudson—C. A. Shaw.
651 Jackson—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
297 Kalamazoo—H. Greedyke, 1405 St. West.

1226 Manistee—W. S. Wells, 614 Fine st.
958 Marquette—D. J. Gray, N. E. cor. 3d and
Crescent.

341 Marine City—W. L. Rivard, Box 379.
1164 Midland—Geo. A. Bugbee.
173 Munising—A. L. Johnson.

100 Muskegon—Henry Bymhold, 124 3d st.
609 Onaway—H. L. Foye.
1077 Owosso—L. M. Burch, 633 Woodlawn av.

791 Petosky—W. H. Clark.
1032 Pontiac—J. Bethune, Cottage & Centre st.
585 Port Huron—C. E. Seebach, 2340 Walnut.

59 Saginaw—P. Frisch, 623 Atwater st.
334 " —W. Billington, 1011 Congress st.
46 Sault Ste. Marie—A. Stowell, 227 Maga-
zine st.

1080 South Haven—H. Leetson, 1007 Cook av.
226 Traverse City—E. J. Hammond, 406 Wads-
worth st.

814 Wyandotte—C. Renner, 20 Plum st.
1283 Ypsilanti—C. H. La Morder.

MINNESOTA

Duluth and Superior—Sec'y Dist. Council,
E. P. Heller, 1424 W. Superior st.,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth—S. T. Skrove, 319 E. Sixth st.
951 Brainerd—R. Ranson, 214 4th av., N.E.

1328 Hibbing—C. C. Bagnell.
992 Mankato—C. Keith, 235 Lock st.

Minneapolis—Secretary of District Council,
L. E. Bennett, 408 S.
7th st.

7 " —J. Franzen, 3314 Columbus av.
548 " —(Millwrights) Henry B. Bach-
man, 415 W. 26th st.

980 Rochester—H. E. Schroeder.
930 St. Cloud—Henry P. Steckling, 709 17½
ave., S. St. Cloud.

957 Stillwater—L. Seiberlich, 715 S. 7th st.
87 St. Paul—Gus Carlson, 715 Ashland av.
307 Winona—E. Rohweder, 453 Grand st.

MISSISSIPPI

1348 Brook Haven—Wm. Haydock.
1086 Gulfport—C. A. White.

354 Laurel—E. Tucker, Box 496.
466 Meridian—H. J. Hubbard, 5th st. and
45th ave.

970 Vicksburg—(Col.) George Ruffin.
1047 " —A. M. Powell, Box 71.

MISSOURI

1280 Bevier—E. L. Hampton.
1303 California—Jos. L. Smoot.
566 Charleston—F. G. Withers.

1278 Columbia—A. B. Wayland.
1262 Chillicothe—T. J. Patterson, 1501 Cal-
houn st.

922 Farmington—S. P. Counts.
721 Flat River—J. C. Beard.

1285 Green City—C. G. Smart.
607 Hannibal—M. B. Velie, 830 Centre st.
945 Jefferson City—H. J. Faust, 330 E. Ashley.

311 Joplin—C. S. Albright, 1906 Moffet ave.
4 Kansas City—J. Chaffin, 3704 Michigan.
48 Kirksville—A. N. Gardner, 516 N. High st.

1329 Kirkwood—Peter C. Bopp.
1177 Marceline—W. B. White, Box 73.
934 Marshall—Clay Lemon, 766 S. Lafa-
yette ave.

1187 Nevada—G. Mabry, 530 S. College st.
1165 New Madrid—Richard Phelon.
740 Novinger—R. D. Frankford, Box 55.

1049 Poplar Bluff—H. F. Bullock.
978 Springfield—C. E. Gregory, 779 Collegest.
110 St. Joseph—C. E. Leslie, 19th and Dar-
phon ave.

St. Louis—Sec. of District Council, Geo. C.
Newman, 703 a N. 15th st.

5 " —(Ger.) Chas. Thoms, 2106 Victor.
45 " —(Ger.) H. Rosenbaum, 1801
Warren st.

47 " —(Ger.) E. Zimmermann, 3529 In-
diana ave.

73 " —G. J. Swank, 4428 Manchester av.
257 " —A. W. Ware, 4767 Greer ave.
578 " —Aug. Stohman, 2011 Penn st.

1100 " —Adolph Rick, 2218 Gaine st.
1011 " —W. T. Smith, 6215 S. 7th st.
1206 Trenton—M. C. Pryor, Box 95.

MONTANA

88 Anaconda—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
112 Butte City—A. I. Woodbury, Box 623.

286 Great Falls—Geo. Hanks, 1013 N. 7th av.
923 Havre—Chas. T. Emery, Box 1318.

153 Helena—S. N. Holmquist, 1009 Bedford.
911 Kalispell—W. F. Ludwig.
1302 Lewiston—W. R. Howe.

1085 Livingston—Charles J. Butt.
816 Lothrop—W. A. Hawley.
28 Missoula—J. McElvany, Box 288.

744 Red Lodge—T. I. Dunnigan.

NEBRASKA

1286 Beatrice—Thomas Orvin.
113 Lincoln—J. W. Emberson, 2840 P st.

1306 " —G. R. Cameron, 1308 N st.
1332 " —(Mill) C. W. Axtell, 345 N. 27th.

960 Nebraska City—W. Lambert, 1912 1st
Course.

427 Omaha—Jos. Perry, 1923 Leavenworth.
279 South Omaha—C. M. Williamson, 827 N.
17th st.

NEVADA

971 Reno—H. J. Newmarker, 601 Virginia st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1271 Clairmont—Alba Town.
538 Concord—E. S. Carroll, 7½ Depot st.

1138 Dover—E. A. Chick, 40 Oak st.
1222 Franklin—Napoleon Carberneau.

1270 Keene—C. A. Davis, 567 West st.
931 Manchester—G. W. Turney, 23 Appleton.
579 Nashua—A. C. Blane, 73 Walnut st.

921 Portsmouth—B. Redden, 5 Wibold st.
1289 West Derry—B. G. McCoy.

NEW JERSEY

1002 Arlington—R. S. Pierce, 110 Stewart av.
750 Asbury Park—F. W. Hall, Box 1015.

432 Atlantic City—J. Neill, 7 Warren Terrace.
811 Atlantic Highlands—M. Southall, Leon-
ardsville, N. J.

1067 Belleville—Edw. J. Mutch, Nutley, N. J.
1327 Bellmar—R. D. Whitlock, Box 1024, As-
bury Park.

880 Bernardsville—J. B. Conklin.
121 Bridgeton—H. M. Wilson, 130 East ave.
20 Camden—C. Wolverson, 901 Bideman av.

1150 Deckertown—J. B. Fuller.
594 Dover—H. M. Hiller, 126 Mt. Hope av.
941 East Orange—J. McKeever, 73 Sussex ave.

519 E. Rutherford—K. J. Jorgenson, Madison
st., Carlstadt.

1253 Gladstone—Theo. Stevens, Mine Br'k, N.J.
1277 Glassboro—John C. Kirchner, Box 180.
265 Hackensack—C. A. Kan, 24 Warren st.

57 Irvington—T. Wilson, 56 Park ave.

Hudson County—Secretary of Dist. Coun-
cil, J. R. Burgess, 168 Mercer st., Jer-
sey City.

612 Union Hill—(Ger.) Joseph Worischek, 721
Adam st., Hoboken.

391 Hoboken—D. Connell, 254 7th st.
467 " —(Ger.) J. Koch, 386 Ocean ave.,
Jersey City.

299 West Hoboken—Wm. Grierson, 15 Tower
Hill ave., West New York.

139 Jersey City—G. R. Edsall, 311 Communi-
paw ave.

118 " —(Mill) P. C. Lussenhop, Jr., 549
Gregory av., Sta. I, Hoboken.

282 " —Wm. Hafner, 6 North st., Jer-
sey City Heights.

482 " —J. Burgess, 168 Mercer st.
564 " —Amos Turley, 270 Griffith st.,
Jersey City Heights.

157 " —(Stairs) W. Mildenberge, 159
Hancock ave.

383 Bayonne—Max Dinerstein, 87 W 51st st.
486 " —C. A. Griffin, 82 W. 45th st.

151 Long Branch—Chas. E. Brown, Box 241,
Long Branch City.

1058 Madison—J. F. Keating.
305 Millville—S. Horner, 821 Archer st.

429 Montclair—H. Baldwin, 11 Friendship pl.
638 Morristown—C. V. Deats, Box 163.

Newark—Secretary of District Council,
M. Ambrelli, 29 Bragaw ave.

119 " —S. Cole, 11 Norfolk st.
120 " —(Ger.) C. Herman, 80 Hamburg pl.

148 " —L. Baumann, 279 Waverly ave.
306 " —A. L. Beegle, 122 N. 2d st.

723 " —(Ger.) G. Arendt, 330 S. 10th st.
1209 " —(Mill) J. Koll, 43 Crawford st.

1297 New Brunswick—Moses Doyle, Throop av.
1124 Newton—D. S. Gray, 98 High st.

349 Orange—M. Morlock, 59 Park st.

Paterson—Sec. Dist. Council, J. Fanning,
77 Ellison st.

325 " —S. Sixx, 189 Hamilton ave.
1036 " —Krine Englishman, 125 N. 2d st.

345 " —(Mill) J. Barbour, 5 Garfield av.
490 Passaic—J. Van Weil, Lodi.

1157 " —Max Martey, 126 President st.
65 Perth Amboy—W. Bath, 33 Lewis st.

399 Phillipsburg—Jacob S. Lowe, 42 Fox st.
842 Pleasantville—Benj. F. Risley, Box 261.

- 478 New York City—C. R. Nagel, 668 Courtlandt ave.
40 " Kingsbridge—E. J. Morrison, 15 Ackerman st.
172 " Westchester—J. Magnuson, Main st.
212 " Mt. Vernon—Henry Ramhorst, 136 W. Lincoln ave.
493 " "—Wm T. Wood, 37 Stevens ave.
593 " Williamsbridge—C. Moder, 12 4th st.
" Queens Borough, Sec. Dist. Council, F. Mittenzwei, Box 147, Corona, L. I.
906 Cedarhurst, L. I.—Robert Graef, Box 6, Woodmere, L. I.
640 College Point, L. I.—P. Carrol, Jr., 52 14th.
81 Far Rockaway, L. I.—E. Ward, 265 Central ave.
714 Flushing, L. I.—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
1093 Glen Cove, L. I.—A. Erickson, Box 267.
907 Great Neck, L. I.—J. V. Kennedy.
613 Jamaica, L. I.—Charles Stout, Box 46.
34 Long Island City, L. I.—John Engel, 141 Newton Road.
507 Corona, L. I.—P. A. Anderson, Box 13.
983 Freeport, L. I.—S. P. Shea.
601 Rockaway Beach, L. I.—C. Schultz, Box 90.
128 Whitestone, L. I.—Henry Hey.
901 Woodhaven, L. I.—Thos. Tuttil, 65 Oakley ave., Ozone Park, L. I.
324 Woodside, L. I.—John Fargason, Box 92.
Richmond Borough—Sec. Dist. Council, James N. Maine, 43 State st. West Brighton, S. I.
606 Port Richmond—William Houseman, 68 Columbia ave., West New Brighton.
567 Stapleton, S. I.—P. J. Klee, 156 Targee st.
322 Niagara Falls—J. P. Bell, 1414 18th st.
1098 Norfolk—Hugh McCann, Massena, N. Y.
369 North Tonawanda—F. Niehaus, 25 Rum-bold ave.
310 Norwich—Ira Robb, 26 Mitchell st.
474 Nyack—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101 Oneonta—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
546 Olean—M. A. Foster, Box 32.
1243 Oneida—Elihu Ackerman, 88 Stone st.
447 Ossining—D. E. Johnson, 27 Maurice av.
747 Oswego—Elmer E. Fish, 178 E. Mohawk.
163 Peekskill—John Worthington, 507 Smith.
996 Penn Yan—Evert Brown.
1115 Pleasantville—Otto Erler.
77 Portchester—J. Hoffman, 211 Chestnut st.
1135 Port Jefferson—Jerome W. Denton, Setan- ket, L. I.
1145 Port Jervis—Frank R. Starret, 7 Fall st.
203 Poughkeepsie—F. Quaternan, Box 32.
72 Rochester—S. C. Wright, 12 Walton st.
179 " (Ger.) T. Kraft, 20 Joiner st.
231 " Adam Fey, 28 Yale st.
1016 Rome—Fred. C. Evans, 504 Lock st.
573 Rye—J. Rosenquist, Box 283.
1027 Sandy Hill—E. La Pan, 36 Lacrosse st.
600 Saranac Lake—L. W. Divine.
1015 Saratoga Springs—W. C. Stoddard.
412 Sayville, L. I.—E. Townsend, Box 74.
146 Schenectady—H. E. Bishop, 35 Perry Lane.
963 " (Mill) H. Glenn, 101 Mohawk av., Scotia.
835 Seneca Falls—B. McKerritt, 3 Wash'gton.
853 Silver Creek—Edward Jersey.
Syracuse—Sec'y Dist. Council, E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
15 " (Ger.) Martin Ohlmann, 151 Mary st.
26 " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee.
192 " Charles Silvermail, 626 Vine.
1162 Suffern—Herbert Sutherland.
895 Tarrytown—Walter Wright, 44 Wildey.
1256 Ticonderoga—Chas. A. Thatcher, Box 314.
78 Troy—James G. Wilson, Box 65.
636 " (Mill) A. Bufo, 10 Lark st., Cohoes, N. Y.
918 Tupper Lake—Matthew Hammell.
389 Tuxedo—Fred. Slawson, Box 34, Sloatsburg, N. Y.
125 Utica—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
1141 Warwick—Melvin R. Green, Box 377.
278 Watertown—A. Wager, 308 Flower av. E.
1324 Westfield—J. W. Backman.
337 Whitesboro—L. Merklinger, Box 42.
53 White Plains—W. E. Patterson, Box 120.
273 Yonkers—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726 " Fred. Saarp, 124 Waverly st.

NORTH CAROLINA

- 384 Asheville—A. L. Henry, 49 West st.
558 Charlotte—W. T. Lemmond, 205 W. 4th.
1331 Durham—W. A. Wilkerson.
530 Hendersonville—C. P. Hall.
630 Raleigh—L. A. Emory, 307 Swain st.
1215 Rocky Mount—J. W. Jones.
1210 Southport—J. A. Edens.
826 Spray—J. L. Gatewood.
899 Wilmington—G. F. Quinn, 916 N. 4th st.
915 " Harold H. Harris, 612 Wood st.

NORTH DAKOTA

- 1176 Fargo—C. J. Bengston, 415 N. 11th st.

OHIO

- 84 Akron—G. Reichard, 106 Euclid ave.
1139 Alliance—J. R. Carr.
539 Ashtabula—D. Nobel, 48 Cornell st.
569 Barberton—J. T. Montgomery, Box 210.
17 Bellaire—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170 Bridgeport—B. F. Cunningham, Box 6.
485 Byesville—J. W. Dilley.
245 Cambridge—W. Waller, Box 860.
1291 Canal Dover—A. Miller, 129 8th st.
143 Canton—C. A. Rimmel, 1112 Linden ave.
589 Chillicothe—G. McMunn, 882 Columbus st.
1255 " C. H. Schremser, 476 Church st.
Cincinnati—Secretary of District Council, Louis A. Groll, 2526 Jefferson av.
2 " Thos. S. Jones, 1121 Fuller st.
209 " (Ger.) Aug. Weise, 969 Gest st.
327 " (Mill) E. G. Landherr, 3213 Beresford av.
628 " S. Gillfillen, 4214 Langdon st.
664 " (Stair) J. Eicher, 913 Central av., Newport, Ky.
667 " D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676 " O. E. Stienly, 175 Warner st.
692 " J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
Cleveland—Secretary of District Council, Wesley Workman, 83 Prospect st.
11 " Jas. Rumsey, 60 Clara st.
14 " T. W. Keller, 733 St. Clair st.
39 " (Boh.) J. Vlasek, 2 Ovington st., Station D.
393 " (Ger.) T. Wehrich, 16 Parker st.
449 " (Ger.) Fred Behrens, 228 Burton.
1108 " Wm. Lipscomb, 2025 Loraine st.
1231 " Wm. Rodiger, 122 Rosedale st.
1242 " (Parquet Floor Layers) M. Erickson, 105 Fairview st.
1258 " E. B. Garkey, 15 Thompkins st.
1346 " (Mill) S. M. Ortman, 85½ Ontario.
739 College Hill—A. T. Forbes, Sta. K.

- 1089 Collinwood—J. E. Tippin.
61 Columbus—Lewis Peters, 486 Oak st.
494 " F. Redding, 1013 Michigan av.
863 Conneaut—E. W. Rockwell, Box 25.
525 Coshocton—M. S. Edwards, 311 N. 10th st.
Dayton—Secretary of District Council, F. H. Davis, 30 E. McPherson st.
104 " J. M. Bonner, 24 Bradford st.
346 " (Ger.) J. Wirth, 153 Fillmore st.
1132 " (Mill) J. W. Becker, 1214 So. Wayne ave.
1009 Delhi—F. Hautman.
328 East Liverpool—G. Beatty, 187 Avondale.
294 East Palestine—Ed. Warner.
822 Findlay—J. B. Alspach, 2221 Summit st.
1166 Fremont—S. D. Day, Tiffin and Tillotson.
1237 Gallon—C. A. Burt, 432 Railroad st.
637 Hamilton—W. A. Stewart, 1051 Grand Boulevard.
1111 Ironton—John Mohr, 229 Chestnut st.
840 Kenton—C. Titlow, 219 Mill st.
86 Lancaster—A. M. Smoot.
182 Lima—James Munday, Box 594.
1288 Lisbon—J. E. Beison.
703 Lockland—A. Matre, Reading, O.
705 Lorain—John G. Whitby, 200 Fifth st.
854 Madisonville—Thomas Devine.
735 Mansfield—Ed. Stauffer, 194 E. 3d st.
1149 Marion—A. M. Walker, Boulevard.
356 Marietta—C. A. Brähler, 627 9th st.
881 Massillon—Robert Settelin, Box 205.
749 Mount Vernon—F. Farrison, 211 E. Chestnut st.
136 Newark—S. R. Frisole, 59 William st.
1266 New Philadelphia—Ira E. Wolf.
837 Norwalk—C. W. Beers, 28 Whitney av.
404 Painesville—F. C. Tucker.
650 Pomeroy—E. D. Will.
1101 Portland Station—W. L. Clow.
437 Portsmouth—B. S. Hosier, 35 W. Front st.
1282 Salem—W. B. Stratton, 48 Lincoln av.
940 Sandusky—Fred J. Simon, 218 Stone st.
1267 " (Mill) Frank Holzmueller, 1520 Monroe st.
1025 Sidney—Tim Welch, S. West ave.
660 Springfield—D. W. Jacoby, 111 S. Western.
186 Steubenville—E. Sprowle, 902 W. Market.
243 Tiffin—R. S. Dysinger, 205 Hedges st.
Toledo—Secretary of District Council, W. H. Cross, 30 Oliver House Bk.
25 " Chas. Andrews, 1354 Hicks st.
168 " (Ger.) C. Woehler, 806 Missouri.
557 " H. J. Comte, 421 Parker av.
1311 Ulricksville—V. Maurer.
1235 Warren—O. A. Kistler, 208 John st.
1200 Washington Court House—F. F. Fultz, Box 520.
1300 Wellston—C. L. Carnal.
405 Wellsville—H. E. Kern, Box 147.
1239 Wooster—Har. Miller, 105 W. Larwill st.
171 Youngstown—G. L. Hopkins, 153 S. Pearl.
716 Zanesville—F. Kappes, 316 N. 7th st.

OKLAHOMA

- 117 Chandler—J. M. Bradbury, Box 195.
763 Enid—F. W. Weller, Box 542.
913 Guthrie—R. A. Doty, 1105 W. Noble st.
985 Hobart—D. F. Gerkin, Box 544.
902 Lawton—W. A. George.
Oklahoma City—Sec'y of District Council, C. E. Cooper, Box 1012.
276 " L. M. Up De Graff, Box 131.
292 Shawnee—F. D. Holmes, Box 248.

OREGON

- 1133 Albany—E. E. Wagstaff.
917 Astoria—John S. Sjogren, 361 31st st.
536 Baker City—J. Osborn, Box 415.
1349 Eugene—George K. Munroe.
1148 Grant's Pass—W. H. McMains.
872 La Grande—G. J. Wagener.
1131 Oregon City—C. B. Johnson.
1313 Pendleton—G. F. Ritchey.
50 Portland—W. H. Hellman, Box 548.
1065 Salem—Wm. Lansing.
1185 Sumpter—S. H. Summers.
1219 The Dalles—H. F. Buncktorf.

PENNSYLVANIA

- 465 Ardmore—S. E. Waters, Haverford.
211 Allegheny City—M. M. Willis, 314 Dawson.
237 " (Ger.) A. Weizmann, 66 Troy Hill road.
135 Allentown—O. Arner, 230 N. Franklin st.
900 Altoona—H. R. Haines, 3207 Walnut av.
1190 Altoona—C. Wetzel, Box 233.
1252 Beltsville—C. Kaufman, 121 Southern ave., Knoxville, Pa.
263 Berwick—J. M. Belles, Box 17.
833 Berwyn—M. L. Montgomery.
406 Bethlehem—R. Moyer, 153 Ettwine st.
773 Braddock—Chas. Kearns, 1133 Rebecca st., Wilkensburg.
124 Bradford—W. McQuown, 14 Charlotte.
500 Butler—E. W. Schenk, 325 W. Penn st.
813 Carlisle—F. Love, 11 Richmond st.
1044 Charlestown—L. V. Jackman, 811 Shady av.
571 Carnegie—John G. Garbart, Elliot P. O., Allegheny county.
207 Chester—Eber S. Rigby, 316 S. Fifth st.
1079 Clairton—L. A. Cooper.
845 Clifton Heights—Frank J. Quantin.
587 Coatesville—S. A. Bell, 132 N. 5th ave.
882 Columbia—J. H. Harnes, 1115 Barber st.
321 Conestoga—S. W. Strawn, 415 S. Pitts.
1273 Coraopolis—Henry Trautman.
1136 Donora—Britt Reed.
768 Dorrancetown—E. Gunton, Forty Fort.
1099 Downingtown—Park Smedley, E. Downingtown.
580 DuBois—T. C. Graham.
239 Easton—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
501 East Stroudsburg—Frank O. Phillips.
421 Elwood City—Albert Adams, Box 185.
409 Erie—C. Bauman, 953 W. 21st st.
682 Franklin—T. A. Nicklen, Third ward.
905 Freeland—Jacob C. Nagel, 14 Front st.
462 Greensburg—J. H. B. Rowe, 236 Concord.
1000 Greenville—A. Bales, 460 N. Main st.
298 Hanover—Charles W. Unger.
287 Harrisburg—J. Smith, 213 Calder st.
129 Hazleton—W. H. McHose, 103 S. Poplar.
890 Hazleton—George Mycock, Concord st.
288 Homestead—E. Rowe, Jr., 110 W. 10th av.
1186 Homewood—Wm. Remley, 7419 Finance st., E. E.
795 Johnstown—J. A. Kaley.
1064 Jersey Shore—H. F. Menger.
545 Kane—C. H. Phillips, 430 Bayard st.
1129 Kittanning—J. P. Shaffer, Box 191.
208 Lancaster—Elmer E. Ehly, 646 Lake st.
677 Lebanon—Cyrus Snavely, 336 Shaffers-town road.
1153 Lock Haven—J. Leiser, 109 W. Church st.
1094 Mahanoy City—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine.
255 McKees Rocks—C. McElhatten, Box 947.
827 McKeesport—J. Ross, 808 Soles st.
556 Meadville—C. W. Robinson, 475 North st.
1033 Monaca—Fred. R. Schwartz.
974 Monessen—Wm. S. McCreary, Box 565.

- 711 Mt. Carmel—John Elise, 218 N. Vine st.
415 Mt. Jewett—Thomas B. White.
414 Nanticoke—W. H. Cool, 256 E. Broad st.
246 New Brighton—A. Burry, 545 11th ave.
206 New Castle—W. E. Kramer, 133 E. Main.
333 New Kensington—J. A. Wissinger, Box 459.
897 Norristown—J. W. Printz, 543 Corson st.
830 Oil City—C. H. Messner, 203 W. 6th st.
Philadelphia—Secretary of District Council, W. J. Ford, 1918 Harlan st.
8 " Peter McLaughlin, 2203 Vine st.
122 " (Kensington) J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duvel st.
227 " (Kensington) W. Neill, 2575 Memphis st.
238 " (Ger.) Jos. E. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.
277 " Calvin H. Bromell, 817 Holly st.
359 " (Mill) Joseph F. Heilmann, 2101 Monmouth st.
463 " (Frankford) G. A. Harper, 4350 Paul st.
736 " J. Hayter, 928 Mifflin st.
843 " (Jenkintown) Wilson A. Hillegas, 1018 Pine st., Philadelphia.
964 " Chas. Crowsers, 721 N. 17th st.
972 " (Floor Layers) Jas. Wetton, 1446 S. 47th st.
1013 " (Parquet Floor Layers) J. Clements, 2101 Brandywine st.
1051 " (Ger. Cabinetmakers) C. Gehring, 4305 N. 8th st.
1073 " (Jewish) N. Blue, 522 S. 9th st.
1090 " H. P. Parlett, 442 Salford st.
Pittsburg—Secretary of District Council, Walter Donaldson, Box 24, Sta. A.
142 " H. G. Schomaker, 1223 Veto st., Allegheny City.
164 " (Ger.) P. Geck, 2151 Rose st.
165 " J. H. Steffler, Hastings and Reynolds sts., E. E.
202 " G. W. McCausland, 6038 Hoevel st.
230 " W. J. Richey, 108 S. 17th st.
254 " J. M. Reichard, 159 Mayflower.
385 " E. Mitchell, 620 Independence st.
402 " (Ger.) L. Panker, 54 Gregory st.
401 Piteston—W. F. Watkins, 75 Oak st.
150 Plymouth—Wm. Deitz, 32 Gaylord av.
997 Pottstown—J. Geist, 72 N. Adams st.
228 Pottsville—H. Gundrum, 740 Water st.
1088 Punxsutawney—J. W. Tucker, Box 70.
492 Reading—F. L. Degler, 1153 Elm st.
834 Reynoldsville—W. J. Burris, Box 416.
947 Ridgway—E. M. Dowell.
1114 Rockledge—J. Bibus, Fox Chase.
145 Sayre—C. L. Simons, Stevenson st.
563 Scranton—P. J. Conlon, 309 Lack. av.
484 S. Scranton—(Ger.) E. W. Rech, 742 Locust.
699 Sewickley—W. H. Bradt, 316 Thorn st.
37 Shamokin—W. T. Wray, 816 E. Dewert.
268 Sharon—O. Miner, 50 A st.
709 Shenandoah—Jos. Lehmler, 210 W. Coal.
982 St. Mary's—J. Kroweotter, Chestnut st.
838 Sunbury—Jared Lenker, 426 Catawissa avenue.
824 Tamaqua—F. J. Farber, Box 115.
1050 Tarentum—W. W. McCall.
1130 Titusville—George Tucker, 98 Brook st.
966 Uniontown—C. C. Wright.
852 Verona—James Davis, Box 29.
1322 Waynesboro—J. W. Heckman, 128 Ridge av.
987 Waynesburg—J. J. McCormick.
1014 Warren—O. H. Kingsley, 114 Jackson st.
541 Washington—J. Hallans, 15 Wash'gton rd.
248 Weissport—David Snyder.
1154 West Chester—Jesse Sack, 104 Price st.
Wyoming Valley—Secretary of District Council, H. Gass, 75 Regent st.
93 Wilkesbarre—C. B. Neuhart, 134 Brown.
102 " A. D. Campbell, 61 Madison st.
665 " (Mill) George Gebhart, 197 E. Northampton st.
430 Wilkensburg—W. F. Miller, 1408 Coal st.
691 Williamsport—H. Harman, 228 Walnut.
936 Wilmerding—R. D. Walizer, 531½ Cherry alley Braddock.
191 York—C. C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND

- 977 Arctic—Wm. E. Palmer, Box 183.
1125 Central Falls—E. S. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.
1182 Manville—Ad. Noreau, Box 176.
176 Newport—J. J. Gallagher, 24 Hall ave.
1245 " Wm. Nash, 30 Pond ave.
342 Pawtucket—H. Lerose, 747 Main st.
94 Providence—J. W. Gray, 49 Greenwich st.
632 " Kempton Hunter, 594 Prairie av.
1233 " Breole Pincitelli, 22 Till st.
1264 Valley Falls—Edmond Boucher, 99 Tremont st., Central Falls, R. I.
1269 Warren—William E. Molloy.
217 Westerly—F. E. Saunders, 31 Granite st.
801 Woonsocket—Evarist Dupresne, 388 Diamond Hill road.

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 1323 Beaufort—James Washington.
1318 Camden—C. E. Burris.
52 Charleston—(Col.) J. Pinckney, 36 H st.
159 " W. E. Mosimann, 86 Nassau st.
69 Columbia—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 Taylor st.
949 " J. P. Chartrand, 9 Hurlyville st.
271 Florence—(Col.) J. W. Brown.
875 Mullins—Chas. M. McKay.
1241 Sumter—Sanders Fraiser.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 783 Sioux Falls—J. A. Martin, Room 30, Masonic Temple.

TENNESSEE

- 759 Chattanooga—W. Hathaway, 714½ Cedar.
779 Clarksville—S. R. Moody.
259 Jackson—J. W. Sykes, 247 Hatton st.
225 Knoxville—P. E. Chenoweth, 3062 Crescent Boulevard.
1178 " J. Simson, 916 W. Clinch st.
Memphis—Sec. Dist. Council, R. P. Kendrick, 2119 Harbert av.
152 " (Col.) R. J. Pope, 340 Dunlap st.
219 " T. M. Edmonds, 124 Robeson.
394 " J. E. Wright, 159 Marr st.
1294 " J. M. Gunn, 283 Poplar st.
1326 " (Millwrights) E. B. Reynolds, Bullington.
350 Nashville—J. H. Graves, R. R. 1.
1003 " P. C. Ross, 634 Fogg st.
968 Sherman Heights—J. F. Horner, Box 74.

TEXAS

- 1281 Abilene—Z. T. Peak.
770 Amarillo—W. L. Scott.
300 Austin—J. D. Schneider, Box 182.
732 Bay City—H. D. Hill.
392 Beaumont—A. Copeland, Box 306.
1287 Big Sandy—R. T. Howell.
1170 Carthage—L. J. Parker, Box 125.
1333 Center—R. W. Robertson.

- 1202 Commerce—John H. Gill.
731 Corsicana—E. B. Church, 915 W. 9th av.
886 Delhart—J. I. Green.
198 Dallas—E. J. Moffit, Box 299.
371 Denison—H. C. Fuller, 708 W. Crawford.
1151 Eagle Lake—Geo. V. Cesinger.
544 El Paso—S. Fisher, Jr., Box 631.
738 Ennis—T. H. Stapleton, Box 129.
339 Fort Worth—J. M. Kenderline, Box 79.
506 Gainesville—J. I. Siddall, 505 Taylor st.
Galveston—Sec. of Dis. Council, Henry Rabe, 2012 Ave. M.
526 " Wm. Lawes, 2128 Ave. G.
572 Georgetown—C. McGlamery, Box 284.
973 Grand Saline—A. D. Roberson.
856 Greenville—J. P. Mathews, Box 4.
1208 Hereford—C. H. Turk.
Houston—Sec. District Council, George H. Blake, 1408 Nance st.
114 " J. E. Proctor, 49 Paige st.
953 " Peter Allurup, 1320 Congress av.
30 Hubbard City—A. J. Hill, Box 82.
140 Lampasas—L. R. Scott.
820 Lockhart—S. P. Holmes.
1097 Longview—I. E. Newton, Box 373.
855 Marshall—E. H. Lewis.
185 Marine—Ed. Wilson.
1203 Mart—E. F. King, Box 85.
662 Mineral Wells—G. W. Johnson.
1128 Nederland—Charles Rucker.
1023 Orange—B. B. Works, Box 661.
873 Palestine—H. L. Smith, 615 Royal st.
520 Paris—W. Miller, 748 N. Main st.
610 Port Arthur—F. J. McKenzie, Box 203.
1179 Roston—W. V. Warner, Box 38.
1312 San Angelo—S. L. Ogle, Box 297.
San Antonio—Sec. Dist. Council, L. Beversdorf, 723 Camden st.
460 " (Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111 E. Commerce st.
717 " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
197 Sherman—W. E. Harrington, 311 W. Lost.
729 Stephenville—H. M. Wood, Box 32.
1371 Sweetwater—L. Faber.
596 Taylor—W. B. Milburn, Box 448.
555 Temple—J. M. Cook, 613 N. 2d st.
602 Terrell—S. R. L. Gill, Box 519.
379 Texarkana—J. W. Moore, 1516 Co. ave.
1104 Tyler—J. M. McGinney.
622 Waco—W. R. Wyatt, Box 170.
686 Waxahatchie—W. W. Walston, Box 355.
608 Weatherford—T. E. Love, 422 Ball st.

UTAH

- 450 Ogden—Robert Barr, 2267 Moffitt ave.
184 Salt Lake City—C. H. Chase, Box 296.

VERMONT

- 481 Barre—E. N. Philbrick, Orange st.
683 Burlington—H. A. Hoyt, 11 Pine st.
679 Montpelier—J. F. Collins, 15 Guernsey st.
590 Rutland—F. J. Perkins, 188 Lincoln st.
1230 St. Albans—F. E. Freer, 7 Hoyt st.

VIRGINIA

- 967 Charlottesville—W. L. Salmon.
456 Danville—J. W. Keeton, 529 Cabell st.
1078 Fredericksburg—M. L. Latham.
887 Hampton—L. L. Bush.
994 Hot Springs—J. P. Crist.
403 Lynchburg—R. L. Daniel, 604 Main st.
373 Newport News—(Col.) P. R. Shell, 150 18th.
396 " E. D. Cawmen, 1236 25th st.
331 Norfolk—H. N. Farrish, 215 E. Highland ave.
1174 " C. H. Dodson, 117 N. Maltby av.
551 Portsmouth—W. L. Vann, 1720 Worth st.
388 Richmond—E. Woodward, 118 W. Cary st.
1180 " E. S. Paterson, 417 W. Marshall.
319 Roanoke—T. H. Pettus, 424 5th st., S. E.
1070 Staunton—R. F. Peterfish, 116 N. Jefferson st.

WASHINGTON

- 883 Aberdeen—M. M. Briggs, Box 347.
1004 Ellensburg—W. M. Pearson.
562 Everett—F. S. Arnold, 2327 Oakes ave.
775 Gray's Harbor—A. J. Acteson, Hoquiam.
756 New Whatcom—G. W. Maroe, 2411 G st.
956 Olympia—F. M. Canaday, 223 14th st.
528 Republic—John Malmquist, Box 126.
1061 Ritzville—Wm. Kridler, Box 130.
131 Seattle—G. W. Boyce, 1520 4th av.
338 " (Mill) K. Edberg, 1906 7th av.
98 Spokane—J. A. Anderberg, 929 Gardner av.
1060 " G. Holec, 128 8th ave.
470 Tacoma—A. Munden, 809 N st.
1214 Walla Walla—J. L. Cunningham.

WEST VIRGINIA

- 976 Bluefield—A. J. Horaker, S. Bland st.
1207 Charleston—J. C. Langhorn, 71 Wilson st.
435 Chester—H. A. Stewart, Mercer P. O.
236 Clarksburg—J. M. Osbourn, 740 Mulberry.
428 Fairmont—W. R. Hickman, 610 Fairmount ave.
702 Grafton—C. L. Wells, 110 Walnut st.
302 Huntington—B. Merrill, 720 7th ave.
1339 Morgantown—R. E. O'Malley.
800 Parkersburg—J. F. Ward, 658 Mark st.
1181 Piedmont—Harry F. Smith.
893 Wellsburg—T. W. Swaney, Box 597.
3 Wheeling—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.

WISCONSIN

- 955 Appleton—J. S. Meidam, 1107 Morrison.
926 Beloit—Jos. M. Lathers, 403 Euclid ave.
1074 Eau Claire—J. Tighmiller, 309 Wisconsin.
776 Fond-du-Lac—E. F. Brown, 154 Forest av.
1146 Green Bay—F. Cross, 135 Oakland ave.
836 Janesville—M. Roherty, 54 Chestnut.
161 Kenosha—E. P. Fechner, 756 Dayton st.
1143 La Crosse—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.
290 Lake Geneva—Ed. Rowland, Box 606.
314 Madison—W. Albrecht, 325 W. Dayton.
849 Manitowoc—H. Stechmesher, 727 N. 12th.
1246 Marquette—A. J. Sicker, 1200 Marinmar.
68 Menominee—Herman Valaske.
Milwaukee—Secretary of District Council, Chas. F. Felsch, 1086 26th st.
188 " Charles Felsch, 1086 26th st.
522 " (Ger.) Fritz Maurer, 1007 19th st.
896 " (Mill) A. Henkforth, 1019 7th st.
1249 Neenah—P. Hansen, 119 Commercial st.
1314 Oconomowoc—Elmer D. Paul.
252 Oshkosh—Wm. Hoppe, 240 15th st.
91 Racine—H. Frederickson, 271 Racine st.
637 Sheboygan—F. H. Eckhardt, 1902 N. 9th.
1120 South Milwaukee—Albert Block.
344 Waukesha—Geo. F. Peffer, 401 Lake st.
755 West Superior—H. W. Nichols, 1905 18th.

WYOMING

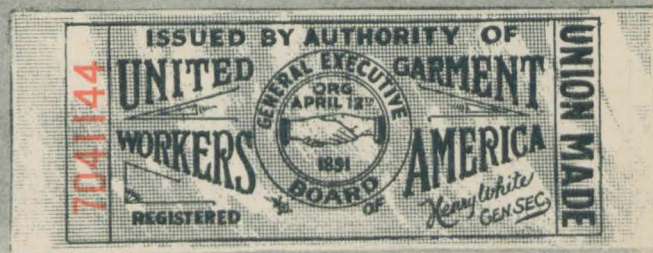
- 469 Cheyenne—C. S. Ackley, 810 W. 23d st.

DISCRIMINATE AGAINST

INFERIOR
UNCLEAN
SWEAT-SHOP
CLOTHING.



INSIST UPON
THIS LABEL



ENDORSED BY ALL TRADES UNIONS
AND LEADING REFORM SOCIETIES.

Manufacturers of Union Labeled Garments



CLOTHING.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Preudential, Kerngood & Co. (Trousers.)
 Schloss Bros., & Co. J. Mann & Sons.
 Levy & Leventhal. Rice & Co. (Trousers.)
 (Trousers.)
 BOSTON, MASS.—The Rhodes Ripley Co.
 S. Aronson. I. Klein & Co.
 Davies, Payson & Co. Strecker & Nathanson.
 Israel Cohen & Co. G. Wilson & Co.
 The Central Pants Co.
 BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Co-operative Clothing Co. (Special Order and Uniforms.)
 BUFFALO, N. Y.—Henry J. Brock & Co.
 Tabor & Wertheim.
 CHICAGO, ILL.—Felix Kahn & Co.
 Jas. F. Stiles & Co. Calumet Woolen Co. } Special Order
 (Special Order.) Gold Medal Tailors. }
 White City Tailoring }
 Schreiber Bros. }
 Sturm, Meyer & Co. } Whitney, Christensen & Bullock.
 A. L. Singer & Co. }
 (Special Order.) Arkin & Flachs.
 Lewis Bros. & Hart. J. Cohn & Co.
 L. Wachsmuth. Royal Clothing Co.
 Kohn Bros.
 CINCINNATI, O.—Geiershofer & Co.
 Fechheimer Bros. Co. Heldman, Heldman & Co.
 (Uniforms.) Moch, Berman & Co.
 Farbach Bros. & Co. Fleischman, Freiberg & Co.
 (Trousers.) Bettman Bros. & Co.
 H. & M. Holberg. Isaac Hart & Co.
 G. Sturm & Sons. Oppenheimer, Seasongood & Co.
 EVANSVILLE, IND.—Goodwin Clothing Co. (Trousers.)
 NEW CANAAN, CONN.—H. B. Rogers & Co.
 NEW YORK CITY.—Schattman Bros.
 Adolph Aarons & Co. M. L. Manheim.
 Sam'l Gumpert & Co. Cosel & Goldstein.
 Schiller & Greenthal. Stern & Spang. (Children's.)
 Max Ernst. John S. McKeon & Co. "
 Hays, Levi & Co. Heller, Rothchild & Lang.
 Swartz & Jerkowski. Bruner, Woog & Levenson.
 Martin B. Lippman. Ehrman & Stern.
 Cedar & Bros. Sol. Cedar & Co.
 S. Ullman. (Children's.) A. Jacobs Son & Co.
 Rutherford & Co. " S. N. Wood & Co.
 Zion & Latz. H. Greenthal & Co.
 Marks Arnheim. (Special Order and Uniforms.)
 S. Bursch. H. Brackman & Sons.
 B. Stern & Sons. Kahn, Feinberg & Co.
 (Special Order.) (Special Order.)
 TROUSERS EXCLUSIVELY:
 Sol. Newman. Schloss, Simon & Co.
 Sweet, Orr & Co. Weigert, Meyer Gross & Co.
 Oppenheim & Fechheimer. Rabbino & Copeland.
 Brand Bros. Heller & Austern.
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.—M. Bachrach & Co.
 S. Abrahams & Co. S. Stamm & Co.
 (Uniforms.) (Trousers.)
 Shoenman & Salesburg. Fleisher Bros.
 National Tailoring Co. Lipman E. Hess & Co.
 (Uniforms.) Morris Lang.
 Jacob Reed's Sons.
 (Uniforms.)
 PITTSBURGH, PA.—Joseph Bennett & Co. (Trousers.)
 M. Oppenheimer & Co.
 POTSDAM, N. Y.—Potsdam Clothing Mfg. Co.
 ST. LOUIS, MO.—Schmitz & Schroeder.
 St. Louis Pants Mfg. Co. Mayfield Woolen Co.
 Marx & Haas, Jeans Clothing Co.
 Defiance Clothing Co.
 STREATOR, ILL.—A. Stauber Mfg. Co.
 SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Bull.
 Friedlander Bros. Kearney Bros.
 A. W. Palmer & Son. Harrison & Rossman.
 J. M. Mertens & Co. Syracuse Clothing Co.
 W. S. Peck & Co. N. Peters & Co.
 UTICA, N. Y.—H. D. Pixley & Son.
 Maher Bros. (Uniforms.) Roberts Wicks Clothing Co.

MECHANICS' CLOTHING.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Ed. Lewi & Co.
 ALLIANCE, OHIO.—Winner & Thomas Co.
 ATLANTA, GA.—Nunally Bros.
 Standard Mfg. Co. Everett Ridley Ragan Co.
 ATTALIA, ALA.—Attalia Mfg. Co.
 BALTIMORE, MD.—Morris & Co. (Shirts and Overalls.)
 Baltimore Overall Mfg. Co.
 Franklyn Pants & Overall Co.
 BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Bennett Mfg. Co.
 BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Four Dollar Pants Co.
 Phillips, Henden & Co.

MECHANICS' CLOTHING—Continued.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Roe Merwin Co.
 BOSTON, MASS.—J. V. Ferrie & Co. Matthew Bros. & Co.
 BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Corser & Mitchell.
 Brattleboro Overall Co.
 BUFFALO, N. Y. W. I. Masten & Co.
 CHESTERSTOWN, N. Y.—C. H. Faxton.
 CHICAGO, ILL.—Coyne Mfg. Co. Kling Bros.
 A. Lewin & Son.
 CINCINNATI, O.—J. Feibelman.
 CLEVELAND, O.—Schwartz & Co.
 A. Witkowsky.
 COLUMBUS, O.—Allen Manuf'g Co. (Shirts, Overalls.)
 Bee Mfg. Co.
 DALLAS, TEXAS.—Rose Mfg. Co.
 DANVILLE, VA.—Morotock Mfg. Co.
 The Lanier Mfg. Co.
 DAYTON, O.—Dayton Clothing Mfg. Co. (Barber and Waiter Coats.)
 Miami Mfg. Co.
 DENVER, COL.—The Underhill Mfg. Co.
 DETROIT, MICH.—Hamilton Carhartt.
 Larned, Carter & Co. Willard K. Bush Co.
 A. Schlesinger & Co. (White Duck Goods.)
 DOVER, N. J.—H. S. Peters.
 DUBUQUE, IA.—Jones Bros. Co.
 ERIE, PA.—Standard Mfg. Co.
 FT. WAYNE, IND.—Wayne Union Suit Co.
 FORT WORTH, TEX.—Evans & Simms Mfg. Co.
 GALVESTON, TEX.—Miller Bros. Mfg. Co.
 GENEVA, N. Y.—T. S. Burns & Co.
 HELENA, MONT.—Benn Greenhood & Co.
 HARTFORD, CT.—E. O. Springer. Ger & Posner.
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—C. B. Cones & Son Mfg. Co.
 (Shirts, Overalls.)
 KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Little, Ross & Co.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.—Garment Workers' Co-operative Factory.
 LEBANON, N. H.—H. W. Carter Sons.
 LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Brownstein, Newmark & Louis.
 Cohen & Goldwater.
 MALVERN, OHIO.—O. C. Weir.
 MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Mahler, Albenberg Co.
 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Bates, Kendall & Co.
 M. E. Hinshaw.
 MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Rosevier Bros. & Co.
 NEWARK, N. J.—Unger Mfg. Co.
 NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Sweet, Orr & Co.
 The Cleveland & Whitehill Co.
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union Garment Co.
 NEW PHILADELPHIA, O.—The Eureka Garment Co.
 NEWPORT, VT.—B. F. Moore & Co.
 NEW YORK CITY.—Brand Bros. Our Own Mfg. Co.
 Roggin & Einstein.
 NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS.—The Hall Overall Co.
 NORWALK, CT.—The Pierson Mfg. Co.
 OAKLAND, CAL.—C. J. Heeseman.
 OSHKOSH, WIS.—Oshkosh Clothing Mfg. Co.
 OSKALOOSA, IA.—Hanna Mfg. Co.
 OTTUMWA, IA.—Hartsok Mfg. Co.
 PATERSON, N. J.—Cohen & Simon. Jacob Levy & Co.
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Chester Brodeck & Co.
 PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Orr Jr. Mfg. Co.
 RACINE, WIS.—Hilker-Weichers Mfg. Co.
 Alshuler Mfg. Co.
 ROANOKE, VA.—I. Sachs. Blue Ridge Overall Co.
 ROCKFORD, ILL.—Rockford Clothing Co.
 RUTLAND, VT.—Killington Mfg. Co.
 ST. ALBANS, VT.—O. L. Hinds Co.
 ST. JOSEPH, MO.—McDonald & Co. (Overalls and Shirts.)
 ST. LOUIS, MO.—Lightner Overall Co.
 Premium Shirt Co. M. Marks (Aprons and Jackets.)
 Wright, Green & Wilkinson Mfg. Co. Marglous & Co.
 SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The Lowry Mfg. Co.
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Heynemann & Co.
 Neustadter Bros. Egleson, Hawkins & Co.
 Greenbaum, Weil & Michaels. (Shirts and Overalls.)
 Keller & Co. (Shirts and Overalls.)
 SCRANTON, PA.—Theo. A. White Mfg. Co. (Shirts and Overalls.)
 TULLAHOMA, TENN.—Sanders Mfg. Co.
 WAPPINGERS FALLS, N. Y.—Sweet, Orr & Co.
 WHITEFIELD, N. H.—Snow & Baker.
 ZANESVILLE, OHIO.—G. A. Welty Co.

CANADA.

DUNDAS, ONT.—Grafton & Co.
 LONDON, ONT.—The London Pants & Overall Co.
 STRATFORD, ONT.—Stratford Clothing Co.
 WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—Hoover Mfg. Co.
 James Love.
 MONTREAL.—Wilkins Shirt & Overall Co.
 VICTORIA, B. C.—Turner, Beeton & Co.
 (Overalls and Shirts.)

NOVEMBER, 1902.

The CARPENTER

Strength of Woods

White pine yields rapidly as the torsional moment increases, and the maximum strength of the test piece was 15½ foot-pounds. Passing the limit of elasticity and the maximum moment of resistance almost simultaneously, its resisting power decreases rapidly and with tolerable uniformity until at "an angle of torsion" of 130 degrees it is twisted off completely. It has little resilience.

Yellow pine is found to have much greater stiffness, strength and resilience. The sap wood is equally stiff, in the examples tested, with the heart wood, but sooner passes its limit of elasticity.

Spruce is even less stiff than white pine, but possesses greater strength and resilience, its moment of resistance reaching 18 foot-pounds, and twisting through a total angle of torsion of 200 degrees.

Ash seems to be weaker and less tough than is generally supposed. It is possible that the specimens tested were over-seasoned. Its most striking peculiarity is its very rapid loss of strength after passing its limit of elasticity.

Black walnut, of the excellent quality and good condition (as regards seasoning) of the samples tried, is very stiff, strong and resilient, and is but little inferior to oak. Its resisting moment reaches 55 foot-pounds, and one specimen reached a total angle of torsion of 220 degrees.

Red cedar is stiff but brittle, and loses all power of resistance after twisting through an angle of 92 degrees.

Spanish mahogany is very stiff and strong. It is deficient in toughness and resilience, losing its power of resistance very rapidly after passing the limit of elasticity.

White oak has less torsional strength than either good mahogany, locust or hickory, but is remarkable for its wonderful toughness. It passes its limit of elasticity at 15 degrees, but loses its resisting power very slowly indeed. The latter remains almost unimpaired until it has been subjected to a torsion of 70 degrees. It only yielded completely at 253 degrees, so that millwrights are perfectly correct in holding this wood in high esteem for strength, toughness and power of resisting heavy strains.

Hickory has apparently the highest ultimate torsional strength, combined with unusual stiffness and considerable resilience.

Locust has the greatest stiffness, and stands next to hickory in strength.

—London Carpenter and Builder.

A Little Fable

A man who, by much scheming and manipulation of venal law-makers, succeeded in acquiring control of one of the chief necessities of life, went out among his thousands of workmen and called to them, saying:

"Behold, all this property is given to me in trust by Providence that I may administer it for the benefit of the laborers."

"Hurrah!" exclaimed the army of workmen.

"I seek only to be a just administrator," said the man.

"Hurrah!" exclaimed the workmen.

"And as a just administrator," continued the man, "I am compelled to remark that the property is not paying large enough dividends to me and dividends altogether too large to you. Therefore I am compelled, much against my will, to reduce your wages from 87 cents a day to 67 cents a day."

"But will your share be increased or decreased?" queried a workman who had not yet learned to know his place.

"I am forced to tell you that it is none of your business," retorted the man.

"But you just told us that the property had been given you in trust to administer for the benefit of the laborers."

"Alas," ejaculated the man, "I see that your mind is not yet capable of distinguishing the niceties of our best modern thought."

Then the laborers quit work for a time for the purpose of consulting together as to their best interests, whereupon the man secured an injunction from a Federal judge and compelled the laborers to walk apart. When they asked him to arbitrate he replied:

"I have nothing to arbitrate. As administrator of the estate I am responsible alone to Providence, and just now Providence is busy helping the administration take care of a few thousand islands that were thrown into our lap."

MORAL: What's the matter with administering your own estate?—*Nebraska Independent.*

SCABBING is a crime. But it is better to remove the causes of crime than to punish the criminal. Every Union that makes it hard for craftsmen to enter its ranks—and there are still some such Unions—is helping to create scabs and is partly responsible for their deeds. Organization should attract, not repulse, the outsider.

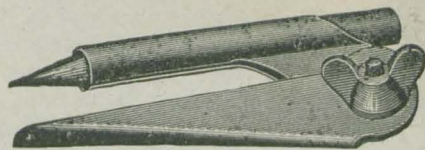
IS COAL HIGH enough in your locality?

The best way to keep the price down is to use less coal, and the best way to use less is to equip all your doors and windows with good WEATHER STRIP. You will be greatly surprised at the difference in the warmth of your rooms and the decrease of your coal bill.

Send for circular describing all styles and finishes of Weather Strips, suitable for all kinds of doors and windows.

Mention THE CARPENTER, for their sake.

Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.
NEW YORK CITY
SINCE 1848



THE GEM SCRIBER

useful to all mechanics, carpenters especially, and being very small, can be carried in the vest pocket. Cut is two-thirds actual size. Ask your hardware dealer for it and see that it bears the stamp of F. Brais & Co. For further information address

F. BRAIS & CO.
49 LINDUS ST CLEVELAND, OHIO

PRICE 25 CENTS

Agents Wanted

"Gives the Best Methods"

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE

Or, House and Roof Framing

A practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timbers for houses, together with an easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen. Twenty-eight chapters, 96 pages, and 100 engravings.

Cloth, 7x10. ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

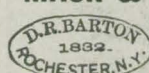
Send name, address and cash for books to
OWEN B. MAGINNIS, 310 W. 128th St., New York City



THE CELEBRATED BARTON TOOLS

Unequaled by any other make for keen-smooth, hard-cutting edges—last a life, time, and give satisfaction to the end. If your hardware dealer does not keep them, send to us for carpenter tool catalogue. Be sure to specify "CARPENTER"

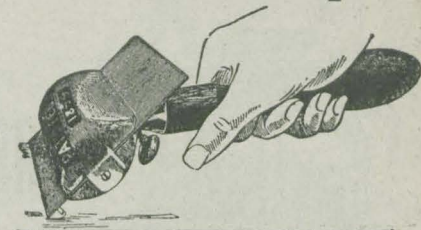
MACK & CO., SOLE MAKERS



Brown's Race

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

UNIVERSAL Wood Scraper

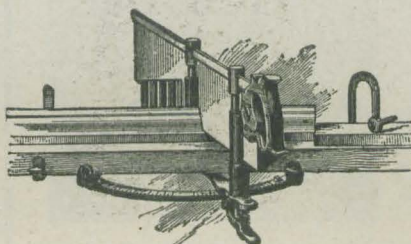


A Twentieth Century Tool Up-to-Date

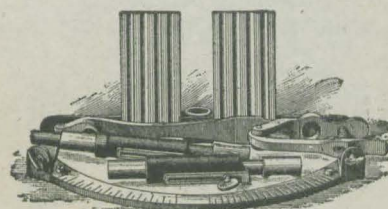
Send for Circular.

BRITT & PAGE

90 Laurel Street, - Lynn, Mass.



READY TO USE



READY TO MOVE

...The Nicholls Common-Sense Mitre Box...

An Up-to-Date Tool for a Practical Man. For Particulars Write the Manufacturers.

HARDSEEG & NICHOLLS, Ottumwa, Iowa



FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE TAR SOAP

LIKE A BREATH OF OUTDOORS

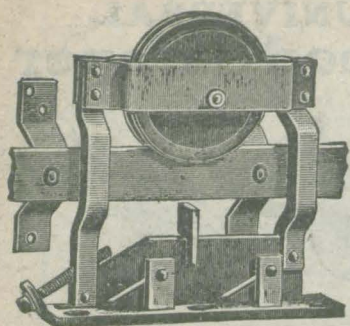
The refreshing odor of FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE TAR SOAP reminds one of the fragrance of a Pine Forest. It cleanses, heals, purifies and acts as an antiseptic tonic for both skin and scalp. It cuts grease, grime and dirt more thoroughly than other Soaps—is therefore PREFERABLE for the toilet, bath and shampoo. The principal ingredients of FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE TAR Soap are pure glycerine and Pine Tar. There is nothing in it to harm the skin of a babe; there is everything in it to help the skin to healthy action and keep it in perfect condition. If your grocer or druggist doesn't keep it, write us for a FREE SAMPLE CAKE, POSTPAID.

Don't judge of the quality by the price—

5¢

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Dept. TN, Chicago.

CALENDAR FREE! 10 gold circles from 10 Fairbank Glycerine Tar Soap cartons, or 20c in stamps will secure the Fairy Plate Calendar for 1903. This is the handsomest and most artistic Calendar creation of the year. Besides the Calendar proper, it contains four perfect lithographic reproductions of hand-painted Vienna Plates. Send today.

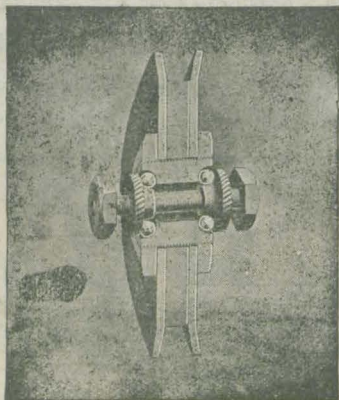


BALL BEARING

...LANE'S... BALL BEARING PARLOR DOOR HANGER

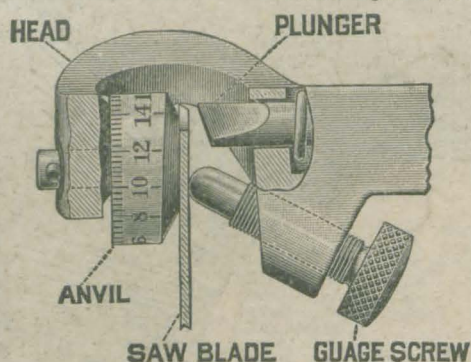
Combines all the Valuable Features of the "LANE STANDARD" with the Best Form of BICYCLE BEARINGS. Ask your Dealer for LANE HANGERS, and send to us for Catalogue. We have other goods that will Interest you.

LANE BROTHERS COMPANY
422-454 Prospect Street
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.



No. 95 SAW SET

Can't Break the Saw Teeth With It
Always Sets the Teeth Just Right



Skilled Workmen
NOT
REQUIRED
In Its Adjustment
or Operation

ASK FOR CATALOGUE
OF HARDWARE SPECIALTIES



Registered, Pat. No. 30,572
This Trade Mark is stamped on
all Hardware Specialties
of my make.

CHAS. MORRILL

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET

New York

Not Much Money

Is needed to trim your house if you make use of wrought bronze hardware. We make such wrought goods in a number of tasteful designs and in all finishes. These are made with no less care than our more expensive cast bronze hardware, quality and durability are alike above reproach.

Let us send you booklets which show these goods, or refer you to dealers in your neighborhood who can show you samples.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO.

New Britain, Conn., New York, Philadelphia

MATHEMATICAL and GRAPHICAL

Roof Framing

By
G. D. Inskip

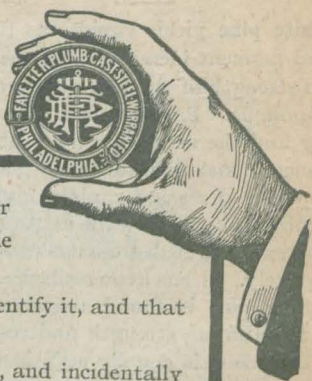
This Work is specially prepared and written for the Mechanic. By the use of tables he can compute any length of Rafter, Hip or Valley, with ease and accuracy, from 1/8 of an inch to 150 feet. It is in two volumes. Vol. I is handsomely illustrated with diagrams, conveying to the mind of the reader the practical way of cutting Roof Members. It takes in all manner of Pitches, Degrees and Minutes, or any possible Plan of Roof, and gives all measurements full size. Scale measurements are dispensed with, and the steel square is used only as a bevel and is of no moment in acquiring lengths and intersections.

Price, Cloth, Two Dollars

Sent post paid on receipt of price. Address

G. D. INSKIP 226 Hobart St., West Philadelphia

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK



This trade mark is one of value which your customer will soon learn to identify a tool made by Plumb.

It is important that he should learn to identify it, and that you should help him.

You can get more prestige and reputation, and incidentally more dollars, by recommending and selling

PLUMB'S TOOLS

than any other make of tools in these lines

No tools made have behind them so much experience, good judgment, capital, fine workmanship, to say nothing of a strong guarantee, as have Plumb's Tools.

FAYETTE R. PLUMB, Inc.

Philadelphia



(Above is a view of our factory at Newburgh)

"KEYSTONE" OVERALLS AND PANTS

Are Carried to the Four Corners of the Continent

NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST. They are known by the sign of the "Keystone," our trade-mark ticket, which is to be found on every garment.—Our trade-mark is known to stand for all that is good in garment making—good material, good workmanship, made in clean, well ventilated workrooms by skilful, well-paid union operators.—These are the qualifications which produce the "Keystone" garments and make possible their sale from ocean to ocean.

Look for the
"KEYSTONE TICKET"

If your dealer does not keep "Keystone" goods, send us his name.

21 years, employing hundreds of hands and never had a strike,—that is the labor record of the

CLEVELAND & WHITEHILL CO.

Newburgh, N. Y.

In making inquiries name THE CARPENTER.